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THE

STATISTICAL

YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA

FOR

1889.

FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1890.

THE

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1897

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ERRATA

Par. 262. For $109,616 read "$1,109,616."

Par. 269. For 6.71 read "6.55."

Par. 273. Omit "With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883" and for "in any year" read "in five years only."

For $21.66 and 98 read "$21.61 and 93"

Par. 279. For 32 p.c. read "43 p.c." and for 28 p.c. and 21 p.c. read "24 p.c. and 14 p.c. respectively."

INTRODUCTION.

The present issue of the Statistical Year Book (formerly called the Statistical Abstract and Record) is the fifth since the commencement of the work, and contains, as usual, all the leading tables of former issues brought down to the end of the fiscal or calendar year, according to circumstances. Considerable additions have also been made to almost every chapter, and it is believed that a larger amount of general information has been given.

The publication of the book was delayed by the protracted Session, and the unusually heavy amount of Parliamentary printing, and consequently information has in many cases, been brought down to the date of 31st May, 1890.

In consequence of general elections recently held in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, considerable changes, made too late for insertion, have taken place in the *personnel* both of the Governments and of the Legislatures of those Provinces.

During the Session of 1890 a large number of alterations were made in the Tariff, which will be found in an appendix, time not having yet allowed of the conversion of the whole Tariff, as revised, into alphabetical form.

The figures of the area of Canada, as given in this issue, are the latest estimate made by the Department of the Interior, and will be found to differ materially from those given in other Government publications. It is of course impossible, at present, to give the exact extent of the Dominion, and it is probable that, as surveys are made and measurements corrected, all estimates made for some time to come will vary more or less one from another.

It is again requested that any errors detected, if such exist, may be at once reported to Mr. S. C. D. Roper, Compiler of the Year Book, Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, June, 1890.

Year	
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THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK.
OF
CANADA
FOR 1889.

Preliminary Remarks.

The Dominion of Canada.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,379,000 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,519,000 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Origin of the name 'Canada.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Physical features.

3. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-West Territories and the great inland lakes.

The great lakes.

4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number and are remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other principal lakes.

5. The other principal lakes are—in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini ; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (10,000 square miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca (8,000 square miles). Winnipeg, 280 miles long, 57 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea, and an area of 8,500 square miles ; Winnipegosis, 120 miles long, 17 miles broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 1,936 square miles, and Manitoba, length 120 miles, breadth 16 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Mountains

6. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several

others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are, the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length, the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

Rivers.

7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia; the Peace River, which rises in that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

Gulfs and bays.

8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Islands.

9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

Physical features, Eastern Canada.

10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy inroads annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for very many years. Underlying this forest when cleared, the soil has been found of great richness and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds.

Physical features, North-Western Canada.

11. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the Province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-West Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River Valley and Lake Winnipeg Plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. This first plateau lies entirely

within the Province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region, This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. Generally speaking, the first two steppes are those which are most favourable for agriculture, and the third for grazing. Settlement is proceeding in the first two at a very rapid rate; and in the third plateau it is beginning, numerous and prosperous cattle ranches and homesteads having been established.

Physical features, the Mackenzie Basin.

12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the Session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas have been upset. The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sand-

stone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of Western Ontario.

Fur trade, Hudson's Bay Company.

13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, in Montreal, during the last three years. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal:—

Kind of Furs.	Number of Skins.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Bear	1,399	1,528	2,037
Beaver	22,848	22,174	18,787
Fisher	1,197	1,120	1,377
Fox	669	756	1,150
Lynx	2,655	3,830	4,107
Marten	19,264	18,986	16,708
Mink	10,002	7,757	6,420
Musquash	81,103	74,572	55,285
Otter	2,768	2,550	3,010
Skunk	228	420	478
Wolverine	24	21	27
Total	142,157	133,714	109,386

There has been, it will be seen, a steady falling off in the number of skins, though the three years aggregate a total of

385,257 skins, and it seems evident that some such course as that suggested by the committee of the Senate is, if feasible, highly desirable, if the principal fur-bearing animals are to be saved from gradual extinction.

Physical features, British Columbia.

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, and agriculture is making rapid strides.

Climate.

15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada generally than about that of any other known country, the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere, that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate

is milder than in any other part of the Dominion, and considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average seasons.

16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July, and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both.

Advantage of cold winters.

17. As evidence, however, that the cold winters are not only not disagreeable or unhealthy, but on the contrary are healthful and invigorating and almost necessary to the well-being of the people, the following extracts, which refer to the mild winters of 1888–89 and 1889–90, are given, taken from two independent sources, and representing two different sections of country. The *Western World*, published in Winnipeg (March, 1890), says: "The cold is one of the first objections "made. But that has its own advantages, and the last winter, "which was an exceptionally mild one, was one which no old "timer interested in farming would wish to see repeated. "The winter now closing has been much more severe and "with much more snowfall than some of those preceding it, "and every farmer notes the fact as an augury of a capital "summer following."

The *Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S., speaks as follows of the last two mild winters:—

"There is not a resident of Minnesota, we venture to say, who would not vote for a return of the most rigorous season ever known to this latitude rather than for a third visitation like that of last winter and this. We have had a taste of the imported winter climate of the southern zone, and it is a taste that goes a long way. To begin

with business aspect, these phenomenally mild winters are financially disastrous. We must confess to an utter break down of the theory that they are helpful to the poor or beneficial to the labouring man. But the worst effect is seen on the public health. We have no need to refer to the mortality records of the nation. There is prostration, sickness, death everywhere. We suffer less than others, because we still have occasional days of good, old invigorating sort, when a breath from the north gives us strength enough to sustain a siege of lowering skies and steaming streets. But we, too, have felt physically the assaults of unseasonable weather in an almost general prostration by the prevailing malady. And the most inveterate complainer understands at last that there are more deaths of young and old, in and following one of these unseasonable winters, than ever came from severity of climate. There is no gain to match the loss. The poor man has saved, perhaps, a few dollars from his fuel bill; but he is much more likely to have lost instead the means of purchasing fuel, or he has consumed in doctors' bills several times the amount of the saving. And so there is one long cry, Oh, for a genuine Minnesota winter. Let us have again the hyperborean breezes, laden with ozone, that shall shrivel and crush these germs that lurk in the moisture saturated air. Welcome the white flag, with its central square of black, that tells us of a wave on its journey from the frozen pole. Give us but a few weeks of our native climate, and cheeks will be round and rosy, and hearts full of cheer once more. And to the last day of his life, though the seasons should be as unexampled in their severity as these have been in their mildness, will the man who has passed through the winters of 1888-90 never dare raise a voice against a climate whose virtues we have not sounded half as valiantly as they deserve."

Latitudes and elevation of principal places.

18. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Chas. Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared expressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :—

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer.	Winter.
	° ′	° ′	Feet.	°	
Prince Edward Island.					
Georgetown	46·11	62·35	30	62·2	19·9
Charlottetown	46·14	63·10	38	62·1	19·1
Kilmahumaig	46·48	64·2	.....	61·0	16·9

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer.	Winter.
New Brunswick.	° ′	° ′	Feet.	°	°
Grand Manan	44·42	66·48	49	62·1	24·7
St. Andrews	45·5	67·4	47	60·0	22·3
St. John	45·17	66·3	116	58·6	21·5
Dorchester	45·55	64·32	116	58·2	19·1
Fredericton	45·57	66·38	164	62·0	17·3
Chatham	47·3	65·29	36	61·2	15·1
Bathurst	47·39	65·42	35	63·4	15·8
Dalhousie	48·4	66·22	45	59·2	13·0
Nova Scotia.					
Yarmouth	43·50	66·2	57	58·8	27·4
Liverpool	44·2	64·42	30	61·2	27·4
Digby	44·38	65·46	150	60·6	25·6
Halifax	44·39	63·36	122	61·5	30·2
Windsor	44·59	64·6	87	62·3	28·9
Truro	45·22	63·18	77	60·7	21·1
Antigonish	45·38	61·59	77	59·6	18·3
New Glasgow	45·36	62·39	77	62·3	20·2
Pictou	45·42	62·41	25	62·6	21·9
Baddeck	46·6	60·44	25	61·0	21·3
Sydney	46·10	60·10	56	60·4	21·3
Glace Bay	46·12	59·58	34	59·9	22·6
Guysborough	45·22	61·30	34	61·0	22·2
Quebec.					
Huntingdon	45·5	74·10	.....	63·1	16·3
Brome	45·10	72·36	.....	61·9	15·5
Richmond	45·40	72·8	437	61·3	14·9
Sherbrooke	45·24	71·55	.....	61·0	13·3
Danville	45·47	72·1	.....	61·9	14·6
St. Francis	46·12	70·50	.....	61·4	12·6
Cranbourne	46·22	70·43	.....	58·2	12·5
Montreal	45·30	73·35	187	65·1	16·7
Quebec	46·48	71·12	315	62·2	15·0
Chicoutimi	48·25	71·5	159	58·8	8·7
Father Point	48·31	68·28	22	54·4	13·3
Cape Magdalen	49·16	65·20	.....	56·8	12·1
Anticosti, S.W.P	49·24	63·35	20	54·5	14·4
Belle Isle	51·56	55·25	426	47·9	9·6
Cape Norman	51·40	55·50	.....	50·3	11·0
Cape Rosier	48·52	64·12	39	56 0	14·5
Ontario.					
Point Pelee	41·50	82·38	570	67·8	22·9
Windsor	42·19	83·2	604	69·0	25·9

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer.	Winter.
	° ′	° ′	Feet.	°	°
Port Dover	42·47	80·13	635	66·1	23·9
Welland	42·59	79·17	.....	65·3	23·7
Sarnia	42·59	82·24	586	64·2	20·9
London	43·59	81·13	832	65·0	23·5
Ingersoll	43·2	80·57	877	63·9	24·7
Woodstock	43·8	80·47	980	64·7	22·4
Brantford	43·10	80·21	750	66·8	23·2
Hamilton	43·16	79·54	372	68·0	25·6
Stratford	43·23	81·0	1182	63·8	20·9
Galt	43·23	80·22	870	63·4	21·9
Guelph	43·33	80·16	1157	64·4	19·5
Cornwall	45·1	74·43	194	65·0	17·8
Parry Sound	45·19	80·0	635	62·4	17·0
Huntsville	45·19	79·8	.....	61·4	14·4
Ottawa	45·26	75·42	236	64·8	14·3
Pembroke	45·50	77·7	389	64·3	14·6
Port Arthur	48·27	89·12	644	57·4	10·4
Toronto	43·39	79·24	350	67·5	24·6
Brampton	43·41	79·45	703	65·8	21·8
Goderich	43·45	81·43	728	65·5	23·3
Belleville	44·10	77·23	321	66·8	20·6
Kincardine	44·10	81·37	684	65·5	24·1
Kingston	44·13	76·29	307	66·8	20·6
Peterboro'	44·17	78·19	722	66·4	20·0
Barrie	44·23	79·41	779	65·0	20·0
Owen Sound	44·34	80·55	.....	61·9	20·4
Brockville	44·26	75·44	278	64·8	17·0
Newmarket	44·2	79·29	.....	63·4	20·9
Oshawa	43·53	78·52	.....	63·1	18·9
Manitoba.					
Emerson	49·1	97·13	784	62·3	12·7
St. Boniface	49·52	97·9	.....	59·9	—1·3
Brandon	49·51	99·53	.....	58·1	—1·8
Winnipeg	49·53	97·7	764	60·3	1·0
Stony Mountain	50·5	97·12	803	60·1	1·7
Rapid City	50·2	100·1	.....	62·2	2·7
Minnedosa	50·10	99·48	1665	55·3	—2·0
Gimli	50·37	97·0	723	58·9	2·6
Russell	50·42	101·11	.....	55·8	—3·8
Hillview	49·54	100·32	.....	58·4	—2·5
Portage la Prairie	49·57	98·10	.....	61·8	—2·6
N. W. Territories.					
Fort McLeod	49 49	113·17	.....	62·2	21·0
Medicine Hat	50·1	110·37	2136	62·9	13·2

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer.	Winter.
	° ′	° ′	Feet.	°	°
Regina	50·27	104·37	.....	59·2	—2·4
Qu'Appelle	50·30	103·51	2115	57·1	—0·1
Gleichen	50·52	112·54	.....	58·3	12·2
Calgary	51·2	114·4	3389	55·6	12·2
Pheasant Forks	50·45	102·52	.....	56·0	—3·6
Battleford	52·44	108·16	.....	60·0	12·5
Edmonton	53·32	113·29	2285	55·2	11·3
York Factory	57·0	92·28	55	48·7	—12·6
Fort Chipewayan	58·43	111·19	.....	54·0	—3·4
British Columbia.					
Esquimalt	48·26	123·27	42	57·2	40·4
Victoria	48·24	123·19	10	57·8	39·0
New Westminster	49·12	122·53	33	60·1	36·9
Lillooet	50·42	122·2	690	63·8	28·1
Vancouver	49·21	122·52	.....	62·0	33·8

Temperature and precipitation, 1886.

19. The following table, compiled from Mr. Carpmael's report for the year ended 31st December, 1886, (the last issued) gives the highest and lowest and mean temperature for the year at 98 places in Canada, as well as the rain and snow fall, and total precipitation during the same period. Ten inches of snow have been taken as equivalent to one inch of rain.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1886.

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
Ontario.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Birnam	94·2	—23·3	43·87	24·62	126·7	37·29
Barrie	97·0	—28·9	42·68	20·63	78·1	28·44
Bala	90·0	—35·0	39·29	31·86	120·3	43·89
Beatrice	87·5	—34·0	38·85	32·52	114·9	44·01
Brampton	93·0	—21·0	43·65	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	92·0	—20·0	.....	19·55	56·5	25·20
Bancroft	.....	—39·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	91·3	—25·3	42·05	22·58	93·3	31·91
Conestogo	89·2	—28·5	42·14	31·45	74·2	38·87
Deseronto	92·0	—26·9	43·50	18·42	79·4	26·36
Durham	90·0	—25·0	43·60	25·86	150·0	40·86
Egremont	89·0	—22·0	39·63	22·91	73·0	30·21
Elora	91·0	—19·0	42·12	30·55	84·7	39·02
Goderich	89·6	—15·7	43·84	26·66	97·6	36·42
Gravenhurst	91·0	—39·0	40·23	24·61	106·0	35·21
Granton	93·8	—22·0	43·52	24·87	90·9	33·96
Hamilton	96·3	—14·7	46·37	23·54	44·6	28·00
Kingston	90·5	—21·7	42·97	29·92	118·1	41·73
Lakefield	.....	—28·0	.....	.....	82·2	.....
Lindsay	96·8	—32·6	40·82	23·36	102·8	33·64
London	89·7	—19·0	44·04	26·54	133·5	39·89
London 2nd	94·0	—19·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Forest	90·5	—30·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northcote	93·0	—35·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa	90·0	—21·6	43·11	26·95	64·6	33·41
Ottawa	89·1	—26·5	40·47	25·29	115·3	36·82
Owen Sound	89·0	—31·0	40·50	.....	104·0	.....
Port Arthur	89·5	—35·0	33·77	18·18	51·0	23·28
Parry Sound	88·7	—35·6	39·99	28·27	108·7	39·14
Pembroke	96·6	—34·7	40·00	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro'	92·6	—28·0	43·28	24·05	84·3	32·48
Point Clark	79·0	—12·0	42·52	25·69	114·0	37·09
Point Pelee	95·0	— 5·0	48·47	.....	.....	.....
Port Stanley	91·2	—20·0	44·53	28·48	94·0	37·88
Port Dover	90·0	—15·0	44·93	30·08	88·3	38·91
Rockliffe	94·7	—42·4	37·26	25·68	89·6	34·64
St. George	92·0	—17·2	44·20	31·70	77·8	39·48
Stony Creek	95·0	—15·0	45·46	35·57	41·0	39·67
Saugeen	88·5	—26·6	41·96	24·22	123·5	36·57
Stratford	91·7	—24·4	42·72	28·34	108·1	39·15
Simcoe	87·0	—17·0	45·35	24·47	43·0	28·77
Sarnia	.....	.....	.....	22·31	47·5	27·06
Savanne	93·4	—48·0	31·36	11·31	68·0	18·11
Toronto	89·5	—22·8	43·92	27·72	73·5	35·07
Trenton	89·0	—25·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	90·7	—22·4	43·97	23·90	67·2	30·62
Welland	90·0	—20·0	.....	24·78	88·5	33·63
Windsor	95·2	—11·0	47·40	23·15	64·3	29·58
Zurich	96·0	—22·0	43·90	23·38	118·8	35·26

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
Quebec.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Anticosti, S.W.P.	68·3	—13·9	36·03	23·07	67·2	29·79
" W.P.	72·0	—15·0	35·66	.....	.....	.....
Brome	83·0	—28·0	40·68	29·74	55·0	35·24
Bird Rock	76·8	—18·3	38·57	23·81	31·6	26·97
Belle Isle	62·0	—21·0	31·57	.....	.....	.....
Cranbourne	86·8	—34·0	36·51	26·72	169·0	43·62
Chicoutimi	87·6	—43·0	33·10	25·82	75·8	33·40
Cape Magdalen	78·0	—17·0	36·50	21·39	129·5	34·34
Cape Norman	67·0	—14·0	34·21	21·24	187·5	39·99
Danville	92·8	—28·0	40·34	27·12	110·5	38·17
Father Point	72·5	—27·0	34·86	20·24	151·2	35·36
Huntingdon	88·4	—26·0	39·71	30·87	84·9	39·36
Montreal	87·3	—23·6	41·31	26·88	116·0	38·48
Quebec	85·5	—27·9	38·81	26·71	116·9	38·40
Richmond	91·5	—34·0	31·17	26·42	114·9	37·91
Nova Scotia.						
Glace Bay	84·8	—14·0	41·58	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	84·0	— 8·0	44·18	51·07	64·3	57·50
Pictou	88·0	—12·0	45·97	30·29	29·7	33·26
Sydney	84·0	—14·0	42·50	39·91	67·6	46·67
Sable Island	73·0	—10·0	46·07	31·52	12·5	32·77
Truro	85·0	—14·0	42·98	32·80	63·2	39·12
Yarmouth	78·5	— 2·9	44·25	40·49	80·4	48·53
White Head	73·0	0·0	42·31	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.						
Bathurst	93·0	—29·0	41·44	33·23	144·2	47·65
Chatham	91·1	—27·0	39·57	23·43	145·3	37·96
Fredericton	89·3	—24·0	41·34	25·88	125·5	38·43
Grand Manan	86·6	—12·0	43·73	37·40	41·1	41·51
St. Andrews	87·1	—17·6	42·14	28·16	97·9	37·95
St. John	85·7	—19·0	41·41	37·65	87·4	46·37
Point Lepreaux	73·0	—16·0	40·91	37·29	66·5	43·94
Manitoba.						
Minnedosa	102·6	—52·2	31·61	8·56	30·6	11·62
Russell	103·7	—49·0	30·72	.....	.....	.....
Stony Mountain	103·7	—45·2	33·58	6·77	14·8	8·25
Sourisford	105·0	—50·5	.....	.....	27·5	.....
Winnipeg	103·0	—44·6	33·58	12·57	22·7	14·84

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1886—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
British Columbia.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Victoria	85·0	17·0	49·08	26·84	14·5	28·29
Prince Edward Island.						
Charlottetown	.....	—15·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilmahumaig	84·4	—18·4	40·17	32·13	66·0	38·73
The Territories.						
Edmonton	88·0	—57 0	.....	4·53	26·9	7·22
Medicine Hat	108·2	—50·5	42·27	5·47	12·5	6·72
Qu'Appelle	99·8	—44·5	33·47	6·94	32·0	10·14
Grenfell	99·5	—44·5	33·23	8·30	.....	.....
Parkland	99·9	—45·9	33·43	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chipewyan	83·3	—49·0	24·41	6·74	78·4	14·58
Pheasant Forks	100·0	—49·0	31·15	2·50	20·5	4·55
Regina	106·5	—49·5	32·92	0·65	12·5	1·85
Newfoundland.						
St. Johns	80·0	0·0	42·16	39·41	73·0	46·71
Point Rich	68·0	—10·0	36·77	30·85	78·0	38·65

20. According to the above figures the extremes of mean temperature in 1886 in the several Provinces were as follows: Extremes of mean temperature by Provinces 1886.

	Max.	Min.
Ontario	48·47	31·36
Quebec	41·31	31·17
Nova Scotia	46·07	41·58
New Brunswick	43·73	39·57
Manitoba	33·58	30·72
British Columbia	49·08	49·08
Prince Edward Island	40·17	40·17
The Territories	42·27	24·41

The highest mean temperature was at Victoria, B.C., and the lowest at Fort Chipewyan, N.W.T.

Temperature and precipitation, 1886.

21. The following information respecting the weather of 1889 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a publication issued by the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation partly at a station in and partly at the capital of Prince Edward Island, and at the capitals of the other Provinces and of The Territories, have been given. The temperature does not call for any particular remarks except that it was much above the average in January, April, May and December.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1889.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Kilmahumaig, P.E.I.	20·8	13·5	28·5	38·8	53·0	62·4
Sydney, N.S.	26·6	22·4	32·2	39·6	50·9	60·0
Fredericton, N.B.	22·3	14·5	30·9	43·6	57·5	64·5
Montreal, Que.	21·2	10·6	28·7	43·3	56·9	62·9
Toronto, Ont.	28·0	17·8	32·9	43·5	53·9	59·7
Winnipeg, Man.	6·1	−3·7	26·2	42·2	49·6	63·6
Regina, N.W.T.	4·8	1·9	30·0	43·3	50 8	60·3
Victoria, B.C.	38·8	41·0	48·2	50·5	55·9	58·7

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1889.

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	62·4	64·8	61·3	46·7	38·2	24·4
Sydney, N.S.	62·4	64·0	61·2	48·1	38·9	27·8
Fredericton, N.B.	65·6	64·9	61·7	42·7	35·9	22·9
Montreal, Que.	68·0	65·0	59·9	40·2	34·3	23·8
Toronto, Ont.	68·9	65·1	60·0	42·7	38·6	34·2
Winnipeg, Man.	65·3	66·2	48·8	38·8	23·1	7·9
Regina, N.W.T.	63·2	66·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C.	61·2	58·6	53·8	53·8	45·0	37·3

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1889.

Places.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Kilmahuamaig, P.E.I	2·42	2·78	1·63	1·78	1·25	3·34
Sydney, N.S	3·34	4·68	2·39	4·59	2·83	4·61
Fredericton, N. B	3·24	3·55	3·68	2·78	3·45	2·89
Montreal, Que	4·67	3·33	2·11	2·15	2·97	4·73
Toronto, Ont	3·46	2·37	0·99	1·59	3·14	3·55
Winnipeg, Man	1·51	1·03	0·35	0·99	1·72	0·45
Regina, N.W.T	0·25	0·60	0·46	0·47	0·81	0·13
Victoria, B.C	2·84	1·12	1·50	1·83	1·01	0·77

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1889.

Places.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I	2·28	1·70	1·79	3·10	2·86	4·26
Sydney, N.S	3·17	1·15	1·65	4·49	5·17	3·54
Fredericton, N. B	1·26	1·82	2·52	5·22	4·18	4·63
Montreal, Que	7·16	2·73	4·63	3.42	3·29	4·39
Toronto, Ont	3·26	0·43	2·08	1·89	5·56	.....
Winnipeg, Man	2·38	0·95	2·57	0·86	0·72	1·42
Regina, N.W.T	0·19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C	0·00	1·04	2·33	2·08	1·76	2·28

The rainfall in the earlier months was generally below the average, particularly in March and April. In June the absence of rain in the North West Territories did much damage to the crops. In July and August the fall was generally very light, and farmers suffered accordingly. In October and November the fall was also below the average.

22. The Storm Signal Service Branch of the Meteorological Service issued 1,500 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st October, 1888, and the 30th November, 1889, of which number 1,249 or 83·3 per cent. were verified. The most notable storms occurred in January (when the Niagara Suspension Bridge was blown down) September and November, on the 27th of which latter month an easterly gale, accompanied with Storm Signal Service.

heavy snow set in, which lasted for three days, and did much damage both on the lakes and the Atlantic coast; the railroads also were badly blocked with snow.

Storm warnings 1887-1889.

23. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877:—

Year.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877	743	510	68·6
1878	860	673	78·3
1879	712	591	83·0
1880	889	736	82·8
1881	854	727	85·1
1882	841	658	78·2
1883	1,085	858	79·1
1884	798	663	83·2
1885	830	741	89·3
1886	906	799	88·2
1887	1,093	972	88·9
1888, 1st January to 30th September	404	331	81·9
1889, 1st October, 1888, to 30th November, 1889	1,500	1,249	83·3

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 11,515 storm warnings issued during the last twelve years, 9,508, or 82·5 per cent., have been verified.

Weather predictions.

24. The total number of predictions issued of weather probabilities during the fourteen months, October, 1888, to November, 1889, was 6,808, of which only 553 were not verified, 77·2 per cent. having been fully, and 91·9 per cent. fully and partially verified. The signal disks showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These disks are much appreciated by farmers.

Minerals.

25. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada, and their development in the future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying

mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1889, has reached the large sum of $16,348,764. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the Provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

Natural industries.

26. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are: In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumber and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising;—coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Lumbering.

27. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, lumbering prevails to a considerable extent in all the Provinces, especially in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing the production of timber of all kinds, by Provinces, in 1888. The figures are in most cases taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantity on which dues were paid. The

actual total production would undoubtedly be very much larger. Full particulars could not be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the several ports of the Province. It will be seen from the table, that no less a quantity than 1,686,453,768 feet B.M., and 4,081,439 cubic feet of timber were produced in the Dominion in 1888, and $2,489,401 collected in dues :—

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN CANADA, 1888.

Timber.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba.
Saw logs, B.M.	702,443,000	639,871,072	84,752,466	**125,000,000	‡ 85,070,000	49,317,230
Square timber, cubic feet	3,378,014	680,305	23,120	...	...	...
Boom timber, pieces	228,524	31,380	3,050	...	...	...
Hardwood, cubic feet	16,999	*	*	...	...	...
Railway ties, No.	761,346	223,020	103,050	...	...	...
Cordwood, cords.	15,623	9,340	1,955	...	...	...
Telegraph poles, No.	2,856	9,040	580	...	...	...
Cedar, lineal feet	363,441	...	...	...	...	...
Cedar posts, tan bark and bolts, cords	6,842	903	213	...	...	...
Pile timber, B.M.	98,752	...	...	...	...	...
Shingles, M.	...	2,881	4,466	...	...	6,241
Battens, &c., No.	...	1,944	11,765	...	...	§2,267,575
Cedar posts and rails, No	...	...	56,897	...	...	...
Stave poles, &c., M	...	...	235	...	...	...
Dues received	$1,688,015	598,664	98,134	† 9,624	...	94,964

* Included in square timber.
† Six months only.
‡ Shipments only.
§ Laths.
** Estimated.

Timber in British Columbia.

28. The figures for British Columbia give the estimated entire production, and are believed to be nearly correct. In this Province the industry is yet in its infancy, but is assuming larger proportions every year, as saw mills are established and the facilities for production increase. It is in this Province that the Douglas fir is found, celebrated for its strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high, and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet.

29. According to figures published by the Quebec Government it is estimated that there have been produced in that Province since 1867, 10,430,485,472 feet B.M., and 69,608,377 cubic feet of timber, while $9,805,430 have been collected for dues. Production of timber in Quebec, 1867-1888.

30. The cut of lumber in the Ottawa Valley alone, during the season of 1889, was placed at 720,000,000 feet. Timber cut, Ottawa Valley, 1889.

31. The average quantity of timber exported annually from the Port of Quebec during the five years ended 1st December, 1889, has been 8,726,784 cubic feet, and 869,384,800 feet B.M. Exports of timber, Quebec, 1885-1889.

32. The agricultural and fishing industries are alluded to in detail in subsequent chapters. Agricultural and fishing industries.

33. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal. Manufacturing industries.

34. According to the Canadian Textile Directory, 1889, there were 25 cotton mills in Canada on 1st January, 1889, and their capacity in spindles and looms was as follows :— Cotton mills, 1889

COTTON MILLS IN CANADA, 1889.

—	Mills.	Looms.	Spindles.
Ontario	10	3,465	159,900
Quebec	7	4,888	235,300
Nova Scotia	3	768	35,500
New Brunswick	5	2,161	89,000
Total	25	11,282	519,700

The full weaving capacity of these mills is about 138,000,000 square yards per annum, and the actual production varies from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 square yards.

Woollen mills, 1889.

35. According to the same authority, the following are particulars of woollen mills and knitting machines in Canada :—

WOOLLEN MILLS AND KNITTING MACHINES IN CANADA, 1889.

Province.	Woollen Mills.			Knitting Machines.
	Sets of Cards.	Looms.	Spindles.	Number.
Ontario	655	2,461	144,220	1,191
Quebec	304	861	37,760	661
Nova Scotia	76	222	9,520	49
New Brunswick	64	134	5,500	50
Manitoba	2	5	480	.....
British Columbia	1	5	400	.....
Prince Edward Island	27	70	3,360	12
Total	1,129	3,758	201,340	1,963

Custom carding mills, of which there are many not included in the above, are counted as one set of cards; and only knitting machines used in factories are included.

Paper and pulp mills.

36. According to the same authority, there were 56 paper and pulp mills in operation in 1889, employing 2,250 hands, at an annual wage of $660,000. The value of the plant and machinery was placed at $3,515,000 and of the annual products at $3,344,000. The manufacture of pulp is becoming a special industry and it is probable that before long wood pulp will form a regular item of export. The best wood fibre is made from spruce and poplar, of which this country produces unlimited quantities, particularly in Quebec and New Brunswick, and the conditions for manufacture in these Provinces are very favourable. Particular details of the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery are not at present available, but the capital invested in this industry is esti-

Agricultural implements.

mated at $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The home demand is not only very great, but that from foreign countries is steadily growing. Implements to the value of $155,219 were exported in 1888, principally to Great Britain, the Argentine Republic and Australia.

Leather industry.

37. The leather industry assumes its largest proportions in the Province of Quebec, and in the city of that name alone, it is estimated that upwards of 5,300 men are employed in tanning and shoe making, producing goods to the value of $6,500,000 annually.

Discovery of Canada.

38. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions, as early as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage, and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed at Gaspé on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

Principal events in Canadian History.

39. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country :—

1534. July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.

The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.

1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.

1540. Third visit of Cartier.

1542-43. The Siéur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.

1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.

1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada,

1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.

1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.

1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.

1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.

1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.

1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.

1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.

1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

1635. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.

1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded.

1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.

1667. White population of New France, 3,918.

1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.

1689. August. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the Fort at Montreal, which they held till October.

1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.

1692. Population of New France, 12,431.

1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.

1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.

1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.

1720. Population of New France 24,434, and of St. John Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.

1739. Population of New France, 42,701.

1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.

1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.

1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.

1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.

1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.

June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.

September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.

September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.

September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.

1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.

1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

1764. June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette.**

In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.

1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.

1770. St. Johns Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate Province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.

1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.

1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.

1778. First issue of the Montreal *Gazette*. This paper is still published.

1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River,

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included).

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* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).

Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.

About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara) under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.

Battle of Chateauguay—Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.

September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

1814. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the Provinces was mainly due.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.

1848. The St. Lawrence canals opened for navigation.

1849. Riots in Toronto and Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin.

1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz., 3 pence per ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.

1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each Province.

1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.

Abolition of Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.

June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.

1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.

1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1888, of $4,752,329.

1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091 ; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566 ; of New Brunswick, 252,047 ; of Nova Scotia, 330,857 ; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857 ; of Vancouver's Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.

1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.

June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.

June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.

June 8. First Meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the Confederation of the Provinces were passed.

1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.

July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the uame of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.

Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.

July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.

1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.

October 29. Hon. William Macdougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Red River Rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

August. Arrival at Fort Garry of the Expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was made out of a portion of the newly-acquired Territory.

1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.
July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.
Population of the Dominion, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,024.

1872. Abolition of dual representation.

1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.
July 1. Admissison of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
November 23. Award of Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

1879. Adoption of a Protective Tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequentl yratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).

1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council..
August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.

1885. March 26. Outbreak of Rebellion in the North-West; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the Rebellion. Total loss of the Militia and Volunteers under fire : killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained. Estimated at about 29 killed and 11 wounded.
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London.
June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.

1887. April 4. Important Conference at London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sanford Fleming.
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.

1888. March 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitution defined.

40. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North America Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdon. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the command-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor General, appointed by her for a term of five years.

The Privy Council.

41. The Governor General takes no active part in legislation, but governs through a Council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parliament who are for the time being Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various administrative Departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry or of removing members of the Privy Council lies with the Governor General.

The Governor General.

42. The Governor General assents in the Queen's name to all measures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may refuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within one year of their having been passed in the Province.

The Parliament.

43. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor General; an Upper House styled the Senate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected.

44. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member must possess the following qualifications: He must have passed the age of 30 years; be a British subject, born or naturalized; must reside in the Province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of $4,000 above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth $4,000, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec, he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed. The Senate. Qualifications.

45. A Senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes vacant if, for two consecutive Sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a Foreign Power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A Senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate. Conditions of tenure.

46. The Governor General may at any time recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addition is made, no further appointment shall be made except, on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number. Additions to Senate.

47. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a Senator, and who in all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor General. Speaker of the Senate.

48. Each Senator receives an indemnity of $1,000 per annum. Senatorial indemnity

49. The present number of Senators is 80, divided among the several Provinces, as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4; and the North-West Territories, 2. Number of Senators.

50. The House of Commons consists of 215 members, representing the several Provinces in the following numbers: Ontario, House of Commons.

92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; and the North-West Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other Provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present number of members in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting them into the Confederation, but all subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision.

Proportionate representation of the Provinces

51. The following is the proportionate representation of each Province at the present time, according to the latest census:

	Census year.	Population to each Member.
Ontario	1881	20,904
Quebec	1881	20,906
Nova Scotia	1881	20,979
New Brunswick	1881	20,077
Manitoba	1886	21,728
British Columbia	1881	8,243
Prince Edward Island	1881	18,148
The Territories	1885	12,090
Canada	....	20,276

Term of service and indemnity.

52. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an indemnity at the rate of $10 per diem if the Session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of $1,000 for any period over that time. The sum of $8 per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the Session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10c. per mile each way.

Qualifications of voters.

53. With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A vote is given to every male person (including

Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of $300, in towns of $200, and in counties or elsewhere of $150; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than $2 per month, $6 per quarter, $12 per half year or $20 per annum; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than $300 per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons as the case may be, or is a fisherman and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of $150; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than $100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

What Indians may vote.

54. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-West Territories are not entitled to vote, and in other parts of Canada only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than $150, are entitled to vote.

Voting in the Territories.

55. In the North-West Territories every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided within the electoral district for twelve months previous to the election.

Voters in British Columbia and P.E. Island.

56. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were, at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the

then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

What persons disqualified from voting.

57. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

Number of voters 1887.

58. The last general election was held in February, 1887, when the number of voters on the lists (except in the Territories, where there were no lists) was 983,599.

Election Procedure.

59. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the Districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and of the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. Voting is by ballot, except in the Territories, where it is open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months does not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next.

A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members from among themselves.

60. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867. Privileges of Parliament.

61. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. Oath of allegiance.

62. All bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law. Money bills.

63. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects :— Authority of Parliament.

Public Debt.	Banking.
Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measures.
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
Currency and Coinage.	Penitentiaries.

64. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz. : Finance, Justice, Administration of public affairs.

Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. By a Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons during the present Session, it is proposed to make the Geological Survey, which has been hitherto a branch of the Department of the Interior, a separate Department under a Deputy Head. Provision has been made by legislation for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new Department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue two Comptrollers will be appointed, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, but shall not, necessarily, have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Each Department is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons.

Provincial Legislatures

65. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the North-West Territories there is a Legislative Assembly, composed of twenty-two elected members, and three legal experts, appointed by the Governor General. There is not yet a responsible Ministry. The fol-

lowing are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures :—

Legislatures.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island	13	30
Nova Scotia	17	38
New Brunswick	17	41
Quebec	24	65
Ontario		90
Manitoba		35
British Columbia		25
The Territories		25

Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

66. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, management and sale of provincial lands, establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province.

Voters at Provincial elections.

67. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-West Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament.

Naturalization.

68. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British subject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

Governors General of the Dominion.

69. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments:—

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G. C. M. G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C. M.G., &c	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888

Members of Dominion Government and Privy Council.

70. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RT. HON. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

1st January, 1890.

Premier and Minister of Railways and Canals	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
" Customs	" Mackenzie Bowell.
" Militia	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
" Agriculture	" John Carling.
" Inland Revenue	" John Costigan.
Without Portfolio	" Frank Smith.
Secretary of State	" J. A. Chapleau.
Minister of Justice	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.

Without Portfolio	" John J. C. Abbott.
Minister of Finance	" Geo. E. Foster.
" Marine and Fisheries	" Chas. H. Tupper.
" the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	" Edgar Dewdney.
Postmaster-General	" John G. Haggart.
President of the Council	" C. C. Colby.

The above form the Cabinet.

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Wm. McDougall, C.B.
Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Peter Mitchell.
Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
Sir Edward Kenny.
James Cox Aikens.
Theodore Robitaille.
Hugh Macdonald.
Alexander Mackenzie.
Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion (Chief Justice, Quebec).
Edward Blake.
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Thomas Coffin.
Télesphore Fournier (Judge).
William Ross.
Félix Geoffrion.
William B. Vail.
David Mills.
Toussaint Laflamme.
Richard William Scott.
Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
Wilfred Laurier.
Alfred G. Jones.
James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
Louis F. R. Masson.
Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
Robert Duncan Wilmot.
Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
A. W. McLelan, (Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia).

Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.

Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	
	4th	" 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	
2nd Parliament	†1st	March 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	
3rd Parliament	1st	March 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	
	3rd	" 10, 1876	" 12, 1876	
	4th	" 8, 1877	" 28, 1877	
	5th	" 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	May 18, 1882.
	2nd	" 12, 1880	" 7, 1880	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	March 21, 1881	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	
	3rd	" 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	
6th Parliament	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	" 2, 1889	
	4th	" 16, 1890	" 16, 1890	

*Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. †Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

Duration of Parliament.

71. It will be seen that there have been five complete Parliaments and three Sessions of the sixth since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 87 days, or about 12 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks, 4 days, and the next longest was in 1890, viz., 17 weeks, 1 day. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Ministries since 1867.

72. There have only been two changes of Government and three Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of

from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald has been in power during the whole period.

73. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new Department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished. Departmental changes.

74. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments:— Cabinet Ministers since 1867.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1, 1867
	" Sir John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Hector Langevin	Dec. 9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald	" 1, 1873
Minister of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor	" 1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	" A. Morris	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1872
	" John O'Connor	Mar. 4, 1873
	" T. M. Gibbs	July 1, 1873
Minister of Interior	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
President of Council	Hon. A. J. F. Blair	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
Receiver-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Theodore Robitaille	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
Without office	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works	do do	do 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Wm. Ross	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs	Hon. Isaac Burpee	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	" L. Letellier de St. Just	do 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster-General	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntingdon	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Albert J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

SECOND MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Télesphore Fournier	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	Nov. 9, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfrid Laurier	Oct. 8, 1877
Minister of Interior	Hon. David Laird	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills	Oct. 24, 1876
President of Council	Hon. L. S. Huntingdon	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
Receiver-General	Hon. Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. David Christie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	Jan. 9, 1874
Without Office	Hon. Edward Blake	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	" 7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on 16th October, 1878.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Premier	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. James McDonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	May 20, 1881
	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	Dec. 10, 1885
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Jan. 27, 1887
	" Geo. E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Hector Langevin	May 20, 1879
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	May 20, 1879
	" Jno. H. Pope	Sept. 25, 1885
	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald	Nov. 28, 1889
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. L. F. R. Masson	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
Minister of Customs	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Oct. 19, 1878
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. H. Pope	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John Carling	Sept. 25, 1885

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster	Dec. 10, 1885
	" C. H. Tupper	May 31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikens	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson	" 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
	" Edgar Dewdney	" 3, 1888
President of Council	Hon. John O'Connor	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby	Nov. 28, 1889
Receiver-General	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1878
Secretary of State	Hon. J. C. Aikens	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
Without Office	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott	May 13, 1887

75. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent: Members of the Senate 1890.

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1890.

SPEAKER—HON. GEO. W. ALLAN. CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Abbott, Jno. J. C.	Inkerman.	McMillan, Donald.	Alexandria.
Alexander, George	Woodstock.	Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City.
Allan, George W.	York.	Macfarlane, Alex.	Wallace.
Almon, William J.	Jr. M. Halifax.	MacInnes, Donald	Burlington.
Archibald, Thomas D.	North Sydney.	Maclaren, Peter	Perth.
Armand, Joseph F.	Repentigny.	Macpherson, Sir David.	Saugeen.
Baillargeon, Pierre	Stadacona.	Masson, Louis F. R.	Mille Isles.
Bellerose, Joseph H.	De Lanaudière.	Merner, Samuel	Hamburg.
Bolduc, Joseph	Lauzon.	Miller, William	Richmond.
Botsford, Amos E.	Sackville.	Montgomery, Donald	Park Corner.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Murphy, Ed	Victoria.
Boulton, Chas. A.	Shell River.	Odell, William H.	Rockwood.
Boyd, John	Jr. M. St. John.	O'Donohoe, John	Erie.
Casgrain, Charles E	Windsor.	Ogilvie, Alexander W.	Alma.
Chaffers, William H.	Rougemont.	Pâquet, Anselme H	La Vallière.
Clemow, Francis	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Pelletier, C. A. P.	Grandville.
Cochrane, Matthew H.	Wellington.	Perley, W. D	Wolsley.
De Blois, P. A.	La Salle.	Poirier, Pascal	Acadie.
Dever, James	Sr. M. St. John.	Power, Lawrence G	Sr. M. Halifax.
Dickey, Robert B.	Amherst.	Price, Evans Jno.	Laurentides.
Drummond, Geo. A.	Kennebec.	Prowse, Sam	Murray.
Flint, Billa	Trent.	Read, Robert	Quinté.
Girard, Marc A.	St. Boniface.	Reesor, David	King's.
Glasier, John.	Sunbury.	Reid, James	Cariboo.
Gowan, James R.	Barrie.	Robitaille, Théodore	Gulf.
Grant, Robert P.	Pictou.	Ross, J. J.	De la Durantaye.
Guévremont, Jean B.	Sorel.	Sanford, William E.	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Haythorne, Robert P.	Queen's County.	Scott, Richard W.	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Howlan, George W.	Alberton.	Smith, Frank	Toronto.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N.	Lunenburg.	Stevens, Gardner G.	Bedford.
Lacoste, Alexandre	De Lorimier.	Sullivan, Michael	Kingston.
Leonard, Elijah	London.	Sutherland, John.	Kildonan.
Lewin, James D.	St. John.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R	Rigaud.
Lougheed, Jas. A.	Calgary.	Vidal, Alexander.	Sarnia.
McCallum, Lachlan.	Monck.	Wark, David	Fredericton.
McLelan, Abner R.	Hopewell.		Niagara.
McDonald, William	Cape Breton.		Shawinegan.
McInnis, Thomas R.	N. Westminster.		Bathurst.
McKay, Thomas.	Colchester.		Midland.
McKindsey, George C.	Milton.		De Salabery.

Members of the House of Commons, 1890.

76. The following is a list of the Members of the House of Commons, with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1890.

SPEAKER—HON. JOSEPH ALDERIC OUIMET. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington	Bell, John W.	Durham, E. R.	Ward, Henry A.
Albert	Weldon, Richard C.	Durham, W. R.	Blake, Hon. Edward.
Alberta	Davis, Donald W.	Elgin, E. R.	Wilson, John H.
Algoma	Dawson, Simon J.	Elgin, W. R.	Casey, George E.
Annapolis	Mills, John B.	Essex, N. R.	Patterson, James C.
Antigonish	Thompson, Hon. Sir J.	Essex, S. R.	Brien, James.
Argenteuil	Wilson, James C.	Frontenac	Kirkpatrick, Hon. G. A.
Assiniboia, E.	Dewdney, Hon. E.	Gaspé	Joncas, L. Z.
Assiniboia, W.	Davin, Nicholas F.	Glengarry	Purcell, Peter.
Bagot	Dupont, Flavien.	Gloucester	Burns, Kennedy F.
Beauce	Godbout, Joseph.	Grenville, S. R.	Shanly, Walter.
Beauharnois	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.	Grey, E. R.	Sproule, Thomas S.
Bellechasse	Amyot, Guillaume.	Grey, N. R.	Masson, James.
Berthier	Beausoleil, Cléophas.	Grey, S. R.	Landerkin, George.
Bonaventure	Riopel, Louis J.	Guysborough	Kirk, John A.
Bothwell	Mills, Hon. David.	Haldimand	Montague, W. H.
Brant, W. R.	Somerville, James.	Halifax	Jones, Hon. Alfred G. Kenny, Thomas E.
Brant, S. R.	Paterson, William.		
Brockville	Wood, John F.	Halton	Waldie, J.
Brome	Fisher, Sydney A.	Hamilton	Brown, Adam. McKay, Alexander.
Bruce, E. R.	Cargill, Henry.		
Bruce, N. R.	McNeill, Alexander.	Hants	Putnam, Alfred.
Bruce, W. R.	Rowand, James.	Hastings, E. R.	Burdett, Samuel B.
Cape Breton	McDougall, Hector F. McKeen, David.	Hastings, N. R.	Bowell, Hon. Mackenzie
		Hastings, W. R.	Corby, Henry.
Cardwell	White, R. S.	Hochelaga	Desjardins, Alphonse.
Carleton (N.B.)	Hale, Frederick H.	Huntingdon	Scriver, Julius.
Carleton (Ont.)	Dickinson, George L.	Huron, E. R.	Macdonald, Peter.
Cariboo	Barnard, Frank S.	Huron, S. R.	McMillan, John.
Chambly	Préfontane, Raymond.	Huron, W. R.	Porter, Robert.
Champlain	Montplaisir, H.	Iberville	Béchard, François.
Charlevoix	Cimon, Simon X.	Inverness	Cameron, Hugh.
Charlotte	Gillmor, Arthur H.	Jacques Cartier	Girouard, Désiré.
Chateauguay	Holton, Edward.	Joliette	Hilaire, N.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Couture, Paul.	Kamouraska	Dessaint, Alexis.
		Kent (N.B.)	
Colchester	Archibald, Hon. Sir A. G.	Kent (Ont.)	Campbell, A.
Compton	Pope, Rufus Henry.	King's (N.B.)	Foster, Hon. George E.
Cornwall and Stormont	Bergin, Darby.	King's (N.S.)	Borden, Frederick W.
		King's (P.E.I.)	McIntyre, Peter A. Robertson, James E.
Cumberland	Dickey, Arthur A.		
Digby	Jones, Herbert L.	Kingston	Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John A
Dorchester	Chouinard, Honoré J.		
Drummond and Arthabaska	Lavergne, Joseph.	Lambton, E. R.	Moncrieff, George.
		Lambton, W. R.	Lister, James F.
Dundas	Hickey, Charles E.	Lanark, N. R.	Jamieson, Joseph.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S. R ...	Haggart, Hon. John G.	Peterboro', E. R.	Lang, John.
Laprairie.....	Doyon, Cyrille.	Peterboro', W.R.	Stevenson, James.
L'Assomption ..	Gauthier, Joseph.	Pictou	Tupper, Hon. Charles H.
Laval	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.		McDougald, John.
Leeds and Grenville, N. R ...	Ferguson, Charles F.	Pontiac	Bryson, John.
Leeds, S. R	Taylor, George.	Portneuf	De St. George, J. E. A.
Lennox	Wilson, Uriah.	Prescott.....	Labrosse, Simon.
Lévis	Guay, Pierre M.	Prince (P.E.I.)	Perry, Stanislaus F.
Lincoln and Niagara....			Yeo, James.
Lisgar.....	Ross, Arthur W.	Prince Edward .	Platt, John M.
L'Islet	Casgrain, Philippe B.	Provencher	LaRivière, A. A. C.
London	Carling, Hon. John.	Quebec, Centre .	Langelier, François.
Lothbinière	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec, East ...	Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid.
Lunenburg	Eisenhauer, James D.	Quebec, West ..	McGreevy, Hon. Thos.
Marquette.....	Watson, Robert.	Quebec (County)	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Maskinongé	Coulombe, Charles J.	Queen's (N. B.) .	Baird, George F.
Megantic.....	Turcot, George.	Queen's (N. S.) .	Freeman, Joshua N.
Middlesex, E. R.	Marshall, Joseph H.	Queen's (P.E.I)	Davies, Louis H.
Middlesex, N.R.	Coughlin, Timothy.		Welsh, William.
Middlesex, S. R.	Armstrong, James.	Renfrew, N. R .	White, Peter.
Middlesex, W.R.	Roome, William F.	Renfrew, S. R..	Ferguson, John.
Missisquoi	Meigs, David B.	Restigouche	Moffat, George.
Monck	Boyle, Arthur.	Richelieu.....	Massue, Joseph A.
Montcalm	Thérien, Olaüs.	Richmond (N.S.)	Flynn, Edmund P.
Montmagny	Choquette, P. A.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.)..	Ives, William B.
Montmorency ..	Langelier, Charles.	Rimouski.....	Fiset, J. B. R.
Montreal Centre	Curran, John J.	Rouville.....	Gigault, George A.
Montreal East..	Lepine, A. T.	Russell.....	Edwards, W. C.
Montreal West .	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. Hyacinthe ..	Bernier, Michel E.
Muskoka.. .	O'Brien, William E.	St. John (N. B.), City	Ellis, John V.
Napierville... .	Ste. Marie, Louis.	St. John (N B.) City, County	Skinner, Charles N.
N. Westminster.			Weldon, Charles W.
Nicolet.....	Boisvert, F.	St. John (Que.) .	Bourassa, François.
Norfolk, N. R ..	Charlton, John.	St. Maurice	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Norfolk, S. R...	Tisdale, David.	Saskatchewan ..	Macdowall, D. H.
Northumberland (N. B.).....	Mitchell, Hon. Peter.	Selkirk	Daly, Thomas M.
		Shefford.....	Audet, Antoine.
Northumberland (Ont.), E. R..	Cochrane, Edward.	Shelburne	Laurie, John W.
		Sherbrooke	Hall, Robert N.
Northumberland (Ont.), W. R .	Guillet, George.	Simcoe, E. R ...	Cook, H. H.
		Simcoe, N. R...	McCarthy, Dalton.
Ontario, N. R ..	Madill, Frank.	Simcoe, S. R ...	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Ontario, S. R...	Smith, William.	Soulanges	Bain, James W.
Ontario, W. R..	Edgar, James, D.	Stanstead	Colby, Hon. Charles C.
Ottawa (City).	Robillard, Honoré.	Sunbury	Wilmot, jr. Robert D.
	Mackintosh, Charles H.	Temiscouata....	Grandbois, Paul E.
Ottawa (County)	Wright, Alonzo.	Terrebonne.....	Chapleau, Hon. J. A.
Oxford, N. R...	Sutherland, James.	Three Rivers ...	Langevin, Hon. Sir H.L.
Oxford, S. R ...	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Toronto, Centre.	Cockburn, George R. R.
Peel	McCulla, William A.	Toronto, East ..	Small, John.
Perth, N. R	Hesson, Samuel R.	Toronto, West..	Denison, Frederick C.
Perth, S. R.....	Trow, James.	Two Mountains.	Daoust, Jean B.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Vancouver Isl'd.	Gordon, David W.	Wellington, N.R	McMullen, James.
Vaudreuil.....	McMillan, Hugh.	Wellington, S.R	Innes, James.
Verchères	Geoffrion, Hon. Félix.	Wentworth, N.R	Bain, Thomas.
Victoria (B.C.)	Prior, Edward G.	Wentworth, S.R	Carpenter, F. W.
	Earle, Thomas.	Westmoreland..	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (N.B.)..	Costigan, Hon. John.	Winnipeg.....	Scarth, William B.
Victoria (N.S.)..	McDonald, John A.	Yale.	Mara, John A.
Victoria (O) N.R	Barron, John A.	Yamaska.....	Vanasse, Fabien.
Victoria (O) S.R		Yarmouth.....	Lovitt, John.
Waterloo, N.R..	Bowman, Isaac E.	York (N.B.).....	Temple, Thomas.
Waterloo, S.R..	Livingston, James.	York (O.), E.R..	Mackenzie, Hon. A.
Welland.....	Ferguson, John.	York (O.), N.R..	Mulock, William.
Wellington, C.R	Semple, Andrew.	York (O.), W.R.	Wallace, N. C.

Lieutenant-Governors and Provincial Legislatures.

77. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each Province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly :—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.....	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.....	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson.....	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C.....	Feb. 8, 1887
Quebec.....	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	" Réné Edouard Caron.....	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.....	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.....	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C.....	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers.....	Oct. 24, 1887

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C	" 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey	" 4, 1883
	" A. W. McLelan, P.C	" 9, 1888
New Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G. P.C	Oct. 31, 1885
Prince Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
	" Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 2, 1889
British Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	" 21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887
Manitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris, P.C	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C	Sept. 22, 1882
	" John C. Shultz	July 1, 1888
The Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 10, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris, P.C	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881
	" Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

Attorney-General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" A. S. Hardy.
" Public Works	" C. F. Fraser.
Secretary and Registrar	" John M. Gibson.
Treasurer	" A. M. Ross.
Minister of Education	" G. W. Ross.
Minister of Agriculture	" Charles Drury.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867	Mar. 4, 1868	Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868	Jan. 23, 1869	
	3rd	" 3, 1869	Dec. 24, 1869	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870	Feb. 15, 1871	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871	Mar. 2, 1872	Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873	" 29, 1873	
	3rd	" 8, 1874	" 24, 1874	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874	Dec. 21, 1874	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 25, 1875	Feb. 10, 1876	April 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 3, 1877	Mar. 2, 1877	
	3rd	" 9, 1878	" 7, 1878	
	4th	" 9, 1879	" 11, 1879	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 8, 1880	Mar. 5, 1880	Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	" 13, 1881	" 4, 1881	
	3rd	" 12, 1882	" 10, 1882	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882	Feb. 1, 1883	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 23, 1884	Mar. 25, 1884	Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd	" 28, 1885	" 30, 1885	
	3rd	" 28, 1886	" 25, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	Feb. 10, 1887	April 23, 1887	April 26, 1890.
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1888	Mar. 23, 1888	
	3rd	" 24, 1889	" 23, 1889	
	4th	" 30, 1890	April 7, 1890	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JACOB BAXTER. CLERK—CHAS. T. GILLMOR.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington	John Stewart Miller.	Middlesex, N.R.	John Waters.
Algoma, East	Robert Adam Lyon.	Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. George W. Ross.
Algoma, West	James Conmee.	Monck	Richard Harcourt.
Brant, N.R.	William B. Wood.	Muskoka	George F. Marter.
Brant, S.R.	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.	Norfolk, S.R.	William Morgan.
Brockville	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, N.R.	John B. Freeman.
Bruce, N.R.	John W. S. Biggar.	Northumberland E.R.	Dr. Willoughby.
Bruce, S.R.	Hamilton P. O'Connor.	Northumberland W.R.	Corelli C. Field.
Bruce, C.R.	Walter McM. Dack.	Ontario, N.R.	Isaac J. Gould.
Cardwell	William H. Hammell.	Ontario, S.R.	John Dryden.
Carleton	Geo. Wm. Monk.	Ottawa	Erskine H. Bronson.
Cornwall and Stormont	William Mack.	Oxford, N.R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Dufferin	Falkner C. Stewart.	Oxford, S.R.	Angus McKay.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney.	Parry Sound	Samuel Armstrong.
Durham, E.R.	Thomas D. Craig.	Peel	Kenneth Chisholm.
Durham, W.R.	James W. McLaughlin.	Perth, N.R.	George Hess.
Elgin, E.R.	J. C. Dance.	Perth, S.R.	Thomas Ballantyne.
Elgin, W.R.	Andrew B. Ingram.	Peterborough, E.R.	Thomas Blezard.
Essex, N.R.	Gaspard Pacaud.	Peterborough, W.R.	James R. Stratton.
Essex, S.R.	William D. Balfour.	Prescott	Alfred Evanturel.
Frontenac	H. Smith.	Prince Edward	John A. Sprague.
Glengarry	James Rayside.	Renfrew, S.R.	John A. McAndrew.
Grenville	Frederick J. French.	Renfrew, N.R.	Thomas Murray
Grey, N.R.	David Creighton.	Russell	Alex. Robillard.
Grey, C.R.	Joseph Rorke.	Simcoe, E.R.	Hon. Charles Drury.
Grey, S.R	John Blyth.	Simcoe, W.R.	Thomas Wylie.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Simcoe, C.R.	Orson J. Phelps.
Halton	William Kerns.	Toronto	Edward F. Clarke.
Hamilton	Hon. John M. Gibson.		Henry E. Clarke.
Hastings, W.R.	Gilbert W. Ostram.		John Leys.
Hastings, E.R.	William P. Hudson.	Victoria, E.R.	John Fell.
Hastings, N.R.	Alpheus F. Wood.	Victoria, W.R.	John S. Cruess.
Huron, E.R.	Thomas Gibson.	Waterloo, N.R.	E. W. B. Snyder.
Huron, S.R.	Archibald Bishop.	Waterloo, S.R.	Isaac Master.
Huron, W.R.	Hon. Alex. M. Ross.	Welland	James E. Morin.
Kent, E.R.	Robert Ferguson.	Wellington, S.R	Donald Guthrie.
Kent, W.R.	James Clancy.	Wellington, E.R	Charles Clarke.
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe.	Wellington, W.R	Absalom S. Allan.
Lambton, E.R.	Peter Graham.	Wentworth, N.R	James McMahon.
Lambton, W.R.	Chas. McKenzie.	Wentworth, S.R	Nicolas Awrey.
Lanark, N.R.	W. C. Caldwell.	York, E.R.	George B. Smith.
Lanark, S.R.	William Lees.	York, W.R.	John T. Gilmour.
Leeds	Robert H. Preston.	York, N.R.	E. L. Davis.
Lennox	Walter W. Meacham.		
Lincoln	William Garson.		
London	William R. Meredith.		
Middlesex, E.R.	Richard Tooley.		

The above Assembly was dissolved on the 26th April, 1890.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. AUGUSTE REAL ANGERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

Premier and President of the Council	Hon. H. Mercier.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" G. Duhamel.
Treasurer	" Jos. Shehyn.
Commissioner of Public Works	" P. Garneau.
Provincial Secretary	" J. E. Robidoux.
Attorney-General	" A. Turcotte.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization	" W. Rhodes.
Member without office	" A. Boyer.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867	Feb. 24, 1868	May 27, 1871.
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869	April 5, 1869	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869	Feb. 1, 1870	
	4th	" 3, 1870	Dec. 24, 1870	
2nd Legislature	1st	Nov. 7, 1871	Dec. 23, 1871	June 7, 1875.
	2nd	" 7, 1872	" 24, 1872	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873	Jan. 28, 1874	
	4th	" 3, 1874	Feb. 23, 1875	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 5, 1875	Dec. 24, 1875	March 22, 1878.
	2nd	" 11, 1876	" 28, 1876	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877	March 9, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st	June 5, 1878	July 20, 1878	Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	" 19, 1879	Oct. 31, 1879	
	3rd	May 28, 1880	July 24, 1880	
	4th	April 28, 1881	June 30, 1881	
5th Legislature	1st	March 9, 1882	May 27, 1882	Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883	March 30, 1883	
	3rd	March 28, 1884	June 10, 1884	
	4th	" 5, 1885	May 9, 1885	
	5th	April 8, 1886	June 21, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	Jan. 27, 1887	May 18, 1887	May 10, 1890.
	2nd	May 15, 1888	July 12, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 8, 1889	March 21, 1889	
	4th	" 7, 1890	April 2, 1890	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE. CLERK—G. BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE.

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon	Larochelle, L. N.
Bedford	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides	Bresse, Guillaume.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isle	Marsil, David.
De Lanaudière	Sylvestre, Louis.	Montarville	De Boucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud	Provost, Wilfrid.
De Salaberry	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont	La Bruère, P. B. de.
Golfe	Ross, David A.	Shawinegan	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville	Dionne, Elisée.	Sorel	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman	Bryson, junior, George.	Stadacona	Hearn, John.
Kénébec	Cormier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria	Ward, James K.
Lasalle	Larue, F. X. P.	Wellington	Gilman, Francis E.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. F. G. MARCHAND. CLERK—L. DELORME.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil	Owens, William	Missisquoi	Spencer, E. E.
Bagot	Pilon, Joseph	Montcalm	Taillon, Hon. L. O.
Beauce	Blanchet, Hon. Jean	Montmagny	Bernatchez, N.
Beauharnois	Bisson, E. H	Montmorency	Desjardins, L. G.
Bellechasse	Faucher de St. Maurice, N.H.E.	Montreal East	David, L. O.
		Montreal West	Hall, John S., jun.
Berthier	Dostaler, Omer	Montreal Centre	McShane, James
Bonaventure	Martin, Dr. H. J.	Napierville	Lafontaine, E.
Brome	England, R. N.	Nicolet	Tourigny, Henri Brunl.
Chambly	Rocheleau, A.	Ottawa	Rochon, Alfred
Champlain	Trudel, Ferdinand	Pontiac	Poupore, W. J.
Charlevoix	Morin, Joseph	Portneuf	Tessier, Jules
Chateauguay	Robidoux, J. E.	Quebec Centre	Rinfret, *dit* Malouin, Dr. R.F.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Dumais, G.	Quebec West	Murphy, Owen
Compton	McIntosh, John, jr.	Quebec East	Shehyn, Jos.
Deux Montagnes	Beauchamp, B.	Quebec County	Casgrain, T. C.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Richelieu	Cardin, L. P.
Drummond and Arthabaska	Girouard, Joseph E.	Richmond and Wolfe	Picard, Jacques
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Rimouski	Tessier, Auguste
Hochelaga	Champagne, C. L.	Rouville	Lareau, E.
Huntingdon	Cameron, Dr. A.	St. Hyacinthe	Mercier, Hon. H.
Iberville	Duhamel, G.	St. Jean	Marchand, Hon. F. G.
Jacques Cartier	Boyer, Arthur	St. Maurice	Duplessis, L. T. N. J.
Joliette	Basinet, Louis	Shefford	De Grosbois, T. B.
Kamouraska		Sherbrooke	Robertson, Hon. J. G.
Laprairie	Goyette, Odilon	Soulanges	Bourbonnais, O. G.
L'Assomption	Forest, Ludger	Stanstead	Baldwin, Ozro.
Laval	LeBlanc, P. E.	Temiscouata	Deschênes, G. H.
Lévis	Lemieux, F. X.	Terrebonne	Nantel, G. A.
L'Islet	Déchêne, F. G. M.	Trois Rivières	Turcotte, Hon. A.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, Edouard H.	Vaudreuil	Lapointe, Alfred
Maskinongé	Legris, J. H.	Verchères	Lussier, A. E. E.
Megantic	Rhodes, Hon. W.	Yamaska	Gladu, Victor

The above Assembly was dissolved on the 10th May, 1890.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867).

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. ARCHIBALD WOODBURY MCLELAN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Members without Office	" Thomas Johnson.
" "	" Angus Macgillivray.
" "	" Daniel McNeil.
" "	" Duncan C. Fraser.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868.	April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870.	
	4th	" 2, 1871.	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872.	Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873.	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1874.	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875.	Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 15, 1877.	" 12, 1877.	
	4th	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature	1st	Mar. 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879.	May 23, 1882.
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	" 14, 1881.	
	4th	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	Feb. 8, 1883.	April 19, 1883.	May 20, 1886.
	2nd	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	" 24, 1885.	
	4th	" 25, 1886.	May 11, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Mar. 10, 1887.	May 3, 1887.	April 21, 1890.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888.	April 16, 1888.	
	3rd	" 21, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
	4th	" 20, 1890.	" 15, 1890.	

*Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax. CLERK—ALBERT PETERS.

The Honourable—
John McKinnon.
Samuel Creelman.
D. McN. Parker.
Loran L. Baker.
Charles M. Francheville.
David McCurdy.
Hiram Black.
W. H. Owen.
Geo. Whitman.

The Honourable—
Samuel Locke.
M. H. Goudge.
W. H. Ray.
Thos. L. Dodge.
Jno. McNeil.
Duncan C. Fraser.
Jason M. Mack.
Geo H. Murray.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER. CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis Co.....	Hon. J. W. Longley.	Inverness	Hon. D. McNeil.
	Frank Andrews.		John McKinnon.
Antigonish.....	Hon. A. Macgillivray.	King's	L. Rand.
	Colin F. McIsaac.		Wm. C. Bill.
Cape Breton	Colin Chisholm.	Lunenburg Co..	Hon. C. E. Church.
	Wm. McKay.		J. D. Sperry.
Colchester.....	Geo. Clark.	Pictou	W. Cameron.
	F. A. Laurence.		G. McColl.
Cumberland	T. R. Black.		C. H. Munro.
	R. L. Black.	Queen's	Jos. H. Cook.
Digby..	Henry M. Robichau.		A. M. Hemeon.
	John S. McNeill.	Richmond.....	Jos. Matheson.
Guysborough.....	Otto S. Weeks.		David A. Hearn.
	James A. Fraser.	Shelburne	Wm. F. McCoy.
Halifax	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding.		Hon. Thos. Johnson.
	Hon. M. J. Power.	Victoria..... ..	John A. Fraser.
	Wm. Roche, jun.		John L. Bethune.
Hants.....	Allan Haley.	Yarmouth.....	Albert Gayton.
	Arch. Frame.		William Law.

The above Assembly was dissolved on the 21st April, 1890.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon.	A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary	"	James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works	"	P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General	"	Lemuel J. Tweedie
Solicitor-General	"	Wm. Pugsley, Jr.
Members without office	"	A. Harrison.
" "	"	D. McLellan.
" "	"	Oliver J. Leblanc.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868..	Mar. 23, 1868..	June 3, 1870.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1869..	April 21, 1869..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 10, 1870..	" 7, 1870..	
2nd General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871..	Feb. 22, 1871..	May 15, 1874.
	2nd	April 5, 1871..	May 17, 1871..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 29, 1872..	April 11, 1872..	
	4th.....	" 27, 1873..	" 14, 1873..	
	5th.....	" 12, 1874..	" 8, 1874..	
3rd General Assembly...	1st.. ...	Feb. 18, 1875..	April 10, 1875..	May 14, 1878.
	2nd ...	" 17, 1876..	" 13, 1876..	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1877..	Mar. 16, 1877..	
	4th. ...	Aug. 28, 1877..	Sept. 5, 1877..	
	5th.....	Feb. 26, 1878..	April 18, 1878..	
4th General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879..	April 15, 1879..	May 25, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 9, 1880..	" 23, 1880..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 8, 1881..	Mar. 25, 1881..	
	4th.....	" 16, 1882..	April 6, 1882..	
5th General Assembly..	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883..	Mar. 3, 1883..	April 2, 1886.
	2nd.....	April 12, 1883..	May 3, 1883..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 28, 1884..	April 1, 1884..	
	4th.....	" 26, 1885..	" 6, 1885..	
	5th.....	" 25, 1886..	" 2, 1886..	
6th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 3, 1887..	April 5, 1887..	Dec. 30 1889
	2nd	" 1, 1888..	" 6, 1888..	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1889..	" 17, 1889..	
7th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 13, 1890..	April 23, 1890..	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

PRESIDENT—HON. GEORGE F. HILL.

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—GEORGE BOTSFORD.

The Honourable—
- Barberie, J. Cunard.
- Flewelling, G. Hudson.
- Harrison, Archibald.
- Hill, George F. (President).
- Holly, James.
- Jones, Thomas Rosenele.
- McInerney, Owen.

The Honourable—
- Richard, Ambroise D.
- Ryan, James.
- Thompson, Fred. P.
- White, George W.
- Woods, Francis.
- Young, Robert.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. ALBERT S. WHITE.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	Turner, Gaius S. Lewis, William J., M.D.	Queen's	Palmer, Albert.
Carleton	Atkinson, M. C., M.D. Ketchum, G. Randolph.	Restigouche	LaBillois, Charles H. Murray, William.
Charlotte	Douglass, William. Hibbard, George. Mitchell, Hon. James. Russell, James.	Sunbury	Harrison, Charles B. Perley, William E.
Gloucester	Poirier, Joseph. Ryan, Hon. Patrick G.	St. John City	Alward, Silas. Smith, Albert Colby.
Kent	LeBlanc, Hon. Oliver J. Phinney, James D.	St. John Co'y	McKeown, Harrison A. Rourke, James. Shaw, William. Stockton, A. A.
King's	Pugsley, Hon. Wm., jr. Taylor, George L., M.D. White, Hon. Albert S.	Victoria	Baird, George T.
Madawaska	Thériault, Lévite.	Westmoreland	Melanson, Oliver M. Hanington, Daniel L. Powell, Henry A. Stevens, Henry T.
Northumberl'd	Burchill, John P. O'Brien, John. Robinson, James. Tweedie, Hon. L. J.	York	Anderson, John. Bellamy, Richard. Blair, Hon. Andrew G. Wilson, William.
Queen's	Hetherington, Thomas.		

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture and Immigration	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney-General and Railway Commissioner	" Joseph Martin.
Minister of Public Works	" James A. Smart.
Provincial Secretary	" Daniel McLean.
Provincial Treasurer	" Daniel H. McMillan.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar 8, 1873.	
	*4th	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th	" 10, 1878.	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature	†1st	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th	" 4, 1886.	" 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	June 16, 1888.
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature.	‡1st	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct 16, 1888.	
	§2nd	Nov. 8, 1888.	Mar. 5, 1889.	
	3rd	Jan. 30, 1890.	" 31, 1890.	

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888.

§ Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. WM. WINRAM. CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Beautiful Plains	Crawford, John.
Birtle	Mickle, Chas. J.
Brandon, City	Smart, Hon. Jas. A.
Carillon	Jérome, Martin.
Cartier	Gelley, Thomas.
Centre Winnipeg	McMillan, Hon. D. H.
Cypress	Wood, E. J.
Dennis	McLean, Hon. Daniel.
Dufferin	Roblin, R. P.
Emerson	Thomson, Jas.
Killarney	Young, F. M.
Kildonan	Norquay, Thomas.
Lakeside	McKenzie, K.
Lansdowne	Dickson, E.
La Verandrye	Lagimodière, Wm.
Lorne	O'Malley, R. G.
Manitou	Winram, Hon. Wm.
Minnedosa	Gillies, J. D.
Morden	Lawrence, Alex.
Morris	Martin, A. F.
Mountain	Greenway, Hon. Thos.
Norfolk	Thompson, S. J.
North Brandon	Sifton, Clifford.
North Winnipeg	Jones, L. M.
Portage la Prairie	Martin, Hon. Joseph.
Rockwood	Jackson, S. J.
Rosenfeldt	Winkler, Enoch.
Russell	Fisher, James.
St. Andrews	Colcleugh, F. W.
St. Boniface	Marion, Roger.
Shoal Lake	Harrower, Jas.
Souris	Campbell, A. McI.
South Brandon	Graham, H. C.
South Winnipeg	Campbell, Isaac.
Springfield	Smith, Thos. H.
Turtle Mountain	Hettle, John.
Westbourne	Morton, Thos. L.
Woodlands	Prendergast, Jas. E. P.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. HUGH NELSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1890.

President of the Council	Hon. Chas. E. Pooley.
Attorney-General	" Theodore Davie.
Premier, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Clerk of Executive Council	" John Robson.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works	" Forbes George Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	" John Herbert Turner.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Feb. 15, 1872	April 11, 1872	August 30, 1875.
	2nd	Dec. 17, 1872	Feb. 21, 1873	
	3rd	" 18, 1873	Mar. 2, 1874	
	4th	Mar. 1, 1875	April 22, 1875	
2nd Legislature	1st	Jan. 10, 1876	May 19, 1876	April 12, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 21, 1877	April 18, 1877	
	3rd	" 7, 1878	" 10, 1878	
3rd Legislature	1st	July 29, 1878	Sept. 2, 1878	June 13, 1882.
	2nd	Jan. 29, 1879	April 29, 1879	
	3rd	April 5, 1880	May 8, 1880	
	4th	Jan. 24, 1881	Mar. 25, 1881	
	5th	Feb. 23, 1882	April 21, 1882	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 25, 1883	May 12, 1883	June 3, 1886.
	2nd	Dec. 3, 1883	Feb. 18, 1884	
	3rd	Jan. 12, 1885	Mar. 9, 1885	
	4th	" 25, 1886	April 6, 1886	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 24, 1887	April 7, 1887	May 10, 1890.
	2nd	" 27, 1888	" 28, 1888	
	3rd	" 31, 1889	" 6, 1889	
	4th	" 23, 1890	" 26, 1890	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS. CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Cassair	Grant John.
Cariboo	Cowan, George. Mason, Joseph. Nason, I. B.
Cowichan	Croft, Henry. Fry, Henry.
Comox	Humphreys, Hon. T. B.
Esquimalt	Pooley, Hon. C. E. Higgins, Hon. D. W. (Speaker).
Kootenay	Baker, Lt.-Col. James.
Lillooet	Allen, Edward. Smith, A. W.
Nanaimo	Haslam, A. Thompson, George.
New Westminster City	Cunningham, James.
New Westminster	Ladner, W. H. Orr, James. Robson, Hon. John.
Victoria City	Beaven, Robert. Davie, Hon. Theodore. Duck, Simeon. Turner, Hon. J. H.
Victoria	Anderson, G. W. Tolmie, James.
Yale	Martin, G. B. Semlin, C. A. Vernon, Hon. Forbes George.

The above Assembly was dissolved on the 10th May, 1890.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JEDEDIAH SLASON CARVELL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

President and Attorney-General	Hon. Neil McLeod.
Minister of Public Works	" Geo. W. Bentley.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands	" Donald Ferguson.
Member without Office	" A. J. Macdonald.
"	" J. O. Arsenault.
"	" James Nicholson.
"	Vacant.
"	Vacant.
"	Vacant.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

Number of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	Mar. 5, 1874.	April 28, 1874.	July 1, 1876.
	2nd	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Mar. 14, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly	1st	April 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	April 15, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1880.	April 26, 1880.	
	3rd	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881.	
	4th	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 20, 1883.	April 27, 1883.	June 5, 1886.
	2nd	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd	" 11, 1885.	" 11, 1885.	
	4th	April 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	
th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 29, 1887.	May 7, 1887.	Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd	" 22, 1888.	April 28, 1888.	
	3rd	" 14, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
6th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 27, 1890.	.....	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT - - - - - HON. THOMAS W. DODD.
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL - JOHN BALL.

Hon. John Balderston.
" Thomas W. Dodd.
" J. W. Fraser.
" Thomas Kickham.
" Alexander Laird.
" A. B. MacKenzie.
Hon. Peter S. McNutt.
" Joseph Murphy.
" James Nicholson.
" Benjamin Rogers.
" John G. Scrimgeour.

Two vacancies.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER - - - - - - HON. PATRICK BLAKE.
CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY - ARCHIBALD MCNEILL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
King's County, 1st District	Maclean, John
" "	Maclean, James R.
" 2nd District	Sullivan, John P.
" "	Underhay, J. C.
" 3rd District	McDonald, Hugh L.
" "	Shaw, Cyrus A.
" 4th District	Clow, James
" "	Macleod, Angus
" Georgetown	Macdonald, Hon. A. J.
" "	Gordon, Daniel
Queen's County, 1st District	Sinclair, Peter
" "	Sutherland, James M.
" 2nd District	Farquharson, Donald
" "	McKay, Donald
" 3rd District	Peters, Frederick
" "	Ferguson, Hon. Donald
" 4th District	Forbes, George
" "	McDonald, Hector C.
" Charlottetown	Blake, Hon. Patrick
" "	McLeod, Hon. Neil
Prince County, 1st District	Mathewson, J. A.
" "	McLellan, Bernard D.
" 2nd District	Yeo, John
" "	Richards, J. W.
" 3rd District	Montgomery, John N.
" "	Arsenault, Hon. J. O.
" 4th District	Bell, John H.
" "	Bentley, Hon. G. W.
" 5th District	Rogers, David
" "	McMillan, Angus

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER, HAYTER REED. ASST. INDIAN COMMISSIONER, A. E. FORGET.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

1890.

(Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.)

R. G. Brett, Banff.
John Secord, South Regina.
B. P. Richardson, Wolseley.
J. F. Betts, Prince Albert.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LEGAL EXPERTS.

(Appointed by the Governor General in Council.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson, Regina. | Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, Calgary
Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Macleod.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY - - R. B. GORDON.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Batoche	Hillyard Mitchell.
Battleford	James Clinkskill.
Calgary	John Lineham.
	H. S. Cayley.
Edmonton	H. C. Wilson.
	Frank Oliver.
Kinistino	James Hoey.
Macleod	F. W. G. Haultain.
Medicine Hat	Thomas Tweed.
Moose Jaw	Jas. H. Ross.
Moosomin	Jno. Ryerson Neff.
North Qu'Appelle	Wm. Sutherland.
North Regina	David F. Jelly.
Prince Albert	Wm. Pearson.
	Jno. F. Betts.
Red Deer	Robt. G. Brett.
Souris	Jno. G. Turriff.
South Qu'Appelle	Geo. S. Davidson.
South Regina	Jno. Secord.
Wallace	Joel Reaman.
Whitewood	Alex. G. Thorburn.
Wolseley	B. P. Richardson.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICES—17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G	May 23, 1888.

The High Commissioner.

78. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was re-appointed High Commissioner.

Governors of British Possessions.

79. The following table gives a list of British Possessions, with the date of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in each case. The Colonies may be divided into four classes, viz. : Crown colonies : which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative : in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible : in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate : more or less organised Government, administered by the Crown :—

Colony.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	Office.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Europe—					
Gibraltar	Crown	1704	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Gen. The Hon. Sir A. E. Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	Nov. 26, 1886
Heligoland	"	1807	" "	A. C. S. Barkly, Esq., C.M.G.	Dec. 26, 1888
Malta	Repres.	1800	" "	Lieut.-Gen. H. A. Smyth, R.A., C.M.G.	—— 1890
Asia—					
Ceylon	"	1796	" "	The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 9, 1883
Cyprus	"	1878	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir H. E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.	Mar. 9, 1886
Hong Kong	Crown	1843	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir C. W. DesVœux, K.C.M.G	Oct. 6, 1887
India (British)	"	1625-1885	Viceroy and Governor-General.	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., &c.	Dec. 10, 1888
Labuan	"	1846	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	C. V. Creagh, Esq.	Jan. 1, 1890
Straits Settlement	"	1785-1819	" "	Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 20, 1887
Africa—					
Basutoland	Protect.	1868	Resident Commissioner.	Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G.	April 8, 1884
Cape Colony	Respon.	1806-1877	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 13, 1889
Bechuanaland	Crown	1885	Governor.	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	.....
			Administrator.	Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 1, 1885
Gambia	"	1831	"	G. T. Carter, Esq., C.M.G.	June 6, 1888
Gold Coast	"	1861	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	April 27, 1888
Lagos	"	1861	" "	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 8, 1886
Mauritius	"	1810	" "	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Dec., 1889
Natal	Repres.	1838	" "	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 1, 1889
Zululand	Protect.	1886	Governor.	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	.....

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

Colony.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	Office.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
St. Helena	Crown	1651	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Wm. Grey Wilson, Esq. (acting)	Oct. 4, 1887
Sierra Leone	"	1787	" "	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 24, 1888
America—					
Bermudas	Repres.	1609	" "	Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdegate-Newdigate, C.B.	Oct. 29, 1888
Honduras	Crown	1783–1786	Governor	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	July 17, 1884
Canada	Respon.	1713–1760	Governor-General	The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	June 11, 1888
British Guiana	Repres.	1803	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1888
Newfoundland	Respon.	1583	" "	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 18, 1889
West Indies—					
Bahamas	Repres.	1670	" "	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 1, 1887
Turk's Island	Crown	1629–1655	Chief Commissioner	H. M. Jackson, Esq.	Nov., 1885
Jamaica	"	"	Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G	Mar. 9, 1889
Windward Isl'ds—					
St. Lucia	Repres.	1605–1803	Administrator	R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., C.M.G.	April 4, 1889
St. Vincent	"	"	"	J. C. Maling, Esq.	July 11, 1889
Barbados	"	1605	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir W. I. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 2, 1889
Grenada	"	1605–1803	" "	Hon. Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 28, 1889
Tobago	Crown	1797	Commissioner	Loraine G. Hay, Esq.	Dec. 20, 1888
Leeward Islands—					
Virgin Islands	Repres.	1626–1763	"	Edward J. Cameron, Esq.	—— 1887
St. Kitts & Nevis	"	"	"	J. S. Churchill, Esq.	.....
Antigua	"	"	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	W. F. Haynes Smith, C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1888 Dec. 17, 1888
Montserrat	"	"	Commissioner	E. Baynes, Esq.	.....

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

Colony.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	Office.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Dominica	Repres.	1626-1763	Commissioner	G. R. LeHunte, Esq	
Trinidad	Crown	1797	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G	Oct. 9, 1885
Australasia—					
New Zealand	Respon.	1841	" "	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G	May 2, 1889
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	"	1787	" "	The Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G	Dec. 11, 1885
New Guinea	Crown	1884	Administrator	Sir Wm. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Sept. 4, 1888
Queensland	Respon.	1859	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	May 1, 1889
South Australia	"	1836	" "	Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	April 11, 1889
Tasmania	"	1803	" "	Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Mar. 11, 1887
Victoria	"	1787	" "	Right Hon. Earl of Hopetown, G.C.M.G.	Nov. 28, 1889
Western Australia	Repres.	1829	" "	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G	—— 1890
South Seas—					
Fiji Islands	Crown	1874-1881	" "	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Feb. 27, 1888
Falkland Islands	"	1833	" "	Thomas Kerr, Esq., C.M.G.	Nov. 24, 1880

Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries.

80. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office.

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

81. Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, who had reigned longer than any other ruler, was, by a revolution in November, 1889, driven from that country, and a Republic formed in place of the Empire, and it will be seen, therefore, that Queen Victoria has now reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest sovereign, for the Kings of Denmark and Holland are her seniors in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the world.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1890.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
"	"		Empress of India	1877
Afghanistan	Abdurrahman Khan.		Ameer of Afghanistan	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I.	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
"	" "		King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
Belgium	Leopold II	1835	King of the Belgians.	1865
Brazil	General Deodora da Fonseca.		President of the United States of Brazil.	1889
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg.	1861	Prince	1887
China	Kuang Hsu	1871	Emperor of China	1875
Denmark	Christian IX	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Egypt	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha.	1853	Khedive of Egypt	1879
France	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot.	1837	President of the French Republic.	1887
German Empire	William II	1859	German Emperor	1888
"	"		King of Prussia	1888
Greece	George I	1845	King of the Hellenes	1864
Holland	William III	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Humbert	1844	King of Italy	1878
Japan	Mutsuhito	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1890—*Concluded.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	.....	President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Montenegro	Nicholas	1841	Prince of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco	1873
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen	1829	Shah of Persia	1848
Peru	General Caceres	.....	President of the Republic of Peru.	1886
Portugal	Dom Carlos I	1863	King of Portugal	1889
Roumania	Charles I	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
"	"	.....	King of "	1881
Russia	Alexander III	1845	Czar of Russia	1881
Servia	Alexander I	1876	King of Servia	1889
Spain	Alfonso XIII	1886	King of Spain	1886
	Maria Christina	1858	Queen Regent	1885
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland	Louis Ruchonnet	.....	President of Swiss Confederation.*	1890
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	1844	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Benjamin Harrison	1833	President of the United States.	1889
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	1855	Sultan of Zanzibar	1890

* Elected annually.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Census 1871 and 1881.

82. The last census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and the following table is a comparative statement of the population at that date, and on 2nd April, 1871, the date of the preceding census :—

POPULATION OF CANADA—1871 AND 1881.

Province.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island...	47,121	46,900	94,021	54,728	54,163	108,891
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	387,800	220,538	220,034	440,572
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	285,594	164,119	157,114	321,233
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	678,109	690,918	1,359,027
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	1,620,851	976,461	946,767	1,923,228
Manitoba.....	9,837	9,158	18,995	37,207	28,747	65,954
British Columbia.....	20,905	15,342	36,247	29,503	19,956	49,459
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	28,113	28,333	56,446
Total.....	1,842,174	1,792,850	3,635,024	2,188,778	2,136,032	4,324,810

Province.	Increase.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island...	7,607	7,263	14,870	16·1	15·4	15·8
Nova Scotia.....	26,746	26,026	52,772	13·7	13·4	13·6
New Brunswick.....	18,231	17,408	35,639	12·4	12·4	12·4
Quebec.....	82,068	85,443	167,511	13·7	14·3	14·0
Ontario.....	147,871	154,506	302,377	17·8	19·5	18·6
Manitoba.....	27,370	19,589	46,959	278·2	213·9	247·2
British Columbia.....	8,598	4,614	13,212	41·1	30·0	36·4
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	346,604	343,182	689,786	18·81	19·1	18·97

Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.

Census N.-W. T. 1885, Manitoba, 1886.

83. A census of three of the Provisional Districts in the North-West Territories was taken in 1885, when the population was found to be 48,362, and a census of Manitoba was taken in 1886, showing a population of 108,640. Full particulars of these census returns will be found in the Statistical Abstract for 1887

The population can only be estimated.

84. No information is available for ascertaining the increase of population since 1881 (except as above mentioned), with any great practical accuracy. The population used in different parts of this work is derived from logarithmetical calculations based on census returns, and is believed to be sufficiently near the mark to be of value in the calculations for which it is used; but it will be readily understood that from the absence of returns of births and deaths and from the incessant movement of population, both ways, across the long frontier, of which it is impossible to keep any record, it is impossible to obtain any absolutely correct statement of the population between census years.

Apparent correctness of estimate.

85. That the population, so calculated, is more correct than would be generally supposed, is apparent from the close similarity between the population of the Province of Ontario as estimated for this work and according to the Registrar General's returns for the Provincial Government. The population mathematically calculated was found to be, on 31st December, 1887, 2,146,408, while taking the population of 1881, the excess of births over deaths, and the average immigration, according to Provincial returns, it would be 2,152,290.

Indian population

86. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population of Canada was 108,547, and in 1888, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was 124,589,

being an apparent increase of 16,042; but the figures as reported each year by the agents vary very considerably, and though there is no doubt that the number of Indians is increasing, there is no reason to suppose that they have increased to the extent the above figures would indicate. The fact that they have increased at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern Provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-West are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner.

Difficulties in making Indians become self-sustaining.

87. The difficulty of bringing a race to so completely change its habits as to become self-sustaining by labour, when for centuries it has been unaccustomed to work of any kind, except what was required in the pursuit of game, is not sufficiently appreciated by the majority; but to those who understand these matters it is not surprising that the progress towards self-sustenance is slow, and that the death rate, among many of the tribes, is, consequent on such a complete change of habits, exceptionally heavy. The tendency, however, of the Indians of the North-West to adapt themselves to their surroundings, and to adopt at least the elementary methods of civilization, is steadily growing, and may be attributed in a great measure to the fact that the younger portion of the present generation have not had the same opportunity of acquiring the same taste for a roving life that their fathers had, but have grown up in the midst of scenes and under influences very different from those with which their fathers were familiar, and the same remarks applying with greater force to future generations make the outlook for the ultimate domestication of the Indian very promising.

88. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education:— Number of pupils at Indian Schools.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1887 AND 1888.

Provinces.	1881.	1887.	1888.
Ontario	1,907	2,037	1,974
Quebec	404	480	455
Nova Scotia	107	108	131
New Brunswick	67	115	91
British Columbia	652	506	512
Prince Edward Island	18	18	23
*North-West Territories	971	2,687	2,941
Total	4,126	5,951	6,127

* Manitoba included.

89. It will be seen that 2,000 children more than in 1881 are now being educated in Manitoba and the Territories, and this number is annually growing, and the effect of this increasing contact with civilizing influences is shown in many ways, by the improvement in their dwellings as they are erected, by a certain amount of attention on the part of some to sanitary measures, which, as far as possible, is insisted on by the agents; by the gradual abandonment of many of the old heathen celebrations, such as the "Sun Dance," &c., and by the increasing number who stay on the reserves, and endeavour to get something out of their land. The Government assist these latter in every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle, and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves who superintend operations and instruct the Indians in the first principles of farming. The following table will give some idea of the progress that has been made in this direction, the totals for 1881 having been added for comparison:— Progress of civilization among the Indians. Particulars of land cultivated by Indians in 1888.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1888 AND 1881.

Provinces.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly Broken.	Total No. of Implements.	Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.
Ontario	16,903	69,252	2,765	8,692	15,802
Quebec	6,731	8,804	220	1,640	3,109
Nova Scotia	2,145	2,050	71	789	432
New Brunswick	1,594	832	9	351	292
Manitoba and the North-West Territories	23,940	10,228	1,172	28,868	10,488
British Columbia	17,922	6,970	555	4,478	23,010
Prince Edward Island	319	177	13	79	26
Canada	69,554	98,313	4,805	44,897	53,159
Canada, 1881	46,962	75,365	6,341	19,828	28,569

Provinces.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Other Industries Value.
				$
Ontario	164,066	64,178	5,913	137,949
Quebec	55,344	19,716	1,724	209,957
Nova Scotia	1,749	8,200	522	21,018
New Brunswick	5,080	6,645	249	21,318
Manitoba and North-West Territories	77,017	115,423	13,064	274,926
British Columbia	44,805	51,453	2,471	192,285
Prince Edward Island	1,124	3,080	62	5,912
Canada	349,185	268,695	24,005	863,365
Canada, 1881	285,335	163,423	13,673	692,147

90. The Indians on 30th June, 1888, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers :— Number of Indians in Canada, 1888.

Ontario	17,700
Quebec	12,465
Nova Scotia	2,145
New Brunswick	1,594
Prince Edward Island	319
Manitoba and North-West Territories	26,368
Peace River District	2,038
Athabaska "	8,000
McKenzie "	7,000
Eastern Ruperts' Land	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
British Columbia	37,944
Total	124,589

91. The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty and from sales of land, timber, stone, &c., surrendered by them, was, on 30th June, 1888, $3,324,235, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to $284,207. The expenditure from Parliamentary appropriations was $956,116—making a total of $1,240,323. The Indian Fund.

92. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 21,344 acres, realising $30,345. The quantity of Indian land now held by the Government for sale is about 458,283 acres. Land sold for Indians.

93. The following table will give some idea of the increase in population and value of property in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada. Forty-one places were applied to for particulars, but answers were only received from those given below, and thanks are due to the several clerks for furnishing the same. There has been an increase in the aggregate population of the places named, since 1881, of 50 per cent., and in the aggregate assessment, after deducting those places for Progress of some principa cities and towns in Canada.

which figures are not given for 1881, of 68 per cent. The average rate of increase in population in all the cities and towns of the Dominion, according to the census of 1881, was 33·0 per cent. With the exception of Winnipeg and Vancouver, where the increase has of course exceeded all normal rates, the greatest progress has been made by Toronto, the population of this city having increased 123 per cent., and the assessment 144 per cent. In connection with this enormous increase, however, it must not be overlooked that the city has considerably extended its limits since 1881; but, nevertheless, its progress and that of the suburbs it has taken in have been remarkably great.

Progress of Winnipeg and Vancouver.

94. In 1870 the population of Winnipeg, or as it was then called, Fort Garry, consisted of 215 souls. In 1874, when the city charter was secured, the population had reached 300; in 1881, by the census of that year, there were 7,985 inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1886 there were 20,238, and in the spring of 1890 it was estimated that there were upwards of 26,500 inhabitants. Rapid, however, as has been the progress of Winnipeg, the growth of the city of Vancouver, B.C., has been even more remarkable. In 1885, where the city now stands, there was a thickly wooded wilderness, with one solitary saw-mill; but when in that year it was decided to make the spot the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, hundreds rushed to the place and settlement began. In 1886 the town was completely destroyed by fire, not a house being left standing, but, before the fires were out, rebuilding had commenced. The city was incorporated on 6th April, 1886, when the population was about 700, in 1887 it had increased to 2,000, in 1888 (1st January) to 6,000, and it is now (1890) estimated at 14,000.

PROGRESS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, BETWEEN THE YEARS 1881 AND 1889.

Cities and Towns.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1889.
	1881.	1889.	1881.	1889.	
			$	$	$
Montreal	**140,747	202,000	†80,273,910	110,000,000	13,000,000
Toronto	77,034	172,463	56,286,039	137,230,778	14,648,932
Quebec	**62,446	¶65,000		16,270,600	4,890,817
Hamilton	35,359	44,299	15,650,000	21,573,100	2,708,121
Ottawa	25,600	44,000	10,198,530	17,145,350	2,497,157
Halifax	**36,100	42,000	14,468,520	*21,562,405	*1,950,000
London	19,725	26,786	10,194,919	13,443,492	2,235,431
Victoria	**5,925	20,000		8,986,000	598,500
Kingston	**14,091	18,284		7,780,270	729,997
Vancouver		14,000		9,500,000	505,000
Charlottetown	**11,485	13,000	2,520,280	3,640,120	289,300
Guelph	10,025	10,413	2,899,060	3,234,140	436,755
St. Thomas	9,275	10,408	2,543,925	3,748,312	236,051
St. Catharines	9,498	10,095	4,060,510	4,590,305	893,127
Windsor	6,377	10,058	1,946,400	4,221,970	472,341
Sherbrooke	7,446	9,460	2,025,655	2,981,750	169,875
Stratford	**8,239	9,404		3,463,651	325,518
Peterborough	6,750	9,302	2,568,395	3,901,926	185,550
Brockville	7,374	8,887	2,085,060	3,523,215	181,629
Woodstock	**5,373	8,808	1,598,190	2,408,280	165,083
Chatham	**7,873	8,278		3,354,583	276,224
Sorel	**5,791	7,856		1,598,875	204,370
Berlin	**4,054	7,311		2,788,418	41,959
Fredericton	**6,218	7,300		2,915,405	217,000
Owen Sound	**4,426	7,237		2,528,136	178,095
Galt	**5,187	7,186	1,166,356	1,922,805	115,538
Cornwall	**4,468	6,402	743,475	1,333,595	*82,531
Lindsay	**5,080	6,031	1,397,731	1,723,282	175,540
Port Hope	**5,585	5,161		1,504,279	206,370
Barrie	4,611	5,151	1,320,528	1,411,453	40,000
Collingwood	4,134	5,054	995,408	1,377,558	169,000
Cobourg	5,084	4,740	1,512,605	1,541,937	*234,146
Winnipeg	6,249	21,328	9,196,435	18,607,860	2,498,506
Sarnia	**3,874	5,850		1,740,609	180,770
Brandon		3,426		2,100,102	261,553

**Census. †Real Estate only. *For year 1888. ¶Estimated.

Immigration returns.

95. The greatest care is taken by the Department of Agriculture in collecting immigration returns and making them as accurate as possible, and under ordinary circumstances these returns would be most important factors in determining the increase in population; but standing alone, as they do, and without the assistance of any system of ascertaining the emigration, or of any system of collection of births and deaths, they are not

reliable for that purpose, but at the same time contain much valuable information in themselves.

Immigrant arrivals and settlers, 1889.

96. According to the returns furnished by the Department for 1889, the total number of immigrant arrivals was 176,462, of whom 84,862 were passengers for the United States, while the remaining 91,600 expressed their intentions of remaining in Canada. These figures show an increase as compared with 1888, of 1,988 in the total number of arrivals, and of 2,834 in the number of settlers in Canada. The following numbers are those of immigrant arrivals in each of the years named who stated their intentions of settling in Canada :—

IMMIGRANT SETTLERS IN CANADA, 1880-1889.

1880	38,505
1881	47,991
1882	112,458
1883	133,624
1884	103,824
1885	79,169
1886	69,152
1887	84,526
1888	88,766
1889	91,600

Settlers in Manitoba and N.-W.T.

97. The total number of persons reported as having gone into Manitoba and the North-West was 26,809, of whom 21,653 proposed to stay in Manitoba, and 5,156 intended settling in the North-West. The total arrivals in Nova Scotia numbered 11,049, of whom 2,395 are reported to have settled in the Province, and 3,714 persons are said to have settled in New Brunswick.

Discontinuance of assisted passages.

98. No assisted passages were granted since 27th April, 1888, and while it is probable that considerable numbers were kept back who would have come at the cheaper rate, it is evident, from the figures given above, that the discontinuance of the policy did not materially check immigration, and the class of immigrants was decidedly above the average. The average rate of passage during the year was £4 sterling ($19.46), the previous assisted rate having been £3 ($14.60.)

99. The nationalities of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec and Halifax were as follow :— Nationalities of immigrants.

Nationalities.	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
English	11,663	7,496	19,159
Irish	1,582	384	1,966
Scotch	2,417	1,045	3,462
Germans	562	616	1,178
Scandinavians	4,541	528	5,069
French and Belgians	166	540	706
Other countries	1,160	*8,346	9,506
Total	22,091	18,955	41,046

*7,906 from the United States.

It will be seen that Scandinavians still continue to arrive in considerable numbers, and they form a very desirable class of immigrants.

The nationalities of the numbers reported in each Province by the Customs officials are given below :—

Provinces.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Ontario	1,417	441	530	385	2,573	7,150	401	12,897
Quebec	466	220	87	65	626	15,517	2,682	19,663
Nova Scotia	206	18	79	3	80	948	56	1,390
New Brunswick	117	12	23	9	157	942	148	1,408
Manitoba	524	53	82	118	305	487	202	1,771
British Columbia	285	21	112	51	257	282	132	1,140
P. E. Island	46	13	51	.....	25	195	18	348
Total	3,061	778	964	631	4,023	25,521	3,639	38,617

100. The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, showed an increase of 6,957 as compared with 1888, and in consequence of two successive bad harvests in Dakota, the number in 1890 is expected to be still larger. It will be seen that far the largest proportion were Canadians, who, having tried settlement in the United States, were returning to their native land. Customs arrivals.

Number of children brought out.

101. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 1,022, being 600 less in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last six years :—

	Number.
1883	1,218
1884	2,011
1885	1,746
1886	1,988
1887	2,298
1888	1,622
1889	1,022

According to the immigration returns of Ontario, 17,011 children have been settled in this way in that Province since 1868.

Arrivals by sea.

102. All the immigrants by sea arrived in steamers, sailing vessels not having been for some years used for this purpose.

Immigration into Ontario.

103. According to the returns of the Department of Immigration in Ontario, out of 4,268,024 emigrants from the British Isles to places out of Europe during the years 1874 to 1888, inclusive, 282,584, or 6·63 per cent., settled in Ontario, and the total number from all parts reported to have settled in the Province during the years 1868 to 1889, inclusive, was 560,552, bringing with them effects to the value, as far as the returns went, of $5,566,455.

Difficulty of obtaining correct returns.

104. The numbers of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be.

105. It is only possible to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each Province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would probably considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the Department, and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures for that Province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations, for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those emigrating from the country. Uncertainty of immigration returns.

106. A comparative statement of the values of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses :— Value of money and effects brought in by settlers.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Reported at Agencies.	$2,458,241	$2,731,005	$2,594,112	$1,648,158
" Customs.	997,335	1,148,903	1,180,343	1,516,798
Total	$3,455,576	$3,879,908	$3,774,455	$3,164,956

And an examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immi-

grants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country :—

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

	Value.
1875	$1,344,573
1876	686,205
1877	632,269
1878	1,202,563
1879	1,152,612
1880	1,295,565
1881	4,188,925
1882	3,171,501
1883	2,784,881
1884	4,814,872
1885	4,143,866
1886	3,455,576
1887	3,879,908
1888	3,774,455
1889	3,164,956

It must be remembered, however, that the means for obtaining information of this kind is very defective, and there can be little doubt that the actual value is considerably above the amount reported.

Occupations of immigrants.

107. The trades and occupations of the immigrants landed at Quebec and Halifax in 1889 were as follow :—

	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
Farmers	1,543	848	2,391
Labourers	7,383	8,454	15,837
Mechanics	876	1,043	1,919
Clerks and Traders	95	606	701
Female Servants	No returns.	1,377	1,377
	9,897	12,328	22,225

Demand for farm and domestic servants.

108. The various immigration agents again report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and the present supply is very inadequate to meet it. How much this is the case is shown by the following extracts from the report of the Government Immigration Agent, Toronto :—"The demand for agricultural labourers during the "season has been greatly in excess of the supply, farmers "writing and coming from all sections of the country to ob-

"tain the necessary help, and in many cases being disap-
"pointed. Wages ranged from $15 to $22 per month for the
"summer season, and from $120 to $160 for the year. The
"demand for domestic help has, as usual, far exceeded the
"supply, and we have found it utterly impossible to supply
"even a small proportion of those applying." Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestic and farm servants, may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival.

Immigration expenditure.

109. The total immigration expenditure in 1889 was $126,043, in 1888 $182,951, and in 1887 $313,773; there was the large decrease, therefore, in the year under consideration, of $56,908 as compared with 1888, and of $187,730 as compared with 1887.

Cost of settlers per head.

110. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was $2.37, and including arrivals so reported, was $1.37; the figures for the preceding year, 1888, being $3.96 and $2.55 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875:—

Year.	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
	Settlers.	Amount.	Settlers.	Amount.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
1875	19,243	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876	14,499	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877	15,323	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884	68,633	6 28	103,824	4 15
1885	46,868	6 62	79,169	3 92
1886	43,875	6 87	69,152	4 36
1887	54,704	5 74	84,526	3 71
1888	57,106	3 96	88,766	2 55
1889	52,983	2 37	91,600	1 37

It will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably less than it was some years ago. The expenditure on immigration by the Ontario Provincial Government in 1889 was $6,850, being equal to 44 cents per head. The work is mostly done by the Dominion immigration agents, causing a large saving in expense.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1815-1888.

111. According to British Emigration Returns, out of 12,139,067 persons of all nationalities that have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1888, 8,076,624 went to the United States, 1,949,191 to Canada and 1,634,854 to Australasia, being respectively 66 per cent., 16 per cent. and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia, emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853–1888 1,324,018 persons left Great Britain for Australasia and 912,477 for Canada. During the same period (1853–1888), out of 6,650,055 persons of British and Irish origin only who emigrated, 4,418,363 went to the United States, 1,259,303 to Australasia and 682,827 to Canada, being in the proportion of 67 per cent., 19 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1888.

112. In 1888 out of 398,494 persons that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 293,087, or 70 per cent., went to the United States, 49,107, or 13 per cent., to Canada, and 31,725, or 11 per cent., to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada. During the years 1887 and 1888 emigration to Canada was considerably in excess of that to Australasia.

Area of Canada.

113. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,519,000 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 2,944,628 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area of the Australasian Colonies 3,075,030, or 443,970 square miles less than that of

Canada. The total area of the British Empire is 7,999,618 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian Colonies comprises very nearly seven-eighths of the whole Empire.

114. The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 237,002 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada. Area of Europe & Canada compared.

115. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska. Area of Canada compared with that of Great Britain & the United States.

116. The estimated area of the world is 52,511,004 square miles, and its estimated population 1,429,000,000. Canada, therefore, covers rather more than one-fourteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and eighty-sixth part of the estimated population. Area of the world.

117. The following are the areas of the several Provinces and Districts :— Areas of the several Provinces and Districts of Canada.

	Square Miles.
Ontario	223,000
Quebec	193,000
Nova Scotia	20,907
New Brunswick	27,960
Manitoba	66,000
British Columbia	385,000
Prince Edward Island	2,133
District of Keewatin and territory west and north of Hudson's Bay	470,000
" Alberta	106,000
" Assiniboia	90,000
" Athabasca	106,000
" Saskatchewan	106,000
North-West Territory	835,000
Territory east of Hudson's Bay	413,000
Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	335,000
	3,379,000
Great lakes, rivers, &c., not included in above areas	140,000
	3,519,000

The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the District of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883. The areas of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec can only be considered as approximate, the northern boundaries of both Provinces not having yet been exactly defined. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 18,885 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.

Density of population.

118. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the Provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other Province, the proportion being 51·0 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 21·0 persons. The following is the order in which the Provinces stand, according to density of population :

Prince Edward Island,	Quebec,
Nova Scotia,	Manitoba,
New Brunswick,	British Columbia.
Ontario,	

Newfoundland.

119. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the coast of Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now included in the Dominion of Canada. Negotiations for the entry of the colony into the Confederation have at various times been in contemplation, but to the present have taken no practical shape. The island of Newfoundland is situated on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 350 miles long with an average breadth of about 130 miles, its estimated area being 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. By a census taken in 1884 the population was found to be 193,124, of whom 99,344 were males and 93,780 females. The population of St. John, the Capital of the colony, was 28,610. The coast of Labrador comprises about 120,000 square miles, and in 1884 had a population of 4,211, making the total population of the colony at that time 197,335. It is now estimated to be upwards of 210,000.* Fishing forms the principal industry, and in 1887

*Particulars of the census of 1884 are given in the Statistical Abstract for 1887, p. 101.

the value of the fisheries, exclusive of home consumption, which is very large, was placed at $5,260,497.

120. The following table, compiled principally from official sources, gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its Possessions, according to the latest available information :— Population and areas of British Possessions.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colony.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe:	Sq. Miles.		
United Kingdom—			
England and Wales	58,764	29,015,613	487
Scotland	29,820	4,077,070	135
Ireland	32,531	4,716,209	147
Soldiers and sailors abroad	.....	216,000	.....
Total, United Kingdom	121,115	38,024,892	314
Gibraltar	2	18,464	11,995
Heligoland	1	*2,001	2,001
Malta	119	162,423	1,365
Total Europe	121,237	38,207,780	315
Asia :			
Aden	66	35,165	533
Ceylon	25,365	2,850,000	112
Cyprus	3,584	*186,173	52
Hong Kong	30	215,800	7,193
India (British)	868,314	209,832,123	241
Labuan	30	5,883	196
North Borneo	27,500	150,000	5
Perim	5	150	30
Straits Settlement	1,472	537,000	365
Total, Asia	926,366	213,812,294	230
Africa :			
Ascension	35	200	6
Cape Colony	213,917	1,428,729	7
Gambia	69	*14,150	205
Gold Coast	29,401	1,405,450	48
Lagos	1,069	100,000	94
Mauritius	705	369,302	524
Natal	18,750	481,361	26
St. Helena	47	5,085	108
Sierra Leone	3,000	75,000	25
Total, Africa	267,093	3,879,277	14

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

Colony.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Person to the Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
America :			
Bermudas	19	15,534	807
Honduras	6,400	*27,452	4
Canada	3,379,000	5,075,855	1
British Guiana	109,000	278,477	2
Newfoundland	42,000	*197,335	4
West Indies –			
Bahamas	4,466	48,000	10
Turk's Island	169	4,778	28
Jamaica	4,193	613,376	146
Windward Islands—			
St. Lucia	238	42,504	178
St. Vincent	133	46,872	352
Barbadoes	166	181,000	1,090
Grenada	133	49,337	371
Tobago	114	20,679	181
Leeward Islands—			
Virgin Islands	57	*5,287	93
St. Kitts	65	*29,137	448
Nevis	50	*11,864	237
Antigua	170	*34,964	206
Montserrat	32	11,680	365
Dominica	291	*28,211	97
Trinidad	1,754	189,566	104
Total America	3,548,707	6,911,908	1·94
Australasia :			
New Zealand	104,458	607,380	5
New South Wales	311,019	1,085,739	3
Queensland	668,497	387,463	0·58
South Australia	903,690	318,308	0·35
Tasmania	26,215	146,139	5
Victoria	87,884	1,090,869	12
Western Australia	1,060,000	42,137	0·04
Total Australasia	3,161,763	3,678,035	1
South Seas :			
Fiji Islands :	7,740	125,441	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	1,890	0·28
Total, South Seas	14,240	127,331	9
Total, British Possessions	8,039,406	266,596,160	33

*Census.

121. The next table gives the area and population of Foreign Countries :— Population and areas of foreign countries.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	240,942	39,640,834	1886	164
Belgium	11,373	5,909,975	1886	520
Denmark	14,124	2,108,000	1886	149
" Colonies of	86,614	115,988	1880	1
France	204,177	*38,218,903	1886	187
" Colonies of	1,788,268	16,459,995	1882	9
German Empire	211,149	*46,855,704	1885	221
Greece	25,014	*1,979,453	1879	79
Italy	114,410	29,943,607	1886	262
Montenegro	3,550	*220,000	1879	62
Netherlands	12,648	4,390,857	1886	347
" Colonies of	766,137	28,687,341	1886	37
Portugal	34,038	*4,708,178	1881	138
" Colonies of	705,258	3,338,951	.....	5
Roumania	48,307	5,500,000	1887	114
Russia in Europe	2,095,504	88,205,353	1884	42
" Asia	6,548,600	15,865,740	1884	2
Total Russian Empire	8,644,104	104,071,093	1884	12
Servia	18,800	*1,937,172	1885	103
Spain	197,767	17,226,254	1885	87
" Colonies of	163,876	9,996,058	.....	61
Sweden and Norway	294,184	6,676,189	1885	23
Switzerland	15,892	2,940,602	1886	185
Turkey in Europe	125,289	9,277,040	1886	74
" Asia	729,380	16,174,056	1886	22
" Africa	398,873	1,000,000	1886	2
" Egypt	11,000	6,817,265	1886	620
Total Turkish Empire	1,264,542	33,268,361	1886	26
Total Europe	24,773,820	541,532,969		22
Asia.				
China	1,297,999	383,000,000	1885	295
" Dependencies	2,881,560	21,180,000	1885	7
Corea	82,000	12,000,000	1886	146
Japan	148,456	38,151,217	1886	257
Persia	628,000	7,653,600	1881	12
Siam	250,000	6,000,000	1886	24
Total Asia	5,288,015	467,984,817		88

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

Country.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Africa.				
Liberia	14,300	1,068,000	1886	75
Madagascar	228,500	3,500,000	1886	15
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000	1886	23
South African Republic	114,360	360,000	1886	3
Tunis	42,000	1,500,000	1886	36
Zanzibar	625	240,000	1886	384
Total Africa	618,785	11,668,000		19
America.				
Argentine Republic	1,125,086	3,435,286	1887	3
Bolivia	772,548	1,952,079	1886	3
Brazil	3,219,000	12,922,375	1886	4
Chili	293,970	*2,526,969	1885	8
Colombia	504,773	3,878,600	1881	8
Costa Rica	23,200	*182,073	1883	7
Ecuador	248,370	*1,004,651	1885	4
Guatemala	46,800	1,357,900	1887	29
Hayti	10,204	572,000	1886	56
Honduras	46,400	458,000	1884	10
Mexico	742,148	10,447,974	1882	14
Nicaragua	49,500	275,815	1883	6
Paraguay	91,970	*239,774	1887	3
Peru	463,747	2,699,945	1876	6
Salvador	7,225	*651,130	1886	90
San Domingo	18,045	504,000	1887	28
United States	3,602,990	60,150,785	1887	17
Uruguay	73,538	596,463	1886	8
Venezuela	632,695	2,121,988	1884	3
Total America	11,972,209	105,977,807		9
Oceanica.				
Hawaii	6,677	*80,578	1884	12
Total	42,659,506	1,127,244,171		26

* Census.

122. At the Millers Congress recently held in Paris the area and population of the earth was calculated by Professor Grandeau to be as follows :— Area and population of the world.

CONTINENTS.	Area.	Population.	Acres per Head of Population.
	Acres.		
Europe	2,447,280,000	328.000,000	7·46
Asia	10,654,320,000	758,000,000	14·05
Africa	7,416,000,000	206,000,000	36·00
Australasia	2,719,200,000	37,000,000	73·49
North America	5,982,240,000	72,000,000	83·09
South America	4,400,160,000	28,000,000	157·14
Total	33,619,200,000	1,429,000,000	23·52

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS

123. Vital Statistics are collected by some of the Provincial Governments with more or less accuracy, those of the Ontario Government being, perhaps, the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has, up to the present, deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any system of collection for the whole country, the only movement in this direction being the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the contributing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. Collection of vital statistics.

124. Twenty-seven towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1888, St. John's, P. Q., which has been added to the list, not having commenced in time to be included in that year, and the following table gives the number of deaths in those places, together with the rate per 1,000 deaths at different ages. The figures may be taken as fairly correct, but should be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. Death rate in principal towns, 1888.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, 1888.

Cities.	Total Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths at					
			1 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Ages not given.
Montreal	6,320	31·60	631·01	73·89	102·68	82·75	109·65	.....
Toronto	2,498	14·97	486·38	79·66	149·31	126·10	156·92	1·60
Quebec	1,826	28·37	544·90	73·38	104·60	87·62	189·48	.....
Ottawa	923	22·51	582·88	75·83	119·17	91·00	131·09	...
Halifax	837	20·92	406·21	74·07	168·45	137·39	213·85	.....
Hamilton	823	18·57	403·40	100·85	151·88	151·88	191·98	.....
St. John, N.B.	525	18·67	373·33	108·57	121·90	135·23	260·95	.....
Winnipeg	524	20·87	583·96	93·51	177·48	91·60	51·52	1·90
Hull	474	39·50	702·53	95·00	90·71	46·41	63·29	2·10
London	371	14·09	350·40	64·69	194·07	137·46	253·36	.....
Kingston	278	16·06	244·60	93·52	169·06	172·66	320 14	.....
Three Rivers	273	27·30	600·73	54·94	84·24	84·24	175·82	.....
Victoria, B.C.	255	17·00	301·96	121·56	250·98	231·37	90·19	3·92
St. Hyacinthe	254	34·79	562·99	114·17	86·61	62·99	173·22	.....
Sorel	233	30·21	639·48	98·71	60·08	72·96	128·75	.....
Sherbrooke	228	24·84	552·63	83·33	135·96	74·56	153·50	.....
Brantford	214	16·39	429·90	98·13	126·16	130·84	214·95	.....
Charlottetown	172	12·64	200·69	75·58	156·97	139·53	337·20	.....
Guelph	165	15·84	339·39	115·15	115·15	139·39	290·90	.....
Belleville	164	15·22	292·68	73·17	140·24	158·53	298·78	36·58
Peterboro'	141	15·68	404·25	113·47	99·29	148·93	234·04	.....
Galt	138	19·26	369·56	65·21	137·68	173·91	253·62	.....
Windsor	134	15·57	402·98	82·08	149·25	171·64	186·56	7·46
Chatham	129	15·48	356·58	139·53	178·29	124·03	201·55	.....
St. Thomas	126	12·02	476·19	55·55	126·98	111·11	230·15	.....
Woodstock	124	14·91	370·96	153·22	169·35	153·22	153·22	.....
Fredericton	83	12·30	216·86	120·48	204·81	108·43	349·39	.....

Highest and lowest death rates.

125. Though the rate in Hull was not quite so high as in 1887, yet that city still occupies the position of having the heaviest death rate, viz., 39.50 per 1,000 inhabitants, this extremely high rate being again caused by excessive infant mortality, out of a total number of deaths of 474, 333 having been children under 5 years of age. St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Sorel have the next highest rates, and St. Thomas and Charlottetown the lowest, but owing to the doubtful data on which they are founded, the death rates calculated per 1,000 of population must not be considered as absolutely correct.

Death rate among children.

126. The largest number of deaths is of course among children, the rate, however, in some places being much higher than it

ought to be, as can be seen from the preceding table. The highest rates will be found in places with a large French population ; but it must also be remembered that among these French Canadians there is a correspondingly high birth rate.* Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 18,232, 9,695, or 53·17 per cent., were of children under five years of age, and 6,307, or 34·59, per cent., of those under one year. This latter proportion was larger than in 1887, when it was 33·06 per cent. The four most fatal diseases to children under one year were, as before : atrophy and debility, 1,746 ; diarrhœal affections, 1,423 ; diseases of the respiratory organs, 627 ; and premature birth, 366 ; making an aggregate of 4,162 deaths, or 65·99 per cent. of the total number. The proportion last year was 67·04 per cent.

Deaths of illegitimate children.

127. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 984 ; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 845, or 86 per cent., were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 139 to be divided among 23 towns, one of which has a population of 170,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number 44·41 were under one month, and 88·72 per cent. under one year. Though both in 1887 and 1888 the rate of infant mortality was highest in Hull, yet in neither year were there any returns of illegitimate births from that city.

Children stillborn.

128. The number of cases of children stillborn returned was 905.

* As an instance of their fecundity it may be mentioned that the Government of Quebec recently provided that every father of a family having 12 or more children living should be entitled, under certain conditions of settlement, to 100 acres of land, and since the day set for receiving claims, there have, up to the time of writing, been no less than 547 duly proven applications, and fresh claims are coming in, which it is expected will raise the total to between seven and eight hundred.

Deaths from suicide.

129. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 37, 28 being males and 9 females, 18 out of the total having occurred in Montreal and Toronto. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31, and in 1887 from 26 cities 30.

Deaths from most fatal diseases.

130. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 27 cities making returns in 1888. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is slightly different from that of the preceding year. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN CITIES IN CANADA, 1888.

CITIES.	Atrophy and debility.	Diarrhœal affections.	Lung diseases.	Phthisis.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.
Montreal	1,268	758	583	544	433	392	269	239
Toronto	279	214	339	234	126	121	146	66
Quebec	239	215	167	196	237	34	65	17
Hamilton	80	49	118	72	43	41	59	36
Ottawa	56	167	50	69	38	75	45	31
Halifax	61	46	126	69	49	.....	51	19
St. John, N.B.	39	33	83	69	21	23	20	32
London	21	34	43	47	11	9	27	9
Winnipeg	31	87	60	32	15	54	18	13
Kingston	54	9	29	30	9	9	17	3
Victoria, B.C	1	26	18	20	16	22	28	2
Charlottetown	9	13	13	33	10	.....	3	5
Brantford	5	19	29	17	10	5	14	8
Hull	136	26	30	35	18	31	7	17
Belleville	12	16	14	23	9	.....	7	5
St. Thomas	4	12	18	6	4	6	2	9
Guelph	21	7	12	20	10	8	10	6
Three Rivers	37	38	17	24	8	7	8	8
Sherbrooke	27	29	31	22	15	2	15	7
Peterboro'	12	13	18	9	7	11	10	2
Windsor	10	7	15	18	9	6	14	.....
Chatham	10	8	14	21	3	6	3	4
Woodstock	9	4	19	13	4	10	8	7
Sorel	17	46	5	26	5	33	8	16
St. Hyacinthe	73	11	11	28	25	3	7	8
Galt	4	15	15	11	3	1	10	.....
Fredericton	3	4	5	12	7	6	7	3
Total	2,518	1,906	1,882	1,730	1,145	915	878	572

ORDER OF FATALITY.

1887.	1888.
Atrophy and debility.	Atrophy and debility.
Diarrhœal affections.	Diarrhœal affections.
Phthisis.	Lung diseases.
Lung diseases.	Phthisis.
Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Throat affections.	Throat affections.

Deaths of children from certain diseases.

131. Children under one year, as usual, contributed the largest number of deaths from atrophy and debility and diarrhœal affections, the proportions being 69·34 per cent. and 74·66 per cent. respectively. The proportion of deaths of children from diarrhœal affections remained about the same; out of a total of 1,906 deaths from these causes, 1,816, or 95·27 per cent., were of children under five years of age, as compared with 95·07 per cent. in 1878 and 95·77 per cent. in 1886.

Deaths from diarrhœal diseases in Ontario.

132. According to the Provincial returns for Ontario, out of 258 deaths from diarrhœal diseases in the cities of that province in 1887, 210, or 81·40 per cent. were of children under five years of age. This class of disease is much more prevalent in cities and towns than in the country, and the proportion for the whole Province was reduced to 74·02 per cent.

Deaths from lung diseases.

133. Without counting in Windsor, which town was making returns for the first time, there was a decrease in deaths from phthisis of 48, but an increase in those from lung diseases of 257, making a total increase of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs of 209, and making the death rate 198 in every 1,000 deaths. In Ontario in 1887 the proportion of deaths from these causes was 197 in every 1,000 deaths.

Deaths from diphtheria.

134. Diphtheria ranks sixth in 1888 in the list of most fatal diseases, instead of fifth, as in 1887, there having been a

decrease of 260 in the number of deaths, the diminution being most marked in Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. The ratio to the population of the cities making returns was 1·1 per 1,000, which was the same as the proportion in Ontario cities in 1887. As usual, children suffered most from this disease; out of 915 deaths, 866, or 94·64 per cent., were of children under 11 years of age.

Deaths from typhoid fever.

135. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease of 54 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, as this disease is strictly preventable, and any diminution in the death rate indicates, as a general rule, greater attention to sanitary arrangements. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the three years, 1886, 1887 and 1888, in the cities making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from the same cause per 1,000 inhabitants in the same cities in 1888.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED CITIES IN 1886, 1887 AND 1888.

Cities.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Cities.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Montreal	92	125	113	Peterboro'	1	6	1
Toronto	38	71	51	Fredericton	2	1	1
Quebec	16	22	21	St. Hyacinthe	8	6	6
Hamilton	12	19	15	Galt	1	.....	5
Halifax	6	6	14	Hull	.....	20	14
Winnipeg	18	21	21	London	.....	8	7
Ottawa	15	43	17	Brantford	.....	9	13
St. John, N.B.	7	6	3	Victoria, B.C.	.....	8	6
Kingston	3	1	6	Three Rivers	.....	2	4
St. Thomas	2	1	3	Woodstock	.....	8	10
Charlottetown	7	4	7	Sorel	.....	3	3
Guelph	2	3	2	Windsor	.....	.....	1
Belleville	5	4	6				
Chatham	3	8	2	Total	245	411	358
Sherbrooke	7	6	6				

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES IN 1888.

Cities.	Per 1,000.	Cities.	Per 1,000.
Woodstock	1·20	Ottawa	0·42
Hull	1·16	Victoria, B.C	0·40
Brantford	0·99	Three Rivers	0·40
Winnipeg	0·95	Sorel	0·38
St. Hyacinthe	0·82	Halifax	0·35
Galt	0·69	Hamilton	0·35
Sherbrooke	0·65	Quebec	0·33
Montreal	0·56	Toronto	0·30
Belleville	0·55	St. Thomas	0·29
Charlottetown	0·51	St. John	0·11

The proportion of deaths from typhoid fever in the aggregate population of the 27 cities making returns was 0·44 per 1,000 persons living as compared with 0.55 in 1887.

Deaths from typhoid fever in Ontario & certain countries.

136. In the cities of Ontario in 1887 the proportion was 0·54 per 1,000, while for the whole province it was 2·68 per 10,000 persons living, which compares very favourably with some other British possessions as the following figures show:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 10,000 INHABITANTS IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

1887—England and Wales	1·82
1888—Ireland	3·00
1884—Scotland	2·70
1887—Ontario	2·68
1886—Victoria	5·30
1886—New South Wales	6·03
1886—Queensland	12·27
1886—South Australia	3·39
1886—Tasmania	3·47
1886—New Zealand	2·30

Deaths in Canada from zymotic diseases.

137. The proportion of deaths from zymotic or specially preventable diseases to the total number of deaths was 22·00 per cent. as compared with 23·71 per cent. in 1887. The proportion to the aggregate population was 0·48 per cent., or 4·88 per 1,000 persons living, and the following table shows how they were distributed among the various cities.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1888.

Cities.	Zymotic Diseases.	Cities.	Zymotic Diseases.
Montreal	1,460	Brantford	46
Toronto	517	Charlottetown	33
Quebec	316	Woodstock	31
Ottawa	295	Peterboro'	30
Winnipeg	213	Kingston	28
Hamilton	137	Galt	28
St. John, N.B.	128	Belleville	28
Halifax	119	Windsor	27
Sorel	104	St. Thomas	26
Hull	94	Chatham	23
Victoria, B.C.	78	Guelph	20
London	64	Fredericton	14
Three Rivers	58		
St. Hyacinthe	48	Total	4,011
Sherbrooke	46		

Death rate in eight principal cities in Canada.

138. The next table, the figures in which are taken from the Mortuary Statistics, gives the death rate in eight principal cities in the Dominion for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888. The figures must only, however, be taken as approximate, on account of absence of absolute completeness of the returns.

Cities.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Montreal	27·99	30·74	31·60
Toronto	21·50	19·34	14·97
Hamilton	20·71	17·94	18·57
Halifax	20·52	18·17	20·92
Ottawa	28·76	21·96	22·51
St. John, N.B.	21·18	20·95	18·67
Quebec	33·57	28·36	28·37
Winnipeg	19 76	24·55	20·87

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The fiscal year.

139. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.

Conversion of foreign moneys.

140. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of $4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

The Consolidated Fund.

141. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments therefore constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country, and the figures relating thereto are among the principal indicators of its financial and commercial condition.

Sources of revenue.

142. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from Other Sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

Revenue and expenditure, 1889.

143. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1889 :—

Revenue	$38,782,870
Expenditure	36,917,835
Revenue in excess of expenditure	$1,865,035

Increase.

144. The revenue was $2,874,407 in excess of that of the preceding year, while the increase in the expenditure only amounted to $199,340. The increase in revenue was derived as follows—from Customs, $1,620,858, from Excise duties $815,252, and from various sources $438,297. The increase in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

The Consolidated Fund, 1868-89.

145. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 22 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Consolidated Fund.		Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876	22,587,587	24,488,372		1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,147
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612		5,834,572
1887	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495		810,032
1889	38,782,870	36,917,835	1,865,035	

146. In fourteen years out of the twenty-two that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been $32,240,898, and of deficit $16,854,849, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $15,386,049. The revenue raised in 1889 was the largest ever raised, and was $25,094,942 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of 183 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure was the largest since Confederation, exceeding that of 1868 by $23,431,743, being an increase of 174 per cent. The revenue therefore as the figures at present stand, has increased in a larger proportion than the expenditure, a fact which, in view of the difficulties and expenses attending the opening up of new country and of the large extent of territory brought under control since Confederation, must be considered as very encouraging.

Surplus and deficit of revenue.

Increase of revenue and expenditure.

147. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1888 and 1889, showing the increase and decrease in each item :—

Heads of revenue, 1888 and 1889.

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1888 AND 1889.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Taxation.	$	$	$	$
Customs	22,105,926	23,726,784	1,620,858	.....
Excise	6,071,487	6,886,739	815,252	.....
Total	28,177,413	30,613,523	2,436,110	.....

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Land Revenue.	$	$	$	$
Ordnance Lands	36,240	42,072	5,832	
Dominion "	217,083	237,821	20,738	
Total	253,323	279,893	26,570	
Public Works.				
Canals	279,486	298,742	19,256	
" on acc't Hydraulic Rents	30,900	33,651	2,751	
Railways	3,167,564	3,167,543		21
Slides and Booms	46,651	86,577	39,926	
Minor Public Works	8,044	8,490	446	
Hydraulic and other Rents	2,320	2,186		134
Earnings of Dredges		1,946	1,946	
Telegraphs	15,799	28,610	12,811	
Harbour Improvements	16	10		6
Esquimalt Graving Dock	5,337	14,812	9,475	
Total	3,556,117	3,642,567	86,450	
Post Office.				
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage	2,322,729	2,220,504		158,738
Money Order	56,513			
Total	2,379,242	2,220,504		158,738
Other Sources.				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	30,211	41,048	10,837	
Militia	20,720	22,713	1,993	
Lighthouse and Coast Service	905	105,024	104,119	
Weights and Measures	37,810	36,041		1,769
Premium, Discount & Exchange	47,016	77,398	30,382	
Interest on Investments	932,025	1,305,392	373,367	
Fisheries	44,998	56,426	11,428	
Penitentiaries	9,645	10,607	962	
Casual	243,282	191,497		51,785
Superannuation	62,967	63,031	64	
Insurance Superintendence	9,702	7,759		1,943
Dominion Steamers	9,163	16,367	7,204	
Marine Hospitals	2,052	2,124	72	
Canada Gazette	3,217	4,871	1,654	
Supreme Court Reports	3,953	2,220		1,733
Mariners' Fund, Tonnage Dues	41,670	39,306		2,364
Harbour Police, Dues	21,073	19,688		1,385
Steamboat Inspection	12,550	12,624	74	
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	9,409	12,247	2,838	
Total	1,542,368	2,026,383	484,015	
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund	35,908,463	38,782,870	2,874,407	

148. There was an increase, it will be seen, under almost every head, the decreases, where occurring, being in small amounts, with the exception of the Postal Revenue, in which there was a decrease of $158,738. The increase in the revenue from Lighthouse and Coast Service of $104,119 was an uncommon one, being almost entirely made up of the sum of $101,151 paid by the Imperial Government in connection with the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, for details of which transaction see post, chapter on Marine and Fisheries. Increase and decrease.

149. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1888 and 1889:— Heads of expenditure, 1888 and 1889.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1888 AND 1889.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	9,823,313	10,148,932	325,619	
Charges of Management	205,363	202,276		3,087
Sinking Fund	1,959,078	1,736,644		202,434
Premium, Discount and Exchange	138,229	71,314		66,915
Subsidies to Provinces	4,188,513	4,051,428		137,085
Total	16,294,496	16,210,594		83,902
Legislation.				
Senate	150,754	147,650		3,104
House of Commons	424,543	419,629		4,914
Library	34,181	32,574		1,607
Election Expenses	36,347	11,738		24,609
Controverted Elections	6,017	1,020		4,997
Parliamentary Printing	89,597	71,161		18,436
Franchise Act	65,970	17,338		48,632
Miscellaneous	15	60	45	
Total	807,424	701,170		106,254

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Civil Government.	$	$	$	$
Governor General	48,666	48,666		
Lieutenant-Governors	68,000	70,976	2,976	
High Commissioner	2,201	10,000	7,799	
Governor General's Secretary's Office	23,333	23,022		311
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	45,876	44,437		1,439
Department of Justice	40,166	43,914	3,748	
" Militia and Defence	59,370	56,648		2,722
" Secretary of State	50,550	52,731	2,181	
" Interior	148,325	147,430		895
" Indian Affairs	45,857	49,063	3,206	
Auditor General's Office	32,660	32,068		592
Department of Finance	72,887	69,840		3,047
" Customs	45,468	46,188	720	
" Inland Revenue	55,384	53,985		1,399
" Public Works	53,262	55,800	2,538	
" Railways & Canals	60,334	56,249		4,085
Post Office Department	214,702	222,742	8,040	
Department of Agriculture	75,233	73,161		2,072
" Marine & Fisheries	57,172	62,067	4,895	
" Printing and Stationery	24,044	27,358	3,314	
Departments Generally (Contingencies)	22,646	19,616		3,030
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)		3,250	3,250	
Board of Civil Service Examiners	4,532	4,273		259
The office of the Comptroller of the N. W. M. Police	7,950	8,230	280	
Total	1,258,618	1,281,714	23,096	
Public Works and Buildings.				
Public Buildings	1,242,974	1,297,142	54,168	
Harbours and Rivers	567,346	561,218		6,128
Dredge Vessels & Dredg. Plant.	49,594	85,006	35,412	
Dredging	90,485	111,873	21,388	
Slides and Booms	16,569	20,650	4,081	
Roads and Bridges	42,713	40,710		2,003
Telegraphs	48,085	41,226		6,859
Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, &c	54,922	94,481	39,559	
Miscellaneous	49,428	46,925		2,503
Total	2,162,116	2,299,231	137,115	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Railways and Canals.	$	$	$	$
Railways	22,909	16,553		6,356
Canals	153,481	172,107	18,626	
Total	176,390	188,660	12,270	
Other Expenditure.				
Penitentiaries	320,777	319,436		1,341
Administration of Justice	678,815	685,807	6,992	
Police, Dominion	16,812	18,307	1,495	
Geological Survey and Observatories	117,524	119,533	2,009	
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	54,454	56,520	2,066	
Experimental Farms	95,569	89,999		5,570
Ocean and River Steam Service	211,462	318,099	106,637	
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	342,613	304,254		38,359
Militia and Defence	1,273,179	1,323,552	50,373	
Mounted Police, North-West Territories	862,965	829,702		33,263
Superannuation	212,744	218,934	6,190	
Pensions	120,334	116,030		4,304
Marine Hospital	49,445	52,332	2,887	
Census	20,119			20,119
Lighthouse and Coast Service	489,258	511,779	22,521	
Steamboat Inspection	21,431	22,313	882	
Fisheries	416,182	355,596		60,586
Insurance Superintendence	7,244	7,773	529	
Miscellaneous	464,449	592,723	128,274	
Indians (Legislative Grant)	1,000,802	1,112,776	111,974	
Colonial and Indian Exhibitions	43,684	15,110		28,574
Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India	97,333			97,333
Total	6,917,195	7,070,575	153,380	
Immigration and Quarantine.				
Immigration	244,789	202,499		42,290
Quarantine	67,702	90,053	22,351	
Total	312,491	292,552		19,939
Charges on Revenue.				
Customs	851,025	864,590	13,565	
Excise	360,491	362,833	2,342	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Charges on Revenue—*Con.*	$	$	$	$
Wood Naphtha	12,857			12,857
Weights and Measures	67,543	67,206		337
Gas Inspection	21,075	18,784		2,291
Liquor License Act	6,340	338		6,002
Inspection of Staples	2,549	2,370		179
Adulteration of Food	25,622	23,668		1,954
Post Office	2,889,729	2,982,322	92,593	
Public Works	154,187	215,086	60,899	
Railways	3,621,077	3,513,064		108,013
Canals	539,256	582,237	42,981	
Dominion Lands	184,548	188,759	4,211	
Culling Timber	49,596	48,308		1,288
Minor Revenues	3,869	3,774		95
Total	8,789,764	8,873,339	83,575	
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	36,718,494	36,917,835	199,341	

Note.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics.

Increase and decrease of expenditure under various heads.

150. There was an increase of $325,619 in the amount of interest paid on the public debt, but decreases under other heads sufficient in amount to make a total decrease of $83,902 in the expenditure under the head of charges for debt and subsidies. There was a decrease of $106,254 in the amount expended for Legislation, principally under the heads of Election Expenses, Parliamentary Printing and the Franchise Act. There was an increase of $23,096 in the expenses of Civil Government, the largest amount being in the Post Office Department; the increase under High Commissioner is due to the fact that only a proportionate part of that official's salary was paid in the previous year, the office not having been filled till towards its close. The expenses of the office of the Comptroller of the North-West Mounted Police have been taken out of those of the Department of the Interior and entered for the first time as a separate item. The expenditure for the Experimental Farms, including buildings, fencing, &c.,

amounted to $184,480, an increase of $33,989. There was a total increase in charges on revenue of $83,575, the largest being under the heads of Post Office, Canals and Public Works There was an increase also in the expenses ot collecting the Customs and Excise duties, of $15,907. Though there was a small increase in the actual cost of collecting tne revenue, the expenditure in proportion to the amount collected was less than in the two preceding years, the figures being 23·49 per cent., 23·93 per cent. and 22·88 per cent.

151. There was a decrease of $137,085 in the amount of subsidies to Provinces, the details of which are as follow :— Subsidies to Provinces, 1889.

Ontario	$1,268,080
Quebec	1,022,983
Nova Scotia	432,867
New Brunswick	486,229
Manitoba	435,596
British Columbia	212,151
Prince Edward Island	193,521
	$4,051,427

The aggregate decrease of $134,937 in the amount of subsidies paid to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec was only nominal, as, owing to a dispute between the Dominion and the Provinces, the amount instead of being paid over, was charged to a suspense account.

152. There was a decrease of $180,320 in the amount of subsidies, authorized by Parliament, paid to railways as compared with 1888, the amounts paid being as follow :— Subsidies to Railways, 1889

Albert Southern Railway	$ 1,387
Baie des Chaleurs "	75,200
Beauharnois Junction Railway	54,650
Belleville and North Hastings Railway	21,888
Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway	45,000
Canada Atlantic Railway	9,491
Caraquet "	13,950
Dominion Line "	3,520
Drummond County "	13,815
Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Railway	30,000
Guelph Junction Railway	46,000
Harvey Branch "	5,554
Hereford "	63,900

Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway	.....	106,500
Lake Temiscamingue Colonization	"	9,000
Leamington and Lake St. Clair	"	19,200
Montreal and Lake Champlain	"	36,700
" " Maskinongé	"	19,700
Northern and Western	"	6,300
Ontario and Pacific Junction	"	800
Quebec and Lake St. John	"	19,911
South Norfolk	"	54,400
St. Catharines and Niagara	"	26,640
Temiscouata	"	163,216
		$846,722

Total Subsidies to Railways voted by Parliament.

153. The total amount of subsidies voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways, on which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 4th November, 1889, $12,903,607; of this amount the sum of $6,488,455 had been already paid, leaving $6,415,152 still due, $39,050 not having been earned. The above amount of $12,903,607 had been voted among 91 companies, but as, on the 4th November, 1889, no contracts had been entered into by 32 companies, it is not at all probable that the full amount will ever become payable. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land have been made to 15 companies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, amounting to 24,145,144 acres, of which quantity 81,058 acres have been patented. The average grant was 6,400 acres per mile, and the estimated number of miles subsidised was 3,272. A loan was also authorized to one company, in 1886, of $15,000, of which $14,725 have been paid and $275 are still due. Under the provisions of an Act passed during the Session of 1888, 11,316 tons of used rails were loaned to seven different companies under certain conditions.

Total Subsidies paid since Confederation.

154. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidised the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of $1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid $2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Govern-

ment. The total amount, therefore, paid by the Dominion Government towards the construction of railways since Confederation has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion...	$1,092,330
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government.....	6,488,455
Total.....	$7,580,785

Payments on Capital Account, 1889.

155. The total amount paid on Capital Account was $4,420,314, being $17,146 less than in 1888. The amount was made up as follows :—

Canadian Pacific Railway.....	$ 86,716
Cape Breton "	1,083,277
Intercolonial "	655,228
Eastern Extension "	34,236
Digby and Annapolis Railway.	9,847
Oxford and New Glasgow "	840,553
Carillon Canal.....	137
Cornwall "	163,994
Culbute "	17,112
Grenville "	161
Lachine "	76,033
Murray "	215,326
Ste. Anne's Canal..	24,786
Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....	34,019
Tay "	89,486
Trent River "	47,592
Welland "	225,910
Williamsburgh "	59,867
St. Lawrence River and Canals.....	18,494
Cape Tormentine Harbour.....	24,042
Esquimalt Graving Dock.....	7,949
Kingston " "	33,764
Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	132,151
Port Arthur Harbour and Kamistiquia River...	134,168
Improvement of the St. Lawrence.....	243,334
Dominion Lands.....	130,685
North-West Rebellion Losses.	31,449
	$4,420,314

Investments.

156. The sum of $545,947 was laid out in investments, being an increase of $245,177 as compared with 1888. The investments were as follow :—

Albert Railway Company.....	$ 177
Quebec Harbour Commission.....	520,717
Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Railway Company....	25,053
	$ 545,947

Total expenditure on Capital Account & Railway Subsidies.

157. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above, amounted to $5,812,982, being an increase of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of $47,710. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last Session of Parliament amounted to $3,088,071, as compared with $946,700 voted at the previous Session, being an increase of $2,141,371; and several of the new roads are in process of construction.

Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1889.

158. The revenue for 1889 was estimated at $38,601,294, which was $181,576 less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure, including Supplementary Estimates, was put at $37,751,763, which was $833,928 more than was expended.

Profit on silver.

159. The profit from the silver coined during the year was $52,774, which was sufficient to pay the salaries of the staff of the Finance Department.

Heads of revenue and expenditure, 1867-1889.

160. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1889.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.					
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	11,700,681	11,112,573	13,087,882	16,320,368	17,715,552	17,616,534
Railways	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788	703,455
Canals	403,918	440,343	421,652	472,676	470,365	488,090
Other Public Works	83,569	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576	125,148
Post Office	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375	833,657
Interest on Investments	126,420	314,021	383,956	554,383	488,041	396,404
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54,043	80,548
Other Sources	391,336	1,453,084	410,061	606,721	553,073	569,670
Total	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813	20,813,469

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	20,129,185	20,664,878	18,614,415	17,697,924	17,841,938	18,476,613
Railways	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110	1,514,846	1,419,955
Canals	499,314	432,476	380,994	396,980	363,358	348,280
Other Public Works	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,986	156,279	94,914
Post Office	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946	1,207,790	1,172,418
Interest on Investments	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684	605,774	592,500
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490	63,644	64,678
Other Sources	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154	621,382	348,024
Total	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274	22,375,011	22,517,382

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.				
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046	29,269,698	25,483,199
Railways	1,742,537	2,203,064	2,253,734	2,541,206	2,521,170
Canals	338,314	361,083	325,459	365,537	369,945
Other Public Works	86,550	118,777	131,941	194,396	164,677
Post Office	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888	1,800,391	1,755,674
Interest on Investments	834,792	751,514	914,009	1,001,193	986,698
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	150,571	181,871	42,989	19,403	14,139
Other Sources	422,568	724,740	578,389	602,825	566,459
Total	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455	35,794,649	31,861,961
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Taxation	25,384,529	25,226,456	28,687,002	28,177,413	30,613,523
Railways	2,624,243	2,629,336	2,839,745	3,167,564	3,167,543
Canals	325,958	329,712	323,363	310,386	332,393
Other Public Works	115,302	123,362	107,681	78,167	142,631
Post Office	1,841,372	1,901,690	2,020,623	2,379,242	2,220,504
Interest on Investments	1,997,035	2,299,078	990,887	932,025	1,305,392
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	24,541	26,483	213,459	253,323	279,893
Other Sources	484,021	640,923	572,233	610,343	720,991
Total	32,797,001	33,177,040	35,754,993	35,908,463	38,782,870

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868-1889.

Heads of Expenditure.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	7,969,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362
Legislation	595,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964
Civil Government	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189
Public Works and Buildings	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354
Railways	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076
Canals	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176
Penitentiaries	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111
Administration of Justice	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848
Militia and Defence	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)					
Lighthouse and Coast Service	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683
Immigration and Quarantine	60,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967
Charges on Revenue	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544
Other Expenditure	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939
Total	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	8,717,077	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,327
Legislation	614,487	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006
Civil Government	750,874	883,686	909,266	841,996	812,193
Public Works and Buildings	1,311,644	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,948,942	1,262,823
Railways	1,194,103	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269
Canals	476,962	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011
Penitentiaries	270,661	395,552	337,593	312,015	303,169
Administration of Justice	398,966	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,598
Militia and Defence	1,248,664	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)		199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749
Lighthouse and Coast Service	480,376	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278
Immigration and Quarantine	287,369	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951
Charges on Revenue	2,010,380	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617
Other Expenditure	1,413,084	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,566,858
Total	19,174,647	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838
Legislation	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376
Civil Government	823,370	861,171	898,605	915,959
Public Works and Buildings	998,595	1,013,593	1,060,193	1,108,815
Railways	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,220,421
Canals	349,787	344,574	378,208	413,776
Penitentiaries	308,102	308,483	270,382	307,366
Administration of Justice	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957
Militia and Defence	618,137	777,699	690,019	667,000
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845
Lighthouse and Coast Service	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724
Immigration and Quarantine	180,691	212,224	183,204	250,813
Charges on Revenue	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907
Other Expenditure	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757
Total	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,850,634	25,502,554

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868 1889
—Concluded.

Heads of Expenditure.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	12,757,572	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356
Legislation	582,200	740,768	662,767	649,538
Civil Government	946,032	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495
Public Works and Buildings	1,342,000	1.765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363
Railways	2,315,796	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835
Canals	525,166	581,749	661,741	604,413
Penitentiaries	293,617	286,425	296,996	287,552
Administration of Justice	581,696	615,589	615,045	627,252
Militia and Defence	772,812	734,354	989,498	2,707,758
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	368,456	477,825	485,984	564,250
Lighthouse and Coast Service	461,881	491,546	520,524	532,446
Immigration and Quarantine	253,061	437,734	575,327	506,408
Charges on Revenue	3,256,548	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655
Other Expenditure	2,610,266	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739
Total	27,067,103	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	16,272,726	15,732,965	16,294,496	16,210,594
Legislation	1,037,779	977,302	807,424	701,170
Civil Government	1,190,371	1,211,851	1,258,618	1,281,714
Public Works and Buildings	2,046,552	2,133,316	1,162,116	2,299,231
Railways	2,853,183	3,184,783	3,643,988	3,529,617
Canals	573,443	610,740	692,737	754,344
Penitentiaries	310,782	311,267	320,777	319,436
Administration of Justice	707,832	657,115	678,815	685,807
Militia and Defence	1,178,659	1,193,693	1,273,179	1,323,552
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	1,029,369	781,664	862,965	829,702
Lighthouse and Coast Service	553,515	512,812	489,258	511,779
Immigration and Quarantine	347,576	462,864	312,491	292,552
Charges on Revenue	4,469,080	4,702,133	4,629,431	4,778,038
Other Expenditure	6,440,245	3,185,175	3,292,199	3,400,299
Total	39,011,612	35,657,680	36,718,494	36,917,835

Revenue and expenditure per head.

161. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—1868-89.

Year ended 30th June,	Estimated Population.	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	3,371,594	4 05	4 00
1869	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870	3,454,248	4 29	4 15
1871	3,518,411	5 50	4 44
1872	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874	3,825,305	6 33	6 10
1875	3,886,534	6 34	6 10
1876	3,949,163	5 72	6 20
1877	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879	4,146,196	5 43	5 90
1880	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881	4,345,809	6 82	5 87
1882	4,430,396	7 54	6 11
1883	4,517,176	7 92	6 36
1884	4,605,654	6 92	6 75
1885	4,695,864	6 98	7 46
1886	4,793,403	6 92	8 13
1887	4,875,035	7 33	7 31
1888	4,972,101	7 22	7 38
1889	5,075,855	7 60	7 27

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.
British Columbia " " 1872.
Prince Edward Island " " 1874.
The Territories " " 1881.

Increase & decrease per head.

162. The revenue was the largest raised since Confederation, and the amount per head was also larger than in any other year, with the exception of 1883, when the sum raised was 32 cents per head in excess of 1889. The expenditure was 11 cents per head less than in 1888, and less than it had been since 1884.

163. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several Provinces for the year 1888, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case :— Provincial revenues and expenditures, 1888.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES IN CANADA, 1888.

Provinces.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure.	Per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
*Ontario	4,831,604	2 23	4,774,240	2 21
†Quebec	3,860,743	2 60	4,716,743	3 18
*Nova Scotia	712,951	1 47	668,400	1 38
*New Brunswick	665,819	1 92	669,017	1 93
†Manitoba	589,955	4 33	‡572,693	4 21
†British Columbia	608,679	4 46	788,955	5 79
*Prince Edward Island	254,209	2 10	279,939	2 32
Total	11,523,960	2 31	12,469,987	2 50

*31st December, 1888.

†30th June, 1888.

‡Exclusive of $418,528 expenditure on Red River Valley Railway.

The expenditure exceeded the revenue in four out of the seven Provinces, the excess being largest in Quebec. The revenue was highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia; the expenditure was also lowest in Nova Scotia, and highest in British Columbia. Revenue exceeded expenditure in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

164. The following statement gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1888, with the proportion of each per head of population :— Revenue and expenditure in British possessions.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom ...	1889	430,567,685	11 32	426,727,973	11 22
Gibraltar	1888	288,408	15 62	258,230	13 99
Malta	1888	1,168,710	7 19	1,033,256	6 36
Asia—					
India	1888	383,297,420	1 82	393,171,070	1 87
Ceylon	1888	5,311,757	1 86	5,043,322	1 77
Straits Settlement ..	1888	2,816,462	5 24	2,598,630	4 84
Labuan	1888	18,605	3 16	19,091	3 24
Hong Kong	1888	1,578,931	7 31	2,019,997	9 36
Africa—					
Mauritius	1888	4,172,709	11 30	3,782,169	10 24
Natal	1888	4,820,988	10 01	5,087,910	10 57
Cape of Good Hope .	1888	16,674,961	11 67	15,869,027	11 11
St. Helena	1888	45,090	8 86	50,847	10 00
Lagos	1888	277,682	2 77	296,088	2 96
Gold Coast	1888	475,994	0 43	649,544	0 46
Sierra Leone	1888	306,770	4 09	308,001	4 11
Gambia	1888	102,132	7 22	103,947	7 34
America—					
Canada	1889	38,782,870	7 64	36,917,835	7 27
Newfoundland	1888	1,389,058	7 04	1,855,966	9 40
Bermuda	1888	142,944	9 20	140,876	9 07
Honduras	1888	211,754	7 71	202.390	7 37
British Guiana	1888	2,248,113	8 07	2,387,421	8 57
West Indies—					
Bahamas	1888	221,813	4 62	216,226	4 50
Turks Island	1888	31,404	6 57	34,943	7 31
Jamaica	1888	3,364,073	5 48	3,005,420	4 90
Winward Islands ...	1888	1,432,960	4 80	1,356,734	4 54
Leeward Islands	1888	513,175	4 23	563,088	4 64
Trinidad	1888	2,338,545	12 34	2,254,951	11 90
Australasia—					
New South Wales ..	1888	43,246,952	39 83	42,723,742	39 35
Victoria	1888	37,023,643	33 94	35,464,135	32 51
South Australia	1888	12,140,173	38 14	11,565,142	36 33
Western Australia ..	1888	1,737,414	41 23	1,874,543	44 48
Queensland	1888	15,463,920	39 91	16,395,235	42 31
Tasmania	1888	3,114,997	21 31	3,452,832	23 63
New Zealand	1888	20,001,100	32 93	19,286,171	31 75
South Seas—					
Fiji	1888	316,426	2 52	287,099	2 29
Falkland Island	1888	43,562	23 05	42,914	22 71
Total	.....	1,035,689,200	3 88	1,037,046,765	3 89

165. Though the expenditure only exceeded the revenue in 16 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue was $1,357,565 less than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian Colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from "the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the "case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by the large "sums which are received annually from the alienation of "Crown Lands, and from the working of the State railways."* "The practice of treating money derived from the sale of "Crown Lands as revenue obtains in all the Australian "Colonies, and the money so raised forms one of the largest "items of their annual income."‡ Canada will undoubtedly in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion Lands, provided that the practice of treating such moneys as revenue will be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue. Revenues in Australasian colonies.

166. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal Foreign Countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table :— Revenues and expenditures in foreign countries.

*Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. ‡ Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, p. 383.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Austria Hungary	1887	336,439,883	8 49	341,709,456	8 62
Belgium	1886	64,079,485	10 84	62,830,000	10 63
Denmark	1887	15,421,150	7 32	16,136,420	7 65
Egypt	1886	45,016,470	6 60	47,613,705	6 98
France	1887	755,515,300	19 77	755,658,630	19 77
*German Empire	1886	184,360,490	3 93	156,562,940	3 34
Greece	1886	16,265,000	8 22	17,060,000	8 62
Italy	1887	327,685,420	10 94	332,845,730	11 12
Japan	1886	76,428,360	2 00	76,286,500	2 00
Mexico	1886	30,625,000	2 93	26,390,324	2 53
Netherlands	1887	48,641,140	11 08	49,362,820	11 24
Norway and Sweden	1887	34,567,977	5 18	34,289,136	5 14
Portugal	1885	35,758,640	7 59	42,426,350	9 01
Russia	1886	694,415,128	6 67	662,843,950	6 37
Spain	1886	168,334,456	9 77	174,644,593	10 14
Switzerland	1887	10,025,751	3 41	10,045,635	3 42
Turkey	1885	73,681,000	2 90	76,662,148	3 01
United States	1889	387,050,059	6 00	281,996,615	4 32

*Not including the revenues and expenditures of the several States.

France has both the largest revenue and the largest expenditure of any country in the world, considerably exceeding that of the United Kingdom. In 1887 it will be seen that the two amounts were almost identical, the proportion per head of population being the same; the same remark applies to Japan. Expenditure was in excess of revenue in eleven out of the eighteen countries about which particulars are given.

Revenue received from taxation and "other sources."

167. As stated above in paragraph 142, the sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided into two classes, viz., 1, Taxation; 2, Other Sources, and the

following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1889 :—

Revenue raised by taxation	$30,613,523
" " from other sources	8,169,347
Total	$38,782,870

Receipts from taxation in Canada.

168. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in receipts from taxation of $2,436,110 and an increase from other sources of $438,297, and of the total revenue 78·93 per cent. was derived from taxation, as against 80·23 per cent. in 1887, and 78·47 per cent. in 1888. The receipts from taxes being derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, it follows, in the absence of any extreme increase in the tariff, that the more prosperous the country, and the larger its trade, the greater will be the amount derived from taxation, and as the largest part of the revenue is obtained in this manner, in the years of the largest revenues the amount of taxation per head of population will also be found to be largest. It will be seen, however, that in 1883, when the amount derived from taxation was $1,343,825 less than in the year under review, the amount paid per head was 45 cents more, and it will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation in these days of a protective tariff is not so large as it was in the years when a revenue tariff was in force.

Amount raised by taxation, 1868-1889.

169. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :—

TAXATION IN CANADA—1868 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxation.				Percentage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average per Head.	
	$	$	$	$	
1868	11,701,681			3 47	85·48
1869	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
1870	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
1871	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
1872	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
1873	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
1874	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
1875	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
1876	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
1878	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
1879	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82·05
1880	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79·29
1881	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 51	80·79
1882	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 22	82·52
1883	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 48	81·77
1884	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 53	79·98
1885	25,384,529		98,670	5 40	77·39
1886	25,226,456		158,073	5 26	76·03
1887	28,687,002	3,460,546		5 88	80·23
1888	28,177,413		509,589	5 67	78·47
1889	30,613,523	2,436,110		6 03	78·93

Increase in taxation.

170. The amount raised by taxation was larger in 1889 than any year since Confederation, and was $19,500,950 more than in in 1869, in which year the smallest amount during the period was raised. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-two years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 161 per cent. the amount paid per head of population has only increased 73 per cent.; while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 7·66 per cent. Very important changes were made in the tariff during the Session of 1890.

Amounts raised by Customs and Excise duties, 1868-1889.

171. The following table gives the amounts raised from Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-two years, together with the proportion of each to population :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
1868	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 89
1869	8,272,879	2 42	2,710,028	0 79
1870	9,334,212	2 70	3,619,622	1 05
1871	11,841,104	3 36	4,295,944	1 22
1872	12,787,982	3 54	4,735,651	1 31
1873	12,954,164	3 53	4,460,681	1 22
1874	14,325,192	3 74	5,594,903	1 46
1875	15,351,011	3 95	5,069,687	1 30
1876	12,823,837	3 25	5,563,487	1 41
1877	12,546,987	3 14	4,941,897	1 23
1878	12,782,824	3 13	4,858,671	1 19
1879	12,900,659	3 11	5,390,763	1 30
1880	14,071,343	3 34	4,232,427	1 00
1881	18,406,092	4 23	5,343,022	1 23
1882	21,581,570	4 87	5,884,859	1 33
1883	23,009,582	5 09	6,260,116	1 39
1884	20,023,890	4 43	5,459,309	1 18
1885	18,935,428	4 03	6,449,101	1 37
1886	19,373,551	4 04	5,852,904	1 23
1887	22,378,801	4 59	6,308,201	1 29
1888	22,105,926	4 44	6,071,487	1 22
1889	23,726,784	4 67	6,886,739	1 35

Proportion derived from Customs.

172. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the proportion in 1889 being 77 per cent.; in 1887 and 1888, 78 per cent.; in 1886, 76 per cent.. in 1885, 74 per cent., and in 1884 78 per cent. This is a larger proportion than in either the United Kingdom and most of the colonies, or in many European countries and the United States.

Collection of Customs revenue, 1889.

173. The expenses of collection of Customs revenue were only 3·64 per cent. of the amount realized, a lower proportion than that in 1888, and considerably lower than the average since Confederation, which has been 4·60 per cent. The fact that it cost $2.37 per head more to collect the revenue of 1868 than it did that of 1889, which was three times as large, shows that the proportion does not always increase with the amount,

and that it relatively costs more to collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the large number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United Kingdom in 1889 it was 4·62 per cent.

Increase in Customs receipts greater than in taxation per head.

174. There being no system of direct taxation in this country, and the use of articles on which Excise duties are collected being to a very large extent optional, it follows that the Customs duties alone form that part of the general taxation of which everyone must pay a share, and it will therefore be noticed from the foregoing table that the proportion of increase in receipts from Customs duties has been far larger than that of population, showing that the ability to purchase has increased in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in the receipts from Customs being 176 per cent. since 1868, and in the amount per head 83 per cent.

Customs duties per head in some other countries.

175. In the United Kingdom in 1889 the proportion per head was $2.58 ; in the United States in the same year it was $3.61, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in some of the Australasian colonies it was very much higher—for instance, in New South Wales it was $10.04, in New Zealand $10.86, and in Queensland $15.27 per head. These latter figures are for 1887.

Heads of taxation, 1868-1888.

176. The following are statements for the last twenty-two years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs and Excise duties. As the tariff has undergone many changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time :—

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868 1889.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	....
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881	1,106,633	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882	1,237,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1886	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887	1,375,595	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,602,236	45,862	258,907
1889	1,781,361	347,103	50,262	57,505	225,182	7,197	3,869,042	43,169	319,883

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1889—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June.	Flour (Wheat and Rye.)	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	39,775	.....	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870	4,955	14,180	304	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875	.....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	.....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	.....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	50,965	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	98,839	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	86,329	139,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	132,527	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	270,102	93,969	19,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886	100,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123
1887	84,883	87,568	65,770	502,258	53,682	16,008,832	31,397	22,409,705
1888	31,338	34,567	34,993	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,209,641
1889	129,950	43,683	41,065	467,014	60,818	16,299,082	42,207	23,784,523

* The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and include export duty on logs.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRUED IN EACH YEAR—1868-1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Other Receipts.	†Total Revenue Accrued.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	2,488,339	117,508	226,028	494,596	25,614	10,628	20,758	.....	*3,057,809
1869	2,390,848	20,856	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	.....	*2,709,869
1870	2,208,097	17,468	347,870	924,371	28,921	556,649	12,451	.....	*3,657,808
1871	2,663,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	.....	233,996	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	237,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875	2,974,241	29,839	335,190	1,433,734	.....	268,489	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	285,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,629,946	.....	235,327	30,053	5,670	4,940,315
1878	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1879	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	.....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	.....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882	3,553,776	6,092	379,868	1,903,798	.....	23,744	33,603	14,451	5,915,272
1883	3,862,100	5,434	401,906	1,885,537	.....	25,216	36,665	15,282	6,232,140
1884	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,502,810
1885	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	318,357	27,520	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	29,181	46,523	12,055	5,844,885
1887	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	524,182	31,989	50,005	12,229	6,414,211
1888	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592
1889	3,868,930	12,154	506,026	1,836,693	563,018	35,745	27,801	14,323	6,864,586

*Less deductions. †These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those on p. 123 which are for the net receipts.

Heads of Excise revenue, 1887-88-89.

177. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and the following table taken from the Inland Revenue Report gives particulars of the amounts accrued from the various sources of Excise Revenue during the years 1887, 1888 and1889:—

HEADS OF EXCISE REVENUE IN CANADA, 1887, 1888 AND 1889.

Heads of Revenue.	1887.	1888.	1889,
	$	$	$
Spirits	3,737,339	3,099,016	3,874,022
Malt liquor	7,045	6,997	12,710
Malt	433,129	493,030	518,239
Cigars	524,281	554,067	563,172
Tobacco	1,668,002	1,740,542	1,840,522
Petroleum	31,989	36,569	35,745
Manufactures in bond	50,005	53,312	28,062
Seizures	2,029	13,066	4,880
Other receipts	12,332	13,962	15,240
Total	6,466,151	6,010,561	6,892,612

Increase in receipts from Excise duties.

178. There was, it will be seen, an increase in accrued revenue of $882,051 as compared with the previous year, and and of $426,461 as compared with 1887. The principal increase took place in duty on spirits, which is partly attributed to the fact of duty-paid alcohol having taken the place of methylated spirits in the preparation of many tinctures and liniments used by druggists; the use of methylated spirits being only permitted in the mechanical arts under special bonds. The increase in duty paid on malt liquor, though not large in actual amount, was very large proportionately, being an increase of 82 per cent. The duties paid on petroleum and manufactures in bond, and the amount of seizures, were slightly less than in 1889, but otherwise there was an increase under each head.

179. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been $82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, $2,686,850. The receipts from sugar duties in 1889 were $266,806 more than in 1888, and were larger than in any other year in the table. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue. Bill stamps. Sugar duties.

180. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has been generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of the people, it having been found that the consumption of these two articles indicates more clearly than almost anything else their well-being, or otherwise; and judging the condition of the inhabitants of Canada by this test, it will be found that there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and is now no less than 44 lbs., an increase of 21 lbs. per head in the last ten years, and more than double the quantity consumed in 1877. As far as information is available, it would appear that the *per capita* consumption of sugar in Canada is larger than that of almost any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, a fact that speaks well for the condition of the working classes in this country. In the United Kingdom the amount was 73 lbs. per head, having increased from 15 lbs. per head in 1840; in the United States the consumption is about the same as in this country. The consumption of tea in Canada has also very largely increased; in 1868 it was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 3¼ lbs. per head, and is now about 4 lbs. per head. In England the consumption in 1888 was 4·95 lbs. per head. Consumption of tea and sugar.

181. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in such other British possessions for which the figures for any recent period were available, are given, as nearly as could be Taxation in British possessions.

ascertained, in the following table. The figures of Canada for 1887 are inserted for purposes of comparison :—

TAXATION IN PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
United Kingdom	1887	370,426,000	9 93	83·85
India	1887	136,628,182	0 68	37·70
Cape of Good Hope	1881	8,175,074	7 79	56·00
Natal	1882	1,353,405	3 28	42·28
Canada	1887	28,687,002	5 88	80·23
New South Wales	1887	12,710,930	12 68	34·39
Victoria	1887	13,607,983	13 56	43·14
South Australia	1887	3,156,739	10 07	32·20
Queensland	1887	6,515,678	18 37	44·15
Western Australia	1887	919,367	22 03	50·00
Tasmania	1887	1,827,438	13 05	63·11
New Zealand	1887	9,128,771	15 31	54·16

A larger percentage of revenue is raised in Canada than elsewhere, with the exception of the United Kingdom ; but, India and Natal excluded, the amount raised per head by taxation is, in all the countries, very much larger than in the Dominion. In New Zealand it is three times, and in Western Australia and Queensland nearly four times as much.

Taxation in foreign countries.

182. The following table gives the amount of taxation in some of the principal foreign countries :—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
Europe.		$	$ cts.	
Austria (proper)	1887	163,353,647	7 08	81·8
Belgium	1887	31,947,622	5 41	52·6
France	1887	446,857,294	11 69	72·4
German Empire	1887	126,780,487	2 70	56·5
Greece	1887	10,741,828	5 42	74·1
Italy	1887	246,209,645	8 22	81·2
Netherlands	1887	39,692,596	9 04	84·3
Portugal	1887	31,392,785	6 67	84·1
Russia	1887	252,788,575	2 43	65·5
Spain	1887	146,054,379	8 05	88·2
Asia.				
Japan	1887	64,983,402	1 70	81·3
America.				
Mexico	1887	29,000,000	2 77	81·1
United States	1889	356,567,842	5 48	92·1

Proportion of taxation to revenue in other countries.

183. The United States, it will be seen, raised the largest proportion from taxation, over 91 per cent. having been derived from this source; Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal raising the next largest proportions. Belgium only raised half its revenue in this manner, and Russia two-thirds; all the other countries raise over 70 per cent. It will be observed that of the countries given in the two tables, the amount raised by taxation is largest in France, the United Kingdom and the United States in the order named, and that with the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the amount per head in France is larger than in any other country named. The percentage of taxation to revenue is lower in South Australia, New South Wales and India, than in any other country named, either colonial or foreign.

Gross Public Debt, 1889.

184. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1889, amounted to $287,722,063; on the same date in 1888 it was $284,513,842. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of $3,208,221.

Net Public Debt, 1889.

185. The net public debt on the same date in 1889 was $237,530,042, and in 1888 $234,531,358, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of $2,998,683. This increase is to be accounted for as follows :—

PARTICULARS OF INCREASE OF DEBT, 1889.

Expenditure on Capital Account :—		
Railways and Canals	$3,682,772	
Public Works	575,408	
Dominion Lands	130,685	
North-West Rebellion losses	31,449	
		$ 4,420,314
Discount and expenses connected with loan of 1888		1,322,810
Balance of Mennonite loan cancelled by 52 Vic., c. 28		10,301
Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fund		216
Railway subsidies		846,722
		$ 6,600,363
Less—Sinking Fund	$1,736,644	
Excess of receipts over payments	1,865,036	
		3,601,680
Total net increase		$ 2,998,683

Statement of assets and liabilities, 1868-1889.

186. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the respective increase or decrease of each, for every year since Confederation. The number of years of revenue required to pay off a sum equivalent to the debt is also given :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1867	93,046,051	.....	17,317,410	.....	75,728,641	.....	.....
1868	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5·53
1869	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5·27
1870	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5·04
1871	115,492,682	— 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	— 503,225	4·01
1872	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3·96
1873	129,743,432	+ 7.343,252	29,894,970	— 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4·79
1874	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4·47
1875	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4·70
1876	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5·51
1877	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6·03
1878	174,957,268	+ 281,433	34,595,199	— 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6·27
1879	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6·34
1880	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6·54
1881	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5·24
1882	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	— 1,734,130	4·60
1883	202,159,104	— 3,206,147	43,692,389	— 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4·42
1884	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5·71
1885	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5·98
1886	273,164,341	+ 8,460,734	50,005,234	— 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6·72
1887	273,187,626	+ 23,285	45,872,851	— 4,132,383	227,314,775	+ 4,155,668	6·35
1888	284,513,842	+ 11,326,216	49,982,483	+ 4,109,632	234,531,358	+ 7,216,583	6·53
1889	287,722,063	+ 3,208,221	50,192,021	+ 209,538	237,530,042	+ 2,998,683	6·12

Increase in debt.

187. With the exception of the years 1871 and 1882 there has been an increase in the amount of debt in every year since Confederation, the total increase amounting to $161,801,400, being an average annual increase of $7,354,609. The assets, it will be seen, show an increase in 1888 of $209,538.

Proportion of revenue to debt.

188. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue; in 1872 it would only have taken four years' revenue, and in 1889 it would have required a little over six years' revenue to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 213 per cent. and 183 per cent. respectively.

Objects of debt.

189. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways, and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

Assumption of provincial debts.

190. The allowed debt of the four Provinces, which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was $77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of $1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional Provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $30,743,392, making a total assumption of Provincial debts of $109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of $128,099,893 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the Provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased. no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts,

if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the Provinces, and this assumption of Provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the Provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

191. The following are particulars of the Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation : Particulars of provincial debts assumed.

Canada	$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$ 77,500,000
Debts subsequently assumed or allowed :	
Nova Scotia (1869)	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873)	10,506,089
Province of Ontario	2,848,289
" Quebec	2,549,214
" Nova Scotia	2,343,059
" New Brunswick	1,807,720
" Manitoba	3,775,606
" British Columbia	2,029,392
" Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
Total Provincial debts assumed	$ 109,430,148

192. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $61,899,600, on the Intercolonial and connected railways $40,375,246, and on canals $32,841,932, making a total of $135,116,778. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone, there has been spent the sum of $7,016,885 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation. Increase of debt accounted for.

Expenditure on capital account since Confederation

193. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been 178,102,413, made up as follows :—

Debts allowed to Provinces	$ 30,743,392
Canadian Pacific Railway	61,899,600
Canals	32,841,932
Intercolonial and connected railways	40,375,246
North-West Territories	3,785,296
Dominion Lands	2,989,462
Public Buildings, Ottawa	2,001,796
Prince Edward Island Railway	627,530
Other Public Works	2,838,158
	$178,102,413
Increase of Debt	161,801,400
Expenditure in excess of increase of Debt	$ 16,301,013

Expenditure on public works.

194. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

Railways	$ 106,922,178
Canals	33,994,788
Lighthouses and Navigation	8,336,195
Acquisition and Management of the North-West	5,356,035
Government Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Works	22,756,811
	$177,366,007
Prior to Confederation there was expended on Railways and Canals	52,944,175
On Public Works	10,690,917
Making a total expenditure on Public Works of	$241,001,099

Government expenditure on public works, 1868-1889.

195. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of Railways, Canals, Public Buildings and other works :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA SINCE 1st JULY, 1867.

Year ended 30th June	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884	14,134,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,465,069
1885	11,241,975	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,054,154
1886	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
1888	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703,032	6,954,640
1889	3,501,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,288,344
Total	106,922,178	33,994,788	13,489,824	16,344,476	170,751,266

196. In addition to the large amount shown to have been expended upon construction, there has also been spent for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs, the sum of $56,543,981, which amount has, however, been to a large extent provided for out of corresponding revenue. Expenditure for working expenses.

197. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the Continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1889, including the new Departmental Building on Wellington street, of $4,744,689. The sum of $122,535 was also expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the new Government Printing Bureau. Cost of Parliam'nt Buildings, Ottawa.

Details of assets.

198. In 1868 the assets amounted to $17,317,410, and in 1889 to $50,192,021, showing an increase of $32,874,611. The assets only include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in construction, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1889 :—

Sinking Funds	$22,730,299
Quebec Harbour Debentures	3,365,717
Montreal Harbour and Turnpike Bonds	385,000
Northern Railway Bonds	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Bonds	29,000
North Shore Railway Bonds	970,000
Bank Deposits	3,786,442
Province accounts	7,973,556
Sundry Investments	706,095
Total Interest-bearing Investments	$40,453,009
Miscellaneous accounts	2,034,154
Cash	4,441,273
Specie reserve	3,261,116
Silver coinage accounts	2,469
Total assets	$50,192,021

Interest-bearing assets.

199. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of $15,853,720, or about 91 per cent. of the whole amount ; in 1889 they were $32,479,453, or about 65 per cent. of the whole.

Average interest on debt and assets.

200. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest ; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :—

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1889.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest received.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
	$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.
1868	4,501,568	.....	4·64	126,419	.....	0·59	4,375,148	.....	4·51
1869	4,907,013	+ 405,445	4·36	313,021	+ 186,602	0·85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4·08
1870	5,047,054	+ 140,041	4·35	383,955	+ 70,934	1·01	4,663,098	+ 69,106	4·02
1871	5,165,304	+ 118,250	4·47	554,383	+ 170,428	1·46	4,610,920	— 52,178	3·99
1872	5,257,230	+ 91,926	4·29	488,041	— 66,342	1·21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3·89
1873	5,209,205	— 48,025	4·01	396,403	— 91,638	1·32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3·70
1874	5,724,436	+ 515,231	4·05	610,863	+ 214,460	1·85	5,113,573	+ 300,771	3·62
1875	6,590,790	+ 866,354	4·34	840,886	+ 230,023	2·35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3·78
1876	6,400,902	— 189,888	3·97	798,905	— 41,981	2·17	5,601,996	— 147,907	3·47
1877	6,797,227	+ 396,325	3·89	717,684	— 81,221	1·73	6,079,542	+ 477,546	3·48
1878	7,048,883	+ 251,656	4·02	605,774	— 111,910	1·75	6,443,109	+ 363,567	3·68
1879	7,194,734	+ 145,851	4·00	592,500	— 13,274	1·62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3·67
1880	7,773,868	+ 579,134	3·99	834,792	+ 242,292	1·97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3·56
1881	7,594,144	— 179,724	3·79	751,513	— 83,279	1·69	6,842,631	— 96,445	3·42
1882	7,740,804	+ 146,660	3·76	914,009	+ 162,496	1·76	6,826,795	— 15,836	3·32
1883	7,668,552	— 72,252	3·79	1,001,192	+ 87,183	2·29	6,667,359	— 159,436	3·29
1884	7,700,180	+ 31,628	3·17	986,698	— 14,494	1·63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2·76
1885	9,419,482	+ 1,719,302	3·55	1,997,035	+ 1,010,337	2·92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2·80
1886	10,137,008	+ 717,526	3·71	2,299,079	+ 302,044	4·59	7,837,929	+ 415,483	2·86
1887	9,682,928	— 454,080	3·54	990,886	— 1,308,193	2·16	8,692,042	+ 854,113	3·18
1888	9,823,313	+ 140,385	3·45	932,025	— 58,861	1·86	8,891,287	+ 199,245	3·12
1889	10,148,931	+ 325,618	3·52	1,305,392	+ 373,367	2·60	8,843,539	— 47,748	3·07

Decrease in average rate of interest.

201. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from $4·51 per cent. in 1868 to $3·07 per cent. in 1889, being a decrease of $1·44 per cent. This decrease is the result of increased amounts received as interest on investments. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of $1·12 per cent., owing to the reduction of high interest bearing debts.

Present rates of interest payable on debt.

202. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable :—

Payable in London—		
6 per cent	$ 1,149,506	
5 "	2,433,333	
4 "	140,856,596	
3½ "	24,333,333	
3 "	19,466,667	
Total payable in London		$188,239,435
Payable in Canada—		
6 per cent	$ 368,900	
5 "	984,962	
4 "	14,157,500	
Total payable in Canada		15,511,362
Savings Banks, 4 per cent		42,956,358
Province Accounts, 5 per cent		16,927,884
Trust Accounts—		
6 per cent	$ 1,125,113	
5 "	4,475,734	
4 "	1,599,538	
Total Trust Accounts		7,200,385
Compensation to Seigniors, 6 per cent		181,776
Dominion Notes } No interest		15,426,281
Provincial " } No interest		39,768
Miscellaneous (interest varying)		1,238,812
		$287,722,062

Interest therefore is payable at the rate of

6 per cent. on	2,825,295
5 "	24,821,913
4 "	199,569,992
3½ "	24,333,333
3 "	19,466,667

Dominion notes.

203. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and

have increased from $3,113,700 in 1867 to $15,426,281 in 1889. The fixed charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to Provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent. of the revenue, but in 1889 had been reduced to 42 per cent. Fixed charges.

204. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same paid and received in each year since Confederation :— Proportions of debt, assets and interest per head.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881	45 19	10 23	35 76	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882	46 35	11 67	34 68	1 75	0 21	1 53
1883	44 75	9 67	35 08	1 70	0 22	1 48
1884	52 65	13 10	39 55	1 67	0 21	1 46
1885	56 37	14 54	41 83	2 01	0 42	1 59
1886	56 98	10 43	45 89	2 11	0 47	1 63
1887	56 03	9 41	46 62	1 98	0 20	1 78
1888	57 22	10 05	47 17	1 98	0 19	1 79
1889	56 68	9 89	46 79	1 99	0 25	1 74

Note.—Estimated population will be found on page 116 ante.

205. There was a decrease of 54 cents in the amount of gross debt paid per head and of 38 cents in that of net debt, while there was an increase of one cent. in the gross interest, and a decrease of 5 cents in the net interest paid per head. While the amount per head of the net debt has increased over Increase and decrease in same.

100 per cent. since Confederation, the net interest paid per-head has only increased 35 per cent.

Public improvements the sole object of the debt.

306. From the foregoing pages it will be clearly seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to Provinces, which allowances were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purposes of public improvements, the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of public works of great utility and national importance; the principal portion having been spent on railways and canals, facility of transport being the essence of progress, not only in a new but in any country; and these are the reasons that place the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated solely by aggressive and defensive wars.

Particulars of Canadian loans since Confederation.

207. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian Loans since Confederation, and it will be seen from it how the credit of the country has steadily improved :—

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Loan.	Total Issue.	Rate	Duration.	Minimum	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual rate of Interest Paid.
	£				£	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed	1,500,000	4	.....	.....	.....	2,083,049	4·12
1869, " unguaranteed.	500,000	5	35	.....	105, 12, 11½	.....	.....
1873, " guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruperts Land "	300,000	4	31	.....	104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3·91
Loan of 1874.....	4,000,000	4	30	90	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4·87
" 1875 guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1875 unguarant'd	1,000,000	4	30	.....	99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4·16
" 1876.....	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4·75
" 1878.....	1,500,000	4	35	96½	.....	.....	.....
" 1878..... ...	1,500,000	4	30	.....	96, 11, 9	2,861,049	4·30
" 1879.....	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4·50
" 1884.....	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,436	4·23
" 1885.....	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4·08
Canada reduced.....	6,443,136	4	24½	.....	.....	6,355,583	4·10
Loan of 1888..... ...	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3·27

*Or 50 years calculated for 25 years only.

208. The following are the amounts of Public Debts in the United Kingdom and British possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :— Public debts in British possessions.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe.				
United Kingdom	1889	3,399,028,779	89 39	7·89
Malta	1888	385,284	2 37	1·33
Asia.				
India	1888	934,136,441	4 45	2·44
Ceylon	1888	10,959,276	3 84	2·06
Straits Settlement	1888	116,800	0 22	0·04
Africa.				
Mauritius	1888	3,658,273	9 90	0·88
Natal	1888	22,070,947	45 85	4·58
Cape of Good Hope	1888	108,502,936	75 94	6·51
Sierra Leone	1888	282,267	3 76	0·92
America.				
Canada	1889	237,530,041	46 79	6·12
Newfoundland	1888	3,381,920	17 14	2·43
Bermuda	1888	41,921	2 70	0·29
British Guiana	1888	3,398,154	12 20	1·51
West Indies.				
Bahamas	1888	404,547	8 42	1·82
Jamaica	1888	7,694,671	12 54	2·29
Windward Islands	1888	995,793	2 92	0·69
Leeward Islands	1888	266,551	2 20	0·52
Trinidad	1888	2,689,709	14 19	1·15
Australasia.				
New South Wales	1888	214,620,724	197 67	4·98
Victoria	1888	168,519,925	154 48	4·55
South Australia	1888	93,185,473	292 75	7·68
Western Australia	1888	6,205,973	147 28	3·57
Queensland	1888	125,759,290	324 57	8·13
Tasmania	1889	21,369,144	146 22	6·86
New Zealand	1888	179,967,683	296 30	9·00
South Seas.				
Fiji	1888	1,232,678	9 82	3·89
Total	.....	5,546,405,200	20 97	5·35

209. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to $5,546,405,200, of which Great Britain owes Total public debt of British Empire.

61 per cent., India 17 per cent., the Australasian Colonies 15 per cent., and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by $34,769,909 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of Queensland and New Zealand the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1889 it would have taken a little over six years.

Expenditure on productive public works in Australasian and other colonies.

210. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian Colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue available for the payment of interest derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works directly productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian Colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Proportion of public debts to national wealth the proper comparison.

211. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry may be relatively a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position; but unfortunately the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty therefore doing away with the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, would seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that the development of natural wealth in this or any other country is absolutely impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth

within reach of its proper markets. Mr. Mulhall calculates that the debt of the United Kingdom is 8 per cent., of the Australasian Colonies 20 per cent., and of Canada 6½ per cent. of the national wealth of each country respectively. If these figures are at all correct, Canada's position is a very favourable one.

212. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :— Public debts in foreign countries.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
Europe.		$	$ cts.	
Austria-Hungary	1889	1,599,892,000	40 35	5·26
Belgium	1889	374,367,004	63 34	5·78
Denmark	1888	52,224,531	24 77	3·76
France	1888	5,745,392,000	150 32	9·94
German Empire	1888	212,900,607	4 54	1·06
Greece	1889	121,449,278	61 35	6·46
Italy	1889	2,190,000,000	73 00	6·95
Netherlands	1890	441,451,216	100 53	9·00
Norway	1888	28,465,474	15 38	2·36
Portugal	1889	571,364,635	121 35	13·74
Roumania	1890	165,741,645	30 13	4·70
Russia	1889	2,740,477,085	31 06	6·53
Spain	1889	1,221,585,596	70 91	7·84
Sweden	1888	71,619,307	15 08	3·02
Switzerland	1889	5,951,349	2 38	0·49
Turkey	1887	522,293,530	56 30	7·09
Asia.				
China	1886	24,333,333	0 06	0·61
Japan	1889	301,260,180	7 89	3·72
Africa.				
Egypt	1889	516,249,211	75 72	10·81
America.				
Argentine Republic	1889	284,867,069	82 92	4·73
Brazil	1889	613,808,124	47 49	7·69
Chili	1889	90,000,000	35 61	1·90
Mexico	1887	184,000,000	17 70	6·00
Peru	1888	259,000,000	96 00	41·27
United States	1889	1,694,644,985	26 06	4·38
Uruguay	1889	79,189,944	132 76	5·71

Particulars concerning debts in foreign countries.

213. The national debt of France is the largest in the world, and it is possible that it even exceeds the enormous total given above, as it is difficult to ascertain its exact amount. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt alone, exclusive of the debts of the several States, which amounted in 1887 to $1,813,623,148. Though the amount per head of debt is larger in France, the Netherlands and Portugal, yet the country of Peru is actually in a worse financial position than any other on the list; it would take more than 41 years of its revenue to pay off the debt, while it owes for unpaid interest the sum of $111,926,768. Of European countries the least burdened with debt is Switzerland, as hardly 6 months of revenue would suffice to discharge its liabilities; it, moreover, possesses assets amounting to $13,785,393. Persia is the only recognized country in the world which has no public debt. The debt of the United States decreased $74,879,985 during the fiscal year 1889, but if the cash in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1889, be deducted, the amount of debt is reduced to $1,050,034,604, being a decrease in the net debt of $88,966,275.

Provincial debts.

214. The total debt of the Province of Quebec, including temporary loans, on 30th June, 1888, was $21,799,359, with assets amounting to $10,211,119, leaving a net debt of $11,588,240; the debt of Nova Scotia on 31st December, 1888, was $1,256,500, with assets $409,649; the debt of New Brunswick on 31st December, 1888, was $2,106,200, with assets $565,236; the debt of British Columbia on the 30th June, 1888, was $1,780,125, with assets $1,282,993; and the debt of Manitoba on 1st January, 1890, was $3,442,193, with assets $1,943,260, leaving a net debt of $1,498,933. The total net provincial debts therefore amounted to $15,972,120. If this amount is added to the public debt the amount per head of the total population will be $49.94. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada,

or the debts of its several cities, except those given on page 79 ante.

Superannuation.

215. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise.

Calculation of allowances.

216. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows : for ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom applicable.

217. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assessment of salaries.

218. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent. per annum on all salaries over $600, and of one and a-quarter per cent. on those under that amount.

Liability of persons superannuated still to serve.

219. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such

position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Gratuities

220. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

Superannuation allowances, &c., paid in 1889.

221. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1889 was $218,933, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1889.

Department.	Number.	Amount paid during Fiscal Year.	
		Outside service.	Inside service.
		$	$
Department of Customs	148	52,530	3,921
" Inland Revenue	29	11,046	1,499
" Marine and Fisheries	53	12,562	.....
" Public Works	100	18,494	5,419
" Post Office	62	27,179	10,506
" Finance	24	5,794	18,894
" Agriculture	20	3,203	3,777
" Justice	12	5,018	2,644
" Secretary of State	2	.....	1,107
" Militia	2	.....	2,994
" Railways	6	4,769	2,980
" Interior	10	3,054	5,120
" Indian Affairs	1	135	.....
Queen's Privy Council	3	.....	1,602
House of Commons	8	.....	9,266
Senate	2	.....	1,247
Governor General's Secretary's Office	1	.....	1,564
Library of Parliament	1	.....	1,260
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng	1	1,350	.....
	485	145,134	73,800

Pensions.

222. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various

Acts of Parliament to retired judges, and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1889 was $116,030, being $4,304 more than in the preceding year.

223. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States in 1889 was no less than $87,624,779. U. S. pensions.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weights and measures.

224. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon and the Imperial bushel.

Measures by weight determined.

225. By Act of 42nd Vic., (1879) c. 16, it was provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Castor beans	40 lbs.
Indian corn	56 "	Potatoes	60 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	60 "
Pease	60 "	Carrots	60 "
Barley	48 "	Parsnips	60 "
Malt	36 "	Beets	60 "
Oats	34 "	Onions	60 "
Beans	60 "	Bituminous coal	70 "
Flaxseed	50 "	Clover seed	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy	48 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Buckwheat	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton, 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

Customs valuations

226. Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to *ad valorem* duties are made at the fair market value thereof, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

227. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, as revised during the last session of Parliament (1890), as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the order in which any article is placed in the table, can be immediately ascertained. Classification of imports and exports.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

Order 1. Books.
" 2. Musical instruments.
" 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
" 4. Carving, figures, &c.
" 5. Tackle for sports and games.
" 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
" 7. Surgical instruments.
Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
" 9. Machines, tools and implements.
" 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
" 11. Ships, boats, &c.
" 12. Building material.
" 13. Furniture.
" 14. Chemicals.

Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
" 16. Silk, manufactures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax "
Order 18. Dress.
" 19. Fibrous materials, manufactures of.

Class III.—Food, Drinks, Etc.

Order 20. Animal food.
" 21. Vegetable food.
Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.

Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.

Order 23. Animal substances.
" 24. Vegetable "
Order 25. Oils.

Class V.—Minerals and Metals.

Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.
" 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.
" 28. Metals other than gold and silver.

Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.

Order 29. Animals and birds.
Order 30. Plants and trees.

Class VII.—Miscellaneous.

Order 31. Miscellaneous.
" 32. Indefinite articles.
Order 33. Special exemptions.

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889.

Articles.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.	$	$	$	$
Order I.—Books, &c.				
Books, printed	853,034	112,033	917,621	121,203
" " &c	76,885	Free.	81,363	Free.
Cards, playing	10,721	5,443	12,078	5,629
Stationery, &c	995,825	330,096	1,020,934	337,654
Order II.—Musical Instruments.				
Organs	32,587	8,276	31,881	9,958
Pianofortes	329,049	103,189	353,709	109,506
Others undescribed	108,071	27,049	111,451	27,602
Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.				
Paintings, drawings, engravings	26,259	4,934	33,017	6,521
" in oil by Canadian artists	44,024	Free.	108,990	Free.
Plates engraved	2,323	465	2,655	508
Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &c.				
Mouldings	35,919	10,700	35,497	10,567
Picture frames	28,079	9,781	21,671	7,621
Tobacco pipes	121,805	31,292	126,402	31,904
Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
Fireworks	10,845	2,711	11,487	2,872
Fishing rods	6,474	1,942	4,468	1,340
Toys (magic lanterns)	183,595	54,948	159,468	47,758
Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.				
Chronometers and compasses for ships	3,035	Free.	7,250	Free.
Clocks	128,903	44,526	130,856	45,842
Electric lights and batteries	166,293	41,497	225,092	56,010
Optical instruments	81,961	22,017	70,119	18,633
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c	13,558	Free.	13,704	Free.
Telegraphic instruments	12,373	3,093	14,254	3,552
Telephones	3,148	807	2,161	540
Watches and watch actions	558,167	90,791	575,161	90,592
Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.				
Surgical instruments	26,212	5,148	27,322	5,566
Belts and trusses	21,860	5,384	22,187	5,543

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889.

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	71,786	12,224	84,010	49,514	16,789	66,303
2	253,038	8,061	261,099	288,271	325	288,596
	17,006	2,485	19,490	26,855	5,913	32,768
	1,381	455	1,836	1,442	972	2,414
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Articles.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.				
Cartridges	49,232	14,753	48,634	14,568
Dynamite and other explosives	12,892	3,450	16,346	4,754
Gunpowder	30,947	13,001	41,751	12,285
Rifles and other firearms	128,325	25,336	128,452	25,182
Shot	3,686	1,502	2,896	804
Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural implements	155,667	61,249	181,585	67,293
Cutlery	416,497	105,925	398,097	101,752
Diamond drills for prospecting	6,378	Free.	11,655	Free.
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries	425,484	"	448,720	"
Engines	84,821	24,649	218,668	66,000
Hardware	945,785	311,495	823,056	272,268
Machines and machinery	1,499,029	433,875	1,508,560	429,731
Sewing machines	118,024	41,522	117,076	39,431
Tools and utensils	508,428	141,550	461,254	136,601
Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.				
Axles	27,371	14,655	21,049	9,889
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c.	97,275	34,492	126,000	43,321
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c.	144,860	43,567	152,821	45,683
Parts of carriages	54,874	17,742	57,202	18,531
Railway passenger cars	70,698	21,209	220,059	66,018
Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.				
Anchors	11,358	Free.	14,580	Free.
Ships sold to other countries				
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery	19,366	1,940	15,872	1,587
Ships and vessels, repairs on	14,558	3,660	9,327	2,341
Wire rigging	16,873	Free.	15,849	Free.
Order XII.—Building Materials. (*See* also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles	145,061	43,599	130,871	38,569
Brick, fire	69,270	Free.	81,592	Free.
Cement	191,955	53,370	205,791	54,198
Lime	7,537	1,507	9,363	1,873
Slate, mantel and roofing	20,292	4,687	39,166	8,730

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
8						
	155,219	18	155,237	321,341	50	321,391
9						
	110,451	27,033	137,484	108,881	43,463	152,344
	50,002	1,168	51,170	56,563	2,522	59,085
	17,690	3,450	21,140	27,252	7,472	34,724
10	3,581	1,025	4,606	4,437	531	4,968
	289,969		289,969	266,817	36,770	303,587
11						
12						
	*101,547	295	101,842	131,066	100	*131,166
	525	268	793	398		398

* Cement included.

Articles.				
Class I.—*Continued.*				
Order VIII.—Arms, Ammuni				
Cartridges				
Dynamite and other explosives				
Gunpowder				
Rifles and other firearms				
Shot				
Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural implements				
Cutlery				
Diamond drills for prospecting				
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries				
Engines				
Hardware				
Machines and machinery	1,4			
Sewing machines	1			
Tools and utensils	50			
Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.				
Axles	27,37			
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c.	97,27			
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c.	144,860			
Parts of carriages	54,874			
Railway passenger cars	70,698			
Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.				
Anchors	11,358			
Ships sold to other countries				
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery	19,366	1,9		
Ships and vessels, repairs on	14,558	3,6		
Wire rigging	16,873	Free.		
Order XII.—Building Materials. (*See* also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles	145,061	43,599		
Brick, fire	69,270	Free.		
Cement	191,955	53,370	2	
Lime	7,537	1,507		
Slate, mantel and roofing	20,292	4,687	3	

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

1888.		1889.		
Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
$	$	$	$	$
3,104	190,502	192,950	5,599	198,549
		159,039		159,039

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Articles.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XIII.—Furniture.				
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c	260,271	90,904	309,672	108,174
Lamps, globes, &c	203,035	60,741	189,668	57,002
Order XIV.—Chemicals.				
Acid, acetic	23,460	9,936	26,804	14,054
" mixed	12,457	3,115	10,941	2,755
" oxalic	3,384	Free.	2,800	Free.
" sulphuric	35,414	12,473	2,606	908
" all other	41,463	7,732	42,889	7,813
Alum and aluminous cake	20,979	Free.	23,397	Free.
Aniline dyes	92,528	"	91,653	"
Baking powder	90,411	19,554	90,813	19,195
Brimstone	25,318	Free.	34,006	Free.
Borax	22,392	"	17,461	"
Chloride of lime	59,943	"	75,857	"
Dyes	392	39	164	16
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude	145,162	Free.	157,794	Free.
Essences and essential oils	51,500	10,282	43,104	8,642
Glycerine	39,518	8,577	53,558	10,202
Indigo	39,410	Free.	47,516	Free.
Ink, writing and printing	81,723	18,188	81,244	18,115
Logwood, extract of	59,548	Free.	71,942	Free.
Medicines, patent	207,186	69,252	208,360	68,347
Paints and colours	564,664	72,084	561,855	66,824
" " dry	20,773	Free.	16,736	Free.
Quinine	23,978	"	22,424	"
Soda	283,560	"	260,248	"
Turpentine, spirits of	179,539	17,942	194,713	19,478
All other drugs and chemicals	715,099	150,659	715,961	154,698
All other kinds	318,908	Free.	350,211	Free.
Class II—Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
Blankets	64,875	26,065	48,894	21,756
Carpets	1,031,966	262,405	1,129,484	293,023
Flannels	209,859	60,883	244,305	73,276
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c	5,216,317	1,607,130	5,185,094	1,601,201
" other manufactures of	3,236,344	815,758	3,711,815	958,682
" rags	92,152	Free.	85,387	Free.
Yarn	148,036	43,721	129,523	38,492
" spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat	8,102	Free.	9,464	Free.
" made of wool or worsted			1,680	Free.

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
13	187,398	3,104	190,502	192,950	5,599	198,549
14	158,403		158,403	159,039		159,039
15	50,340	2,796	53,136	55,737	9,102	64,839
	44,895	11,210	56,105	42,079	19,783	61,862
	27,554	423	27,977	28,444	118	28,562

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Articles.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class II.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.				
Ribbons	445,045	133,510	565,492	169,595
Silks and satins, dress	649,517	192,826	587,464	179,436
" sewing	82,349	20,584	71,560	17,893
" other manufactures of	1,231,169	368,560	1,332,272	398,543
" partly manufactured	7,620	1,145	11,753	1,773
Velvets	178,439	53,418	196,920	58,303
Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.				
Cotton clothing	174,407	71,381	120,384	50,713
" piece goods	1,970,372	612,416	2,070,205	650,585
" thread	500,142	102,408	530,196	106,743
" velvets and velveteens	135,369	27,546	75,121	15,163
" winceys	34,218	9,200	29,205	7,268
" rags, &c., for paper manufacture	154,620	Free.	146,244	Free.
" waste	112,421	"	222,942	"
" all other manufactures of	1,303,265	338,901	1,321,410	339,457
" " "	79,723	Free.	116,976	Free.
Linen clothing	5,074	1,758	8,407	3,266
" piece goods	246,135	57,238	311,019	72,692
" thread	145,594	29,214	177,919	35,574
" all other manufactures of	717,316	159,901	734,378	163,579
Order XVIII.—Dress.				
Boots and shoes	214,053	52,553	250,288	62,888
Boot, shoe and stay laces	33,747	10,125	35,092	10,528
Braces or suspenders	77,114	26,824	49,542	17,276
Collars, cuffs, &c	33,804	17,779	40,326	21,678
Feathers, ornamental	152,150	45,518	149,210	44,712
Flowers, artificial	83,881	20,996	97,963	24,498
Furs, manufactures of	123,573	31,597	102,579	25,819
Gloves and mitts	663,364	201,970	637,191	191,022
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,284,905	321,342	1,274,380	316,109
Lace, fringes, braids, &c	637,804	193,386	629,359	187,701
Millinery and embroideries	325,852	87,936	317,010	85,713
Umbrellas and sunshades, silk	191,998	57,739	208,386	62,606
" " cotton	98,689	29,658	94,950	28,485
Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.				
Canvas of flax and hemp	12,154	608	11,384	569
"	8,827	Free.	14,360	Free.
Cordage	75,756	15,774	70,887	14,490
Felt, roofing and other	12,180	2,678	11,504	2,596

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
16						
17	30,121	9,812	39,933	54,547	11,682	66,229
	75,173	9,147	84,320	148,733	6,904	155,637
	66,038	1,153	67,191	109,400	1,117	110,517
18	491,996	33,609	525,599	39,924	2,370	42,294
	233	1,224	1,457	770	6,915	7,685
	45,552	3,756	49,308	33,413	836	34,249

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Articles.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class II.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XIX.—Concluded.				
Felt, sheathing for vessels	1,475	Free.	2,102	Free.
Jute and manufactures of	227,836	50,487	242,563	53,787
Mats and matting	56,364	14,012	60,052	15,145
Oil cloth	206,678	81,971	194,855	78,191
Palm leaf, grass, &c.	1,016	203	2,181	436
Sails, tents and awnings	6,303	1,576	5,576	1,351
Twine	74,574	18,057	58,126	14,547
All other manufactures of	5,036	1,402	8,669	1,978
" "	187,538	Free.	300,106	Free.
Class III.—Food, Drinks, &c.				
Order XX.—Animal Food.				
Bacon and hams	230,175	42,954	336,080	73,179
Beef	121,906	23,444	206,643	38,064
Butter	63,203	5,941	144,249	19,764
Cheese	666,002	2,038	631,593	2,467
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock*	*78,754	Free.	*93,782	Free.
Eggs	73,498	"	92,762	"
Fish, fresh, salted and smoked	176,958	20,888	188,597	16,159
" other	114,808	24,039	104,482	28,002
" all other kinds‡	265,172	Free.	318,059	Free.
Honey	2,312	553	4,941	1,329
Lard	455,169	125,439	642,705	165,777
Lobsters	8,781	939	5,080	1,033
" "	3,427	Free.	64	Free.
Mutton	3,730	482	13,555	1,749
Oysters	312,463	34,739	285,551	31,637
"			3	Free.
Pork	704,756	100,005	1,030,078	152,949
Poultry	13,367	2,674	12,676	2,525
Prepared meats	91,122	18,142	94,079	20,201
Other meats	16,058	3,868	18,649	4,690
Turtles	637	Free.	758	Free.
Order XXI.—Vegetable Food.				
Arrowroot and tapioca	35,518	7,283	41,811	7,837
Bread and biscuit	29,602	5,950	27,368	5,460
Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying	208	Free.	1,670	Free.
Confectionery (sugar)	103,539	45,159	121,617	52,744
Flour, wheat and rye	254,877	31,338	1,098,351	129,950
Fruits, dried	200,429	53,251	186,055	44,830
" green	780,296	115,818	627,053	89,097
" "	†158,425	Free.	615,329	Free.

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland. ‡ Sails only. † From 4th April.

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
19						
	*299	338	637	3,692	491	*4,183
20	660,015	27,434	687,449	381,293	3,459	384,752
	24,095	10,265	34,360	27,970	8,549	36,519
	798,673	25,816	824,489	331,958	60,697	392,655
	8,928,242	654,605	9,582,847	8,915,684	601,566	9,517,250
	3,132,812	52,883	3,185,695	3,104,693	100,627	3,205,320
	2,122,283	.....	2,122,283	2,159,510	.....	2,159,510
	2,106,869	15,172	2,122,041	1,851,503	13,429	1,864,932
	943,047	3	943,050	760,834	49	760,883
	354	.....	354	62	146	208
	7,069	20,808	27,877	8,341	3,534	11,875
	1,329,547	8,888	1,338,435	1,206,598	3,229	1,209,827
	27,816	.....	27,816	8,570	.....	8,570
	1,628	5	1,633	1,392	5	1,397
	19,577	27,308	46,885	18,250	17,515	35,765
				54,257	.....	‖54,257
	126,931	1,703	128,634	29,670	1,259	30,929
	181,237	.....	181,237	64,905	1,020	65,925
	10,266	.....	*10,266	10,894	.....	*10,894
	1,580,019	23,693	‡1,603,712	646,068	123,410	‡769,478
	10,564	11,134	21,698	3,951	2,433	6,384
	857,995	20,350	878,345	1,604,203	.....	1,604,203

* Biscuit only. ‡ Wheat flour only. ‖ Game included.

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXI.—Concluded.				
Fruits, currants	210,650	49,065	236,727	59,306
" raisins	323,185	115,808	378,233	122,299
" all other	27,666	12,261	23,602	11,215
Grain, barley	3,210	1,029	3,263	1,028
" beans	32,201	2,650	21,834	1,881
" Indian corn	1,927,722	173,385	3,478,969	217,115
" oats	15,975	2,042	125,320	6,323
" peas	10,576	766	9,108	826
" rice	68,581	34,567	73,662	43,683
" wheat	4,668,582	1,806	1,667,178	2,275
" all other	248,208	43,605	283,278	47,191
Jellies and jams	25,087	15,179	31,209	17,527
Macaroni and vermicelli	5,370	1,574	9,606	2,590
Malt	27,825	5,299	32,692	6,432
Molasses (sugar)	881,911	139,156	1,091,781	173,560
Meal, oatmeal	8,066	1,290	7,899	1,321
" cornmeal	343,665	53,837	369,513	61,202
" and flour, all kinds	19,612	3,664	17,810	5,639
Mill feed, bran, &c	26,980	5,400	41,114	7,608
Nuts, almonds	60,511	22,028	52,770	21,190
" cocoa	24,512	7,303	27,232	8,635
Nuts, filberts and walnuts	56,620	30,799	54,638	30,946
" all other	86,875	43,275	68,779	40,868
Potatoes	20,823	5,444	24,490	6,468
Sugar of all kinds	5,784,436	3,433,417	5,570,565	3,675,788
Tomatoes	17,518	4,663	21,074	6,049
" and other vegetables in cans	33,755	9,443	20,592	18,103
Vegetables, fresh	106,203	26,525	98,586	24,592
"	21,553	Free.	23,222	Free.
" preserved	9,427	2,307	8,032	2,002
Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
Aerated and mineral waters	35,268	7,304	29,131	5,777
Ale, beer and porter	188,457	46,809	187,997	49,673
" ginger	5,016	868	4,669	1,005
Cider	3,938	703	3,039	589
Coffee and chicory	137,676	22,375	93,798	21,149
" green	383,508	Free.	449,878	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate	72,832	23,487	73,430	22,020
Hops	96,765	34,903	207,572	41,065
Mineral water (natural)	1,527	Free.	1,460	Free
Mustard	63,721	15,715	61,501	15,812
Perfumery (not alcoholic)	40,131	12,071	38,837	11,574
Pickles and sauces	119,791	49,482	108,364	47,173
Spices, all kinds	223,016	31,334	223,525	30,241

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
				19,674	7,810	27,484
	6,494,416		6,494,416	6,464,589	3	6,464,592
	124,795	464	125,259	406,355	570	406,925
	211	795,752	795,963	402	2,190,708	2,191,110
	185,010		185,010	130,632	23,487	154,119
	1,502,245		1,532,245	1,449,417		1,449,417
		2,484	2,484		278	278
	1,886,470	4,530,484	6,416,954	471,121	1,273,836	1,744,957
21	12,669		12,669	40,083		40,083
	154,145		154,145	105,870		105,870
		27,506	27,506	5	42,078	42,083
	53,525	1,426	54,951	187,876	50,061	237,937
	1,305	942	2,247	507	2,408	2,915
	48,714	396	49,110	78,988		78,988
	49,655		†49,655	69,302	2,778	†72,080
	1,050,495		1,050,495	287,763		287,763
	19,458	706	20,164	27,567	415	27,982
				10,981	61	11,042
	98,751	3	98,754	58,985	197	59,182
	591	1,235	1,826	1,948	320	2,268
	104	7,952	*8,056	49	3,657	*3,706
	6,113	3,308	9,421	9,868	491	10,359

† Bran only. * Coffee.

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXII.—Concluded.				
Spirits, brandy	383,043	368,525	386,577	392,826
" Geneva and Old Tom gin	172,014	785,641	193,753	848,001
" rum	39,734	152,616	45,698	174,247
" whisky	181,146	231,820	195,299	270,159
" cordials and bitters	25,692	41,254	34,813	43,251
" in medicines, essences, &c.	9,619	5,016	9,796	5,658
" perfumed	43,187	22,961	53,727	27,203
" all other	5,043	2,906	17,042	20,013
Tea, black	29,064	2,891	21,372	2,140
" green and Japan	88,271	8,530	52,565	5,058
" black	1,360,189	Free.	1,597,729	Free.
" green and Japan	1,580,326	"	1,336,953	"
Tobacco, manufactured	61,967	53,450	66,452	53,835
" cigars and cigarettes	181,009	176,700	211,192	225,182
" snuff	2,277	3,684	2,922	3,669
" unmanufactured	1,489,357	Free.	1,340,344	Free.
Vinegar	8,414	5,469	8,897	5,608
Wine, all kinds, except sparkling	403,607	260,763	411,514	272,316
" champagne and sparkling	121,687	65,958	121,910	74,689
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
Order XXIII.—Animal Substances.				
Bones and bone dust	739	Free.	1,399	Free.
Bristles	74,549	"	62,297	"
Candles	34,751	8,018	23,091	6,313
Combs	60,590	18,071	69,293	20,776
Feathers and quills	16,550	3,309	17,616	4,014
Furs, wholly or partially dressed	637,452	95,336	654,953	95,123
" not dressed	453,746	Free.	516,525	Free.
Glue	94,473	28,964	89,788	31,735
Grease	116,914	Free.	173,405	Free.
" axle and other	15,868	2,952	14,837	3,061
Hair	39,755	9,694	31,527	7,387
" not curled or manufactured	37,104	Free.	32,941	Free.
Hides, raw	1,619,822	"	1,587,953	"
Horns and hoofs	2,529	"	5,174	"
Ivory, manufactures of	801	164	508	102
" unmanufactured	1,483	Free.	6,234	Free.
Leather and manufactures of	1,085,301	211,999	926,452	174,074
" belting	25,110	6,344	19,021	4,759
Musk	3,378	Free.	3,157	Free.
Pelts	12,732	"	4,505	"
Sausage casings	18,745	3,838	22,496	4,499
Silk, raw	165,810	Free.	163,238	Free.

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	.....	6,481	6,481	620	5,773	6,393
	10	1,911	1,921	68	1,078	1,146
	.....	7,799	7,799	10	5,419	5,429
22	16,393	7,223	23,616	17,831	1,009	18,840
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	105	814	919	7	33	40
	.....	36,252	36,252	.....	44,830	44,830
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13,386	13,309	26,695	21,438	1,073	22,511
	757	2,741	3,498	1,191	915	2,106
	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
	12,632	54,959	67,591	3,374	77,393	80,767
	30	.....	30	153	.....	153
	111	12,099	12,210	203	8,506	8,709
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22,151	110	‡22,261	37,092	.....	‡37,092
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	68	1,840	1,908	71	.....	71
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,987,525	6,218	1,993,743	1,804,749	7,679	1,812,428
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,486	452	4,938	3,934	22	3,956
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	552,383	5,142	*557,525	462,371	5,250	*467,621
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	386,697	2,645	389,342	703,538	3,540	707,078
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20,776	.....	20,776	16,135	.....	16,135
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Includes horns and hoofs. ‡Bones only.

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXIII.—Concluded.				
Soap, common	11,161	3,697	15,605	4,878
" fancy	81,297	30,823	98,738	36,169
Sponges	38,557	7,457	28,816	6,081
Tallow and stearine (paraffine)	24,722	5,005	41,543	8,306
Wax and manufactures of	14,894	2,983	12,307	2,465
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish	10,543	Free.	9,072	Free.
Wool	184	15	607	71
" unmanufactured	1,322,783	Free.	1,605,355	Free.
All other	74,305	"	55,521	"
Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.				
Ashes	4,778	Free.	4,689	Free.
Barks	38,841	"	7,633	"
Bamboo, canes and rattan	20,145	"	19,739	"
Broom corn	125,609	"	94,560	"
Cane or rattan	8,234	2,054	6,734	1,683
Cocoa beans	29,524	Free.	28,338	Free.
Corks and corkwood	71,301	14,184	52,165	10,788
Corkwood	22,008	Free.	43,014	Free.
Cotton wool	3,110,522	"	3,613,074	"
Firewood	3,294	"	20,073	"
Flax				
Fibre, grass, &c	72,538	Free.	69,029	Free.
Flowers, leaves and roots	18,194	"	18,556	"
Gums	133,571	"	145,833	"
"	335,499	89,449	208,084	78,410
Gutta percha and India rubber goods	799,762	221,836	843,692	243,167
" " unmanufactured	646,422	Free.	762,107	Free.
Hay	12,362	2,472	6,925	1,383
Hemp, undressed	1,044,925	Free.	1,214,088	Free.
Ivory nuts	21,658	"	32,142	"
Junk	57,811	"	60,716	"
Jute and jute butts	34,916	"	9,701	"
Lumber, sawn, not manufactured	547,554	"	513,915	"
Moss, seaweed, &c	34,168	"	38,024	"
Oil cake, &c	23,492	"	24,111	"
Paper bags, printed	1,166	404	32	10
" hangings	182,589	83,164	153,016	85,362
" printing	35,710	8,978	38,375	9,545
" all other	312,039	77,342	251,104	62,091
Pitch and tar	36,647	3,664	31,795	3,183
" " (pine)	20,470	Free.	12,702	Free.
Resin	64,673	"	62,967	"
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek	3,951	"	3,853	"

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	17,157	1,421	18,578	4,547	42	4,589
	647		647	5,042		5,042
	238,039	500	†238,539	231,848		†231,848
	223,266	1,424	224,690	217,600	3,495	221,095
	50,733	3,551	54,284	52,980	6,094	59,074
	159,026		159,026	131,648		131,648
	246,568		246,568	154,699		154,699
	338,002		338,002	340,030		340,030
	80,207		80,207	121,807		121,807
	2,024	2,863	4,887	1,690	1,042	2,732
	903,329		903,329	934,082		934,082
				1,111	23,296	24,407
	34,436	2,807	*37,243	25,657	1,530	*27,187
	16,166,097	1,293,200	17,459,297	16,948,358	1,182,997	18,131,355
	75,374	5,194	80,568	63,102		63,102
24						

†Furs or skins, &c., the produce of fish or marineanimals. *Tallow only.

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXIV.—Concluded.				
Seeds of all kinds	396,471	54,069	112,717	18,389
" "	‡70,042	Free.	580,285	Free.
Starch, corn starch, &c	39,662	14,609	56,160	18,983
Straw, manufactures of	4,004	806	4,697	939
Timber, lumber and shingles	222,605	18,559	423,056	46,013
" unmanufactured	284,777	Free.	360,337	Free.
Varnish	89,308	31,302	83,934	29,596
"	900	Free.	691	Free.
Veneers of wood and ivory	12,934	"	28,024	"
Wicker and basket ware	23,787	5,950	15,330	3,838
Woodenware	42,167	10,296	37,198	9,027
Wood, manufactures of	735,259	176,300	778,177	183,305
Willow for basket makers	1,544	Free.	198	Free.
All other vegetable substances	31,822	"	23,585	"
Order XXV.—Oils.				
Oils, animal	16,187	3,123	13,801	2,600
" coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of	446,135	351,799	522,858	354,179
" cocoa nut and palm	86,951	Free.	88,212	Free.
" fish	10,106	2,014	9,708	1,986
" " *	34,908	Free.	57,928	Free.
" lubricating	138,148	48,205	152,097	48,782
" vegetable	471,587	130,029	416.036	115,445
" all other	27,621	5,491	31,286	6,133
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
Order XXVI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.				
(*See* also Order 12.)				
Asbestos, manufactures of	8,458	2,198	11,718	2,486
Bent glass	2,438	Free.	2,355	Free.
Chalk	5,452	1,090	5,256	1,056
Coal, anthracite	5,290,412	Free	5,199,481	Free.
" bituminous	3,644,110	738,743	3,388,816	749,124
" all other	476	81	150	9
Coke and dust	135,966	19,594	138,136	24,198
Clays	53,269	Free.	53,170	Free.
China and porcelain	207,434	60,485	166,956	51,036
Earthenware	532,618	173,559	517,874	184,605
Glass bottles, &c	366,827	121,151	364,513	125,187
" plate	199,504	45,102	219,848	47,921
" window	340,506	103,132	317,672	95,754
Glass, all other, and manufactures of	97,294	22,450	109,178	26,127
Gravels and sand	31,705	Free.	33,907	Free.
Gypsum, crude	2,193	"	2,472	"

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland. ‡ From 4th April.

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	162,987	4,801	167,788	175,889	155	176,044
	15,664	6,176	21,840	29,234	102	29,336
	14,481	.....	†14,481	19,952	.....	†19,952
	3,235,090	262,351	3,497,441	4,018,537	218,972	4,237,509
	674,075	15,486	689,561	808,474	.....	808,474
	10,938	1,319	12,257	9,711	2,008	11,719
	697,620	34,263	731,883	893,331	46,295	939,626
	350,914	5,288	356,202	329,652	6,622	336,274
	1,052	31	1,083	169	140	309
	66,834	251	67,085	18,681	2,367	21,048
25	41,241	471	41,712	55,360	179	55,539
	1,014	2,571	3,585	450	1,801	2,251
	228,355	.....	†228,355	323,886	.....	†323,886
	1,730,466	197,342	1,927,808	2,232,154	196,774	2,428,928
26	1,352	3,305	4,657	4,714	1,771	6,485
	33,236	.....	33,236	42,067	.....	42,067
	133,238	.....	133,238	189,491	.....	189,491

† Asbestos, crude.

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Articles.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class V.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXVI.—Concluded.				
Iron sand or globules	159	32	491	98
Lithographic stones	7,595	1,432	4,583	1,012
Marble	71,705	14,821	94,764	18,340
" manufacture of	23,073	8,044	23,646	8,266
Mineral earths	32,559	6,513	41,640	9,028
Phosphates				
Plaster of Paris	7,220	1,520	8,885	1,837
Plumbago, and manufactures of	26,174	6,039	25,592	5,809
Salt	32,254	15,042	39,502	15,563
"	220,975	Free.	253,009	Free.
School and writing slates	2,859	1,441	2,172	1,100
Stone, building	86,373	12,188	100,314	15,340
Stone, grind and flag	39,367	8,727	40,988	7,569
" manufactures of	47,541	9,498	61,905	12,268
Whiting	20,508	Free.	22,735	Free.
Other minerals, &c	67,332	"	70,402	"
Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Coin and bullion	2,175,472	Free.	575,251	Free.
Communion plate and plated ware	18,406	"	35,528	"
Diamonds and diamond dust	221,547	"	206,279	"
Electro-plated and gilt ware	152,999	46,538	155,673	47,121
Gold, silver and manufactures of	65,996	16,260	74,583	18,046
Jet, manufactures of	403	81	194	39
Jewellery	485,400	97,107	477,081	95,425
Precious stones	3,205	Free.	956	Free.
" " unset	4,691	469	4,303	430
Silver, rolled	1,709	171	1,239	124
Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.				
Bells for churches	19,831	Free.	34,839	Free.
" of all kinds, except for churches	15,857	4,752	12,626	3,752
Brass and manufactures of	432,986	121,481	437,948	122,015
Copper, manufactures of	145,584	22,713	157,928	21,652
Iron bars	361,337	185,418	404,052	208,837
" bolts and nuts	65,617	28,117	87,433	40,412
" castings	273,532	82,656	214,443	65,467
" hoop	91,915	33,331	126,769	42,831
" sheet †	662,331	82,450	643,483	81,316
" pig	652,037	195,275	881,525	288,459
" railway	88,862	36,931	118,711	41,902
" tubing	415,153	133,992	449,438	149,260
" wire	249,786	61,610	351,810	88,852

† Including Canada plates.

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	64,886	.....	*64,886	44,532	.....	*44,532
	18,886	3,075	*21,961	23,251	463	*23,714
	1,025	.....	1,025	802	.....	802
	397,493	.....	397,493	364,583	.....	364,583
	13,230	25	13,255	*640	.....	640
	10,044	28,363	38,407	3,750	27,759	31,509
	31,974	.....	§31,974	23,544	11	§23,555
	188,578	132	188,710	204,298	27,133	231,431
	.....	17,534	17,534	.....	1,978,256	1,978,256
27	810,352	.....	†810,352	623,479	.....	†623,479
	299,420	.....	‡299,420	168,265	.....	‡168,265
	146,485	2,195	148,680	202,784	.....	202,784
	20,732	2,491	23,223	9,724	1,749	11,473
	.....	632	632	11	140	151

* Including stone. † Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c. ‡ Silver ore.
§ Grindstones only. Copper ore and fine copper.

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXVIII.—Concluded.				
" manufactures of, and all other ‡	1,655,191	481,834	2,091,991	618,207
" and steel, old scrap	2,603	Free	2	Free.
Lead	248,680	36,448	256,478	38,195
" manufactures of	26,173	5,088	27,872	4,744
Metals and manufactures of	375,301	96,187	365,730	90,908
Nails of all kinds	44,288	16,711	40,273	15,961
Steel and manufactures of	520,215	147,985	565,687	171,425
" rails	1,232,531	Free.	1,921,932	Free.
Stoves	16,483	4,938	17,868	5,399
Tin and manufactures of	94,497	23,646	93,887	23,377
" block, pigs and bars	307,574	Free.	253,092	Free.
" plates	737,821	"	871,856	"
Wire, brass	37,749	"	44,026	"
" copper	59,939	"	106,309	"
" iron	80,981	"	79,525	"
" steel	15,592	"	24,277	"
Yellow metal	48,409	"	92,839	"
Zinc and manufactures of	7,414	1,847	7,233	1,797
" block, pigs and sheets	65,827	Free.	83,935	Free.
Other metals, manufactured & otherwise.	629,060	"	794,719	"
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c.				
Animals, horned cattle	20,996	4,199	27,500	4,350
" horses	189,998	20,021	179,136	29,905
" sheep	68,921	13,078	95,656	16,372
" swine	53,504	10,701	37,022	7,401
" poultry and other	.....	.....	.....	.....
" swine, to be slaughtered in bond for exportation	219,152	.....	250,478	.....
" all other	14,612	2,775	14,146	2,790
" for improvement of stock	561,718	Free.	524,496	Free.
" settlers' effects	6,010	Free.	.....	.....
" Zoological Gardens, Toronto	50	"	25	Free.
Bees	1,033	"	727	"
Leeches	203	"	151	"
Order XXX.—Plants and Trees.				
Fruit trees, vines, etc	*45,113	Free.	93,726	Free.
"	11,743	3,573	.....	.....
Forest trees	337	Free.	192	Free.
Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs	20,496	4,315	.....	.....
" " "	*29,132	Free.	34,731	Free.

‡ Including articles and wares composed wholly or in part of iron and steel.
* From 4th April, 1888.

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Continued.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	100,304	34,095	134,399	79,187	21,122	100,309
	41,749	11,504	53,253	7,800	173	7,973
28						
	96,504	1,338	98,342	31,362	3,690	35,052
	3,746	66	3,812	3,191	25	3,216
				40,215	28,348	68,563
	5,012,713	75	5,012,788	5,708,126	6,400	5,714,526
	2,458,231	105,176	2,563,407	2,170,722	56,170	2,226,892
	1,276,046	7,491	1,283,537	1,263,125	13,793	1,276,918
	5,277		5,277	6,175		6,175
	127,043	1,025	128,068	114,489	212	114,701
29						
30						

IMPORTS—1888 AND 1889—*Concluded.*

Articles.	1888.		1889.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.	$	$	$	$
Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Articles.				
Articles for the use of the Governor General	16,746	Free.	16,758	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General	3,244	"	22,070	Free.
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government	577,990	"	662,389	"
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia	62,822	"	122,088	"
Billiard and bagatelle tables	2,178	747	1,555	601
Brooms and brush ware	103,050	26,079	92,969	23,351
Buttons	314,048	79,505	289,700	74,622
Clothing for charitable purposes	11,288	Free.	7,393	Free.
Fancy goods	747,787	221,995	852,390	255,086
Ice	41	Free.	556	Free.
Models of invention	10,141	"	9,967	"
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise	61,722	15,341	57,001	14,297
Settlers' effects	1,669,327	Free.	1,797,112	Free.
All other miscellaneous	92,688	"	107,627	"
" "	32,647	10,213	147,131	41,554
Order XXXII.—Indefinite Articles.				
Curiosities	2,391	Free.	3,047	Free.
Goods, manufactured, undescribed	60,898	14,123	38,882	17,289
Personal effects	4,735	Free.	2,960	Free.
Unenumerated articles	601,787	117,205	828,486	164,065
" "	60,464	Free.	104,992	Free.
Order XXXIII.—Special Exemptions.				
Articles for construction of C.P.R.	283,223	Free.	.....	.....
Articles for construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway	1,555	"	.....	.....
Animals from Newfoundland	50	"	30	Free.
Total	110,894,630	22,187,869	115,224,931	23,742,316
Export duty	.....	21,772	.....	42,207

EXPORTS—1888 AND 1889.—*Concluded.*

Order.	1888.			1889.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
31	763,209	65,804	829,013	783,593	48,197	831,790
32	610,943	129,018	739,961	701,276	124,950	826,226
	3,084,322	.....	3,084,322	3,070,652	.....	3,070,652
	81,382,072	8,820,928	90,203,000	80,272,456	8,916,711	89,189,167

Imports and exports, 1888 and 1889.

228. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1889, as compared with 1888, was as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Collected.
1888	$110,894,630	$90,203,000	$22,209,641
1889	115,224,931	89,189,167	23,784,523

There was therefore an increase in the value of imports of $4,330,301, and a decrease in the value of exports of $1,013,833, making an increase in the total trade of $3,316,468. while the increase in duty collected amounted to $1,574,882.

Value of imports and exports since 1867.

229. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation. The excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA. 1868 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value of Total Trade per head.
	$	$	$	$	$	$ cts.
1868	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	.....	131,027,532	38 86
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	.....	130,889,946	38 35
1870	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	.....	148,387,829	42 95
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	.....	170,266,589	48 39
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	.....	194,070,190	53 74
1873	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	.....	217,801,203	59 37
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	.....	217,565,510	56 88
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	.....	200,957,262	51 70
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	.....	174,176,781	44 10
1877	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	.....	175,203,355	43 65
1878	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	.....	172,405,454	42 26
1879	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	.....	153,455,682	37 01
1880	86,489,747	87,911,458	.....	1,421,711	174,401,205	41 37
1881	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	.....	203,621,663	46 86
1882	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	.....	221,556,703	50 00
1883	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	.....	230,339,826	50 99
1884	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	.....	207,803,539	45 11
1885	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	.....	198,179,847	42 20
1886	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	.....	189,675,875	39 57
1887	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	.....	202,408,047	41 52
1888	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	.....	201,097,630	40 45
1889	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	.....	204,414,098	40 27
Total	2,285,361,310	1,834,344,456	452,438,565	1,421,711	4,119,705,766	*45 25
Annual Average.	103,880,060	83,379,293	20,565,389	.....	187,259,353	.....

*Average.

Average annual values.

230. The value of imports has been exceeded seven times and the value of exports nine times since Confederation, and in five years during the same period the total trade was also larger than in 1889. The imports, however, exceed the average of 22 years by $11,344,871, and the exports by $5,809,874. The average annual value per head during the twenty-two years has been, of imports $25.12, of exports $20.13, and of the total trade $45.25, so that in 1889 imports were $2.42, exports $2.56, and the total trade $4.98 below the average. The amount of the total trade per head was considerably below that of several previous years, though the total aggregate trade was $17,154,745 above the average.

Excess of imports.

231. During the last twenty-two years the exports have only once exceeded the imports, viz., in 1880, in every other year there having been an excess of imports. The average annual excess of imports has been $20,565,389; therefore the excess in 1889 was $5,470,375 above the average.

Whether a continual excess of imports is or is not prejudicial to the interest of a country is a complex and much debated question and one outside the scope of a work of this description. The imports into the United Kingdom have for many years largely exceeded the exports, yet that country is steadily augmenting its wealth. India, on the other hand, has had a large excess of exports for several years, and yet is by no means in a prosperous financial condition. The imports into this country, it is seen, are almost invariably in excess of exports, yet its wealth is steadily increasing and its credit improving.

Decline in values, but increase in quantities.

232. The value of the total trade is still considerably below the returns for 1882 and 1883, but the decline in values in many of the principal articles of merchandise has been so marked that there is good reason to suppose that at prices of a few years ago the trade of 1889 would have been in excess of the highest point yet reached. That the decline in values has exceeded any decrease in quantities to a considerable extent, will be apparent on examining the following comparative statement of the quantities and values of the principal articles

of food exported during the years of 1882 and 1889, respectively, from which it will be seen that with scarcely an exception the percentage of increase or decrease in value was respectively considerably smaller or larger than the corresponding percentage in quantities :—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD EXPORTED FROM CANADA IN 1882 AND 1889, COMPARED.

Articles.	Quantities.		Percentage of Increase. or Decrease.	Values.		Percentage of Increase. or Decrease.
	1882.	1889.		1882.	1889.	
				$	$	
Wheat.....Bush.	6,433,533	1,785,349	— 72·2	8,153,610	1,744,957	— 78·5
Flour.....Brls.	508,120	156,360	— 69·2	2,941,740	769,478	— 73·8
Corn.....Bush.	2,229,900	4,386,259	+ 97·1	1,353,738	2,191,110	+ 61·8
Cattle.....No.	62,337	102,980	+ 65·2	3,285,452	5,714,526	+ 73·9
Swine..... "	3,263	1,297	— 60·2	10,875	6,175	— 43·2
Sheep..... "	311,669	360,939	+ 15·8	1,228,957	1,276,918	+ 3·9
Beef.....Lbs.	1,192,042	707,076	— 40·6	75,009	36,519	— 51·3
Bacon..... "	10,286,190	3,890,322	— 62·1	1,124,405	362,809	— 67·7
Pork..... "	2,656,778	536,597	— 79·8	192,589	35,765	— 81·4
Butter..... "	15,338,488	2,217,986	— 85·5	2,975,170	392,655	— 86·8
Cheese..... "	55,325,167	95,364,585	+ 72·3	5,979,537	9,517,250	+ 59·1
Eggs.....Doz.	10,499,082	14,028,893	+ 33·6	1,643,709	2,159,510	+ 31·3

Values at prices in 1873 and 1888 compared.

233. Some figures were quoted in the Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 197, which had been prepared by Mr. Giffen, comparing the values of the imports and exports of Great Britain in 1886 with what they would have been at the prices of 1873, and showing that instead of 350 millions the imports would have been over 500 millions, and the exports 350 millions instead of 212½ millions. The following table of the principal articles imported into Canada in 1888, showing their actual import value in that year, and the value they would have had at the import prices of 1873, shows a proportionately similar result as regards this country. It will be seen that the imports at the prices of 1873 would have been 60·65 per cent. higher, and if a reduction in some articles is allowed for, and an average increase of 50 per cent. is taken, it will be found that the imports of 1888 would have amounted to $166,341,945, a much larger sum than has yet been recorded, showing that the trade of the country has increased to a large extent, although at present values the progress is not apparent in figures.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AT THE PRICES OF 1873, AND AT THE ACTUAL PRICES OF 1888, COMPARED.

Principal Articles of Import.		Value of Imports, 1888.	Value of Imports of 1888, according to 1873 prices.
		$	$
Cheese	Lbs.	666,002	1,026,222
Lard and tallow	"	474,961	582,465
Cigars	"	181,009	81,113
Butter	"	63,203	64,567
Oil, coal and kerosene, &c	Galls.	404,847	1,108,201
Soap, common	Lbs.	9,448	12,650
Hops	"	96,765	137,033
Rice	"	68,581	91,873
Meats, fresh, salted and smoked	"	1,069,516	1,136,709
Ale, beer and porter, in casks and bottles	Galls.	188,457	154,809
Wines, all kinds, except sparkling wines	"	403,607	343,876
Sugar, all kinds	Lbs.	5,784,334	11,894,600
" candy and confectionery	"	103,539	138,211
Tea, black, green and Japan	"	3,057,850	6,086,456
Mace and nutmegs	"	42,876	74,805
Cocoa and chocolate	"	13,002	10,175
Gunpowder	"	5,533	4,881
Maccaroni and vermicelli	"	5,370	5,912
Mowing, reaping and threshing machines	No.	19,040	11,673
Locomotive engines and railroad cars	"	96,777	223,661
Mustard	Lbs.	62,841	79,920
Turpentine, spirits of	Galls.	179,593	219,174
Cream of tartar, in crystals	Lbs.	139,599	167,659
Spices, all kinds, unground	"	158,888	179,729
Indigo	"	39,410	41,511
Phosphorus, brimstone and sulphur	"	31,281	46,363
Whiting	Cwt.	20,508	61,701
Zinc, white, dry	Lbs.	24,210	66,629
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda	Brls.	4,778	8,092
Cotton wool	Lbs.	3,110,522	5,522,018
Oils, cocoanut and palm	Galls.	86,951	217,055
Wheat	Bush.	4,668,582	6,320,603
Wool	Lbs.	1,322,783	2,045,132
Tobacco leaf, for Excise purposes	"	1,489,357	1,416,686
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing	Cwt.	48,409	51,366
Spelter and zinc, in blocks, sheets and pigs	"	95,589	98,481
Coal and coke	Tons.	9,036,012	15,555,726
Coffee, green	Lbs.	499,998	476,977
" ground or roasted	"	13,398	10,648
Eggs	Doz.	73,498	59,655
Flour of wheat and rye	Brls.	254,877	434,103
Indian corn	Bush.	1,927,722	1,723,609
Grain, other than wheat or Indian corn	"	109,709	63,817
Resin	Brls.	64,673	82,596
Salt	Bush.	253,229	461,208
Tar and pitch	Brls.	20,470	23,464
		36,491,604	58,623,814

Average prices, 1873-1889.

234. The following figures, showing the course of the average prices of certain articles, were given by Mr. Sauerbeck in the "Statist" of 11th January, 1890:—

1867-1877	100
1873	111
1879	83
1880	88
1881	85
1882	84
1883	82
1884	76
1885	72
1886	69
1887	68
1888	70
1889	72

The figures for 1889 show satisfactory progress.

Value of goods entered for consumption, duty collected, &c.

235. The next table gives the value of imports, exports and duty collected, per head of population, and the value of goods entered for consumption, in each year since Confederation:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA AND DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consumption.	Duties Collected.			
				Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$	$ cts.
1868	21 78	17 07	71,985,306	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869	20 63	17 72	67,402,170	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43
1870	21 66	21 29	71,237,603	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871	27 31	21 08	86,947,482	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872	30 86	22 88	107,709,116	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873	34 89	24 48	127,514,594	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874	33 52	23 36	127,404,169	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875	31 66	20 04	119,618,657	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876	23 60	20 50	94,733,218	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877	24 75	18 90	96,300,483	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878	22 82	19 44	91,199,577	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879	19 77	17 24	80,341,608	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880	20 52	20 85	71,782,349	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881	24 24	22 62	91,611,604	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882	26 95	23 05	112,648,927	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 90
1883	29 28	21 71	123,137,019	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 13
1884	25 27	19 84	108,180,644	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 38
1885	23 20	19 00	102,710,019	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 07
1886	21 78	17 78	99,602,694	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 05
1887	23 16	18 36	105,639,428	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 61
1888	22 30	18 14	102,847,100	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 46
1889	22 70	17 57	109,673,447	23,742,316	42,207	23,784,523	4 68

Articles on which export duty is collected, viz.:—Pine, oak and spruce logs, and shingle and stave bolts.

Increase in duty collected.

236. The amount of duty was the largest collected in any year since Confederation, and was 169 per cent. larger than that collected in 1868, though the amount per head shows an increase only of 79 per cent. There was an increase in the duty collected on exports of about 100 per cent.

Value per head of goods entered for consumption.

237. In goods entered for consumption there was an increase of $6,826,347 as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of $10,070,753 as compared with 1886. The value per head of these imports in 1887 was $21.67, in 1888 $20.68, and in 1889 $21.61, an increase over the preceding year of 93 cents. The value of similar goods in the United States in 1889 was $11.40 per head, being $10.21 per head less than in Canada.

Canadian and American trade per head compared.

238. The amount of trade done by the United States is only exceeded by three countries in the world, and is therefore many times larger than the trade of Canada, though in proportion to population, the trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United States, as is shown by the following statement :—

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA, 1889.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada	22 70	17 57	40 27
United States	11 46	11 44	22 88
Excess per head in favour of Canada	11 24	6 13	17 39

Summary of imports, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

239. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free :—

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO CANADA, DUTIABLE AND FREE, DURING THE YEARS 1887, 1888 AND 1889.

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	180,226	188,457	187,997
Animals, living	800,130	567,183	603,938
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	1,296,999	1,222,197	1,261,010
Brass, and manufactures of	409,251	432,986	437,948
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c.	461,645	381,839	429,171
Grain of all kinds	5,666,778	6,706,013	5,372,538
Flour and meal of all kinds	982,990	610,833	1,484,375
Brooms and brushes	119,231	103,050	92,969
Candles	34,292	34,751	23,091
Carriages, ki all nds, and parts of	353,424	211,708	400,718
Carpets, N.E.S.	75,703	57,063	93,173
Clocks, parts of, and springs	135,906	128,903	130,856
Coal and coke	6,896,650	3,780,552	3,527,102
Coffee	107,393	131,693	84,318
Copper, and manufactures of	136,299	145,584	157,928
Cordage	75,624	75,756	70,887
Cotton, manufactures of	5,436,574	4,216,462	4,241,471
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,397,511	1,456,939	1,319,460
Earthenware and chinaware	730,245	740,052	684,830
Fancy goods	2,032,767	1,802,852	1,892,432
Fish, and products of	613,404	613,556	594,056
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,526,831	1,358,065	1,488,826
Fruits and nuts, dried	975,776	938,270	977,202
" green	830,848	780,296	627,053
Furs, and manufactures of	762,287	761,025	757,532
Glass "	1,279,463	1,207,166	1,200,879
Gold and silver "	282,903	220,704	231,495
Gunpowder and explosive substances	149,076	93,071	106,739
Gutta percha and India rubber, and manufactures of	821,963	799,762	843,692
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,291,417	1,284,905	1,274,102
Iron, and manufactures of, and steel, and manufactures of	9,676,869	8,806,267	9,705,891
Jewellery	551,259	485,400	477,081
Lead, and manufactures of	246,422	278,539	287,246
Leather "	1,684,171	1,535,054	1,518,007
Marble "	102,701	94,778	118,410
Metal, composition and other, N.E.S.	348,498	375,301	365,730
Musical instruments of all kinds	472,368	469,707	497,041
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of	533,634	446,135	522,858
Oils, all other	707,238	713,423	653,615
Oil cloth	289,967	206,678	194,855
Packages	384,314	371,603	450,781
Paints and colors	565,417	564,664	561,855
Paper, and manufactures of	1,206,996	1,168,887	1,132,150
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	149,110	119,791	108,364
Plants and trees of all kinds	82,410	32,239	

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Dutiable Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Provisions, viz. :—			
Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds.	1,772,966	2,365,488	3,130,307
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries), and all fine salt	39,146	32,254	39,502
Seeds and roots	422,810	395,986	112,717
Silk and manufactures of	2,898,117	2,786,137	2,973,847
Soap of all kinds	95,229	92,458	114,343
Spices	202,008	223,016	223,525
Spirits and wines	1,437,448	1,384,772	1,470,129
Starch, all kinds	39,092	39,662	56,160
Stone, and manufactures of	124,224	173,281	203,207
Sugar of all kinds	5,637,109	5,784,436	5,570,565
Molasses	655,823	881,911	1,091,781
Confectionary and sugar candy	93,662	103,539	121,617
Tea	89,990	117,335	73,937
Tobacco and cigars	402,823	245,253	280,566
Turpentine, spirits of	173,002	179,539	194,713
Varnish	109,789	89,308	83,934
Vegetables	204,254	187,726	182,723
Vinegar	10,876	8,414	8,897
Watches, and parts of	445,942	558,167	575,161
Wood, and manufactures of	1,425,527	1,420,994	1,693,210
Woollen manufactures	11,897,776	9,850,334	10,355,942
All other dutiable articles	4,436,807	4,143,868	4,311,511
Total dutiable goods	85,479,400	77,784,037	80,059,966
Free Goods.			
Mine—			
Coal, anthracite	585,675	5,290,412	5,193,025
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries	285,455	220,975	253,009
Other articles, the produce of the mine	396,817	401,286	397,410
Fisheries—			
Fish of all kinds*	273,085	347,353	411,908
" oil " *	63,383	34,908	57,928
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries	10,391	13,034	12,559
Forest—			
Logs and round unmanufactured timber	336,886	280,672	360,337
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	491,890	546,176	507,277
Other articles, the produce of the forest	89,928	91,374	110,489
Animals—			
Animals for the improvement of stock, for ranches, and imported as settlers' effects, &c	875,021	567,778	524,461

*Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Free Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Animals—*Concluded.*			
Eggs	65,262	73,498	92,762
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	478,149	453,746	516,525
Hides, raw, whether dry salted or pickled, skins undressed, dried, salted or pickled, and tails undressed	1,961,134	1,619,822	1,587,953
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way	143,521	164,708	162,373
Wool, unmanufactured	1,875,651	1,322,783	1,605,355
Other articles, the produce of animals	282,349	302,850	328,773
Agricultural products, viz. :—			
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise purposes	1,328,703	1,489,357	1,340,344
Trees, shrubs and plants	.....	*74,245	128,749
Other agricultural products	752,072	1,946,111	2,595,659
Manufactured and partially manufactured articles—			
Cotton wool and waste	3,081,424	3,222,943	3,836,016
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,238,759	1,239,193	1,306,670
Metals, iron and steel, viz. :—			
Steel railway bars or rails	1,431,792	1,232,531	1,921,932
Other manufactures of iron and steel	586,721	491,210	642,287
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets	1,018,400	1,045,395	1,124,948
Yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing	51,631	48,409	92,839
All other manufactured articles	2,506,097	2,842,954	3,308,950
Miscellaneous articles—			
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c	670,313	577,990	662,389
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Militia, &c	66,925	62,822	122,088
Coffee, green	184,347	383,508	449,878
Tea of all kinds	3,334,819	2,940,515	2,934,682
Coin and bullion	532,218	2,175,472	575,251
Other miscellaneous articles	1,717,378	3,771,735	2,000,139
Special exemptions—			
Animals, from Newfoundland	.....	50	.....
Articles for original construction of Canadian Pacific Railway	669,016	283,223	.....
Articles for original construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway	27,624	1,555	.....
Total, free goods	27,412,836	33,110,593	35,164,965
" dutiable goods	85,479,400	77,784,037	80,059,966
Grand total	112,892,236	110,894,630	115,224,931

*From 4th April.

240. There was an increase in the value of dutiable goods of $2,275,929, and in that of free goods of $2,054,372. Among dutiable goods the principal increases were in imports of flour and meal, iron and steel and manufactures of the same, provisions, principally in lard and meats of all kinds, manufactures of silk, and woollen manufactures, while among free goods the increases were chiefly in imports of wool, cotton wool, railway iron and manufactures of iron and steel. The principal decreases among dutiable goods were in imports of grain of all kinds, coal and coke, and coffee, and among free goods in imports of lumber, unmanufactured tobacco and animals for the improvement of stock, there having been an increase under almost every other head. Increases and decreases.

241. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each Province in 1889, and the amount of duty collected thereon :— Goods entered for consumption by provinces.

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1889.

Provinces.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	28,503,420	13,789,399	42,292,819	7,767,099
Quebec	30,348,847	14,404,866	44,753,713	10,393,284
Nova Scotia	6,057,111	3,178,443	9,235,554	2,338,734
New Brunswick	4,195,246	2,381,791	6,577,037	1,508,242
Manitoba	1,797,293	410,021	2,207,314	549,458
British Columbia	3,002,646	807,140	3,809,786	974,676
Prince Edward Island	472,021	196,448	668,469	186,274
The Territories	98,555	30,200	128,755	24,549

242. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were $4,829,315 more than in the preceding year, while free goods similarly entered were more by $1,997,032. The percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption was 21·65, being higher than in any year since Confederation, the next highest Percentages of duty collected.

having been in 1888, viz., 21·57. The percentage of duty on the total value of imports was 20·60, being also the highest during the last 22 years. Of the total amount of duty collected $9,450,243, or 40 per cent. were collected on goods from Great Britain, and $7,371,148, or 32 per cent. on goods from the United States, being the same proportions as in the preceding year. The next largest amounts were on goods from the West Indies and Germany, the sums being $1,727,816 and $1,266,638 respectively.

Returns of consumption by Provinces not complete.

243. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which the goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each Province. Quebec, containing the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States, it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other Provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks apply more or less equally well to exports, the Province of Prince Edward Island being now the only Province whose returns can be considered as applying almost exclusively to that Province.

No returns of Inter-Provincial trade.

244. Moreover no account of the Inter-Provincial trade is taken in the Trade Returns, and exports of one Province to another are not mentioned, *e. g.* after the harvest of 1887 Manitoba exported some 9,000,000 bushels of wheat to Ontario and Great Britain; no account is taken of the export to Ontario, and the quantity shipped to Great Britain is credited to Quebec, Montreal being the port of export.

Value of goods entered for consumption, and countries fr'm which imported, 1870, 1878, 1888.

245. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz., in 1870, 1878 and 1888, and shows also the countries from which imported, the values of imports from each country and the percentage in each case to the total imports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE TOTAL VALUE.

Countries.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1870.	Percentage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1878.	Percentage.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1888.	Percentage.
	$		$		$	
United States	24,728,166	34·71	48,631,739	53·33	48,481,848	47·14
Great Britain	38,595,433	54·18	37,431,180	41·04	39,298,721	38·21
Germany	469,275	0·66	399,326	0·44	3,364,563	3·27
Spanish West Indies	2,423,421	3·40	417,178	0·46	2,434,835	2·37
France	1,394,346	1·96	1,385,003	1·52	2,244,784	2·17
Japan	5,340	0 01	212,798	0·23	1,216,479	1·18
British West Indies	892,134	1·25	578,405	0·64	818,393	0·80
China	432,919	0·61	170,878	0·19	912,228	0·88
Brazil	8,504	0·01	.....	.....	681,482	0·66
Belgium	161,553	0·23	255,694	0·28	488,743	0·48
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,126	0·25
Newfoundland	.....	.....	672,665	0·74	421,599	0·41
Spain	314,925	0·44	277,429	0·30	374,932	0·37
Holland	155,119	0·22	213,014	0·23	331,791	0·32
British Guiana	384	.....	147,879	0·16	182,267	0·18
Switzerland	28,050	0·04	61,178	0·07	193,838	0·19
Italy	11,497	0·02	53,310	0·06	180,726	0·18
Greece	47	.....	37,225	0·04	148,343	0·15
Austria	.....	.....	22,006	0·02	133,609	0·13
British Africa	70,241	0·10	45,019	0·05	133,894	0 13
" East Indies	.....	.....	8,661	0·01	132,103	0·13
Turkey	.....	.....	1,688	.....	120,547	0·12
Portugal	51,399	0·07	41,913	0·05	74,576	0·07
St. Pierre	2,065	.....	8,258	0·01	6,575	0·01
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,753	0·06
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,444	0·04
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	267	.....	1,939	.....
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	....	31,549	0·03
Siam	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,044	0·03
Russia	28,014	0·04	.....	.....	12,103	0·01
French West Indies	28,441	0·04	21,686	0·02	11,683	0·01
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,087	0·01
Norway and Sweden	108,649	0·15	730	.....	8,973	0·01
Chili	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,172	.....
Danish West Indies	2,724	.....	15,561	0·02	3,086	.....
Sandwich Islands	.....	.....	2,059	.....	1,289	.....
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
Dutch West Indies	.....	.....	1,019	.....	666	.....
Central American States	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....
British North American Provinces	1,268,948	1·78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	56,009	0·08	85,809	0·09	30	.....
Total	71,237,603	100·00	91,199,577	100·00	102,847,100	100·00

Manufacture of spirits, 1889.

246. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1889 was 5,847,508, as compared with 5,514,589 gallons in 1888, being an increase of 332,919 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,960,447 gallons, being an increase of 634,120 gallons over 1888, and was 87,424 gallons more than the average consumption of the four preceding years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last five years has been :—

	Proof Gallons.
1885	3,888,012
1886	2,412,818
1887	2,864,935
1888	2,326,327
1889	2,960,447
Average for five years	2,890,508

Increase in quantity manufactured.

247. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured is attributed in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts.

Quantity of grain used.

248. In the production of the above mentioned quantity of spirits 98,972,941 lbs. of grain were used.

Manufacture of malt, 1889.

249. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 60,500,427 lbs., and entered for consumption 51,111,429 lbs., being an increase, as compared with 1888, of 6,217,484 lbs., and 2,470,962 lbs., respectively. Distillers used 4,859,031 lbs. of the quantity entered for consumption, and the remainder was employed in the production of 16,363,349 gallons of malt liquor. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last five years has been :—

	Lbs.
1885	47,005,917
1886	37,604,708
1887	42,630,440
1888	48,640,467
1889	51,111,429
Average for five years	45,398,592

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last four years.

250. There was an increase of 501,179 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1888, and the amount was also above the average of seven years, as shown by the following figures:— Tobacco entered for consumption.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA—1883-1889.

	Lbs.
1883	8,965,416
1884	10,072,745
1885	11,061,589
1886	8,507,216
1887	8,816,593
1888	9,248,034
1889	9,749,213
	66,420,806
Average	9,488,686

251. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last seven years has been:— Canadian tobacco.

	Lbs.
1883	377,197
1884	326,804
1885	495,721
1886	399,691
1887	517,816
1888	676,335
1889	785,405
	3,578,969
Average	511,281

The amount of consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1889, was 274,124 lbs. above the average for seven years.

252. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last five years:— Consumption of cigars.

	Number.
1885	78,869,878
1886	92,046,289
1887	85,974,823
1888	90,783,558
1889	92,599,820
	440,274,368
Average for five years	88,054,873

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last three years, and the number consumed in 1889 was 4,544,947 above the average of five years.

Consumption of spirits, &c., per head since 1867.

253. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, the following has been the anuual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer, and tobacco :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1889.

Year.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1868	1·60	0·17	2·26	1·73
1869	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
1870	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
1871	1·57	0·25	2·49	2·05
1872	1·72	0·25	2·77	2·48
1873	1·68	0·23	3·18	1·99
1874	1·99	0·28	3·01	2·56
1875	1·39	0·14	3·09	1·91
1876	1·20	0·17	2·45	2·31
1877	0·97	0·09	2·32	2·05
1878	0·96	0·09	2·16	1·97
1879	1·13	0·10	2·20	1·95
1880	0·71	0·07	2·24	1·93
1881	0·92	0·09	2·29	2·03
1882	1·00	0·12	2·74	2·15
1883	1·09	0·13	2·88	2·28
1884	0·99	0·11	2·92	2·47
1885	1·12	0·10	2·63	2·62
1886	0·71	0·11	2·83	2·05
1887	0·74	0·09	3·08	2·06
1888	0·64	0·09	3·24	2·09
1889	0·77	0·09	3·26	2·15
Average	1·18	0·14	2·63	2·11

According to the above figures the consumption of spirits in 1889 was decidedly less than it was in 1868, but was slightly more than in 1888. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco are steadily increasing.

Duty per head on spirits, tobacco, &c.

254. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been $1.05 and on tobacco 41 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 10

cents and 6 cents in each case. The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue gives the amounts per head by Provinces, but it is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each Province, for the Province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being paid within that Province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other Provinces.

255. The following tables are (1) a comparative summary of the consumption per head of distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors in the countries named, during the years 1881 to 1887, inclusive; (2) a statement of the production of wine in the principal wine growing countries of the world in 1888* :— Consumption of liquor in various countries.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR PER HEAD IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Distilled Spirits—							
United Kingdom...	1·00	1·07	1·03	1·05	1·01	·96	·98
United States...	1·37	1·39	1·45	1·46	1·24	1·24	1·18
France.....	1·22	1.25	1·32	1·28	1·24	.....	.....
Germany.....	1·14	1·02	1·09	1·05	·96	1·15	1·09
Denmark.....	.....	4·72	4·62	4·56	4·28	4·23	.....
Sweden.....	2·53	2·22	1·99	2·05	2·42	2·47	.....
Canada.....	·92	1·00	1·09	·99	1·12	·71	·74
Wines—							
United Kingdom...	·43	·41	·40	·39	·37	·37	·38
United States....	·47	·48	·48	·37	·43	·43	·54
France.....	30·75	30·67	36·88	28·93	26·25	26·74	.....
Canada.....	·09	·12	·13	·11	·10	·11	·09
Malt Liquors—							
United Kingdom...	33·90	33·65	33·13	33·72	32·79	32·49	32·88
United States.....	8·63	9·97	10·18	10·62	10·44	11·01	11·96
Germany.....	22·35	22·45	22·45	23·19	23·78	23·25	24·99
Canada.....	2·29	2.74	2·88	2·92	2·63	2·83	3·08

* Taken, except Canadian figures, from United States Trade and Navigation Returns, 1889.

Wine production of the world, 1888.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1888.

Countries.	Production.	Countries.	Production.
	Galls.		Galls.
Australia	1,902,024	Portugal	132,085,000
Austria	92,459,500	Roumania	18,495,900
Algeria	72,072,788	Russia	92,459,500
Cape Colony	4,490,890	Servia	52,834,000
France	795,204,534	Spain	607,591,000
Greece	46,493,920	Switzerland	29,058,700
Hungary	184,919,000	Turkey and Cyprus	68,684,200
Italy	798,242,489	United States	32,000,000

Imports of crude or partially manufactured articles, 1889

256. The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, crude or partially manufactured and of manufactured articles imported into Canada during 1889 :—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889.

Articles.	Value.
	$
Sugar	5,444,889
Coal, anthracite	5,193,025
Cotton wool	3,612,574
Coal, bituminous	3,255,171
Tea	3,006,655
Breadstuffs	2,940,589
Provisions, including meat and dairy products	2,363,845
Fruits, including nuts	2,221,493
Wool, unmanufactured	1,605,355
Hides and skins, other than furs	1,587,953
Hemp, jute, and vegetable substances, unmanufactured	1,311,552
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,270,167
Wood "	1,104,368
Fish	889,456
Tin plates and sheets	871,856
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	846,060
Animals	827,524
Seeds	681,738
Gutta percha, India rubber and caoutchouc	733,409
Coffee	537,299
Fur skins, all kinds	516,525
Salt	291,977
Rice	246,055
Rags	231,631

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value
	$
Cotton waste	222,942
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort	206,279
Hops	205,479
Vegetables	204,466
Spices, unground	197,911
Marble and stone, unmanufactured	195,078
Grease, for use of soap stock	173,405
Silk, unmanufactured	163,238
Trees, plants and shrubs	128,749
Broom corn	94,560
Eggs	92,762
Coke	91,902
Clays or earths, all kinds	87,409
Oil—whale and fish	67,859
Mineral substances	63,635
Bristles	62,297
Sponges	56,704
Coal dust	53,553
Corkwood and cork bark	48,547
Hair, unmanufactured	32,941
Malt	32,672
Ivory nuts, vegetable	32,142
Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs	28,338
Hay	6,925
Plumbago	3,546
All other crude or partially manufactured articles	5,481,200
Total	49,625,705

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889.

Imports of manufactured articles, 1889.

Articles.	Value.
	$
Wool, manufactures of	10,391,072
Iron and steel, manufactures of	8,598,200
Sugar and molasses	1,337,382
Cotton, manufactures of	4,367,314
Silk "	2,978,496
Fancy articles	1,890,625
Settlers' effects	1,797,112
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, prepared or manufactured	1,757,632
Leather and manufactures of	1,521,868
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of	1,493,686

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value.
	$
Books, maps, engravings and all other printed matter	1,343,145
Hats, caps, bonnets, hoods and materials for	1,320,695
Wood, manufactures of	1,271,567
Glass and glassware	1,208,446
Oils, other than whale or fish	1,159,839
Paper, manufactures of	1,132,544
Spirits, distilled	887,547
Gutta percha, India rubber, manufactures of	841,013
Furs, dressed, and manufactures of	737,306
Jewellery, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones	712,675
Clocks and watches and parts of	706,505
Earthen, stone and chinaware	697,949
Paints and colors	582,728
Wines	562,929
Musical instruments	497,519
Brass, manufactures of	484,233
Nets, seines and twines	434,618
Metal, manufactures of, N.E.S	420,053
Copper, manufactures of	402,216
Carriages, all kinds, and parts of	398,293
Gloves, all kinds, except leather	346,059
Buttons	291,229
Tobacco, manufactures of	276,256
Electric lights and apparatus for, and electric and galvanic batteries	224,047
Cement	197,580
Oil cloth	195,660
Turpentine, spirits of	194,801
Ale, beer and porter	192,840
Embroideries	185,163
Stone, marble, slate, and manufactures of	167,383
Paintings, in oil or water colors, drawings or engravings	141,592
Brick and tiles	131,475
Sugar candy and confectionery	120,766
Printing presses, all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters	115,148
Cordage	112,730
Soap	105,950
Gun powder and other explosives	104,722
Crapes of all kinds	97,882
Brooms and brushes	93,388
Tinware, manufactures of	92,336
Baking powder	90,505
Ink, writing and printing	81,337
Optical instruments	55,918
Cork and corkwood, or corkbark, manufactured	53,930
Hair, manufactures of	31,564
Lead "	28,957
Candles, all kinds	25,112
Spices, ground	17,517
All other manufactured articles	4,340,688
Total value of manufactured articles	60,047,742
Total value of unmanufactured articles	49,625,705
Total value of articles imported	109,673,447

The proportion of the value of manufactured articles imported to the total value was 54·75 per cent., and of unmanufactured articles 45·25 per cent. Similar proportions in the United States in 1889 were respectively 57·48 per cent. and 42·52 per cent.

257. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:— Value of exports since Confederation.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1889.

Year.	Domestic.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,446,857	3,357,510	18,262,170	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869	2,093,502	3,242,710	19,838,963	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870	2,487,038	3,608,549	20,940,434	12,138,161	13,676,619
1871	3,221,461	3,994,275	22,352,286	12,608,506	9,853,924
1872	5,326,218	4,386,214	23,899,759	12,706,967	13,378,891
1873	6,471,162	4,779,277	28,586,816	14,243,017	14,995,340
1874	3,977,216	5,292,368	26,817,715	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875	3,878,050	5,380,527	24,781,780	12,700,507	17,258,358
1876	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,128,064	13,517,654	21,139,665
1877	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,220,617	14,689,376
1878	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,754
1879	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,464
1880	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881	2,767,829	6,867,715	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,454,759	31,035,712
1883	2,970,886	8,809,118	25,370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519
1884	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,843
1885	3,639,537	7,960,001	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886	3,951,147	6,843,388	21,034,611	22,065,433	17,652,779
1887	3,805,959	6,875,810	20,484,746	24,246,937	18,826,235
1888	4,110,937	7,793,183	21,302,814	24,719,297	15,436,360
1889	4,419,170	7,212,208	23,043,007	23,894,707	13,414,111

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1889—*Con.*

Year.	Domestic.		Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports.	Foreign.	Total.
	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous Articles.			
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,572,546	1,139,872	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
1869	1,765,461	1,430,559	7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
1870	2,133,659	1,096,732	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
1871	2,201,814	949,090	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
1872	2,397,731	848,247	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
1873	2,921,802	1,248,192	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
1874	2,353,663	1,216,475	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
1875	2,293,040	1,198,631	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
1876	5,353,367	490,283	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
1877	4,105,422	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
1878	4,127,755	401,871	2,418,055	11,164,878	79,323,667
1879	2,700,281	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
1880	3,242,617	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
1881	3,075,095	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
1882	3,329,598	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
1883	3,503,220	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
1884	3,577,535	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
1885	3,181,501	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
1886	2,824,137	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
1887	3,079,972	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
1888	4,161,282	773,877	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000
1889	4,434,949	783,652	5,048,908	6,938,455	89,189,167

Percentages of increase in domestic exports.

258. Without reference to the intervening fluctuations in amount, the percentages of increase in the various classes of domestic exports in 1889, as compared with 1868, were as follow :—

Produce of the mine	205·4 per cent.
" fisheries	114·8 "
" forest	26·2 "
Animals and their products	246·6 "
Agricultural products	4·2 "
Manufactures	182·0 "

Increase in domestic exports, 1889.

259. The increase in the value of domestic exports in 1889 was as follows :—Produce of the mine, $308,233 ; produce of the forest, $1,740,193 ; manufactures, $273,667 ; miscellaneous articles, $9,775. There was a decrease in exports of agricultural products of $2,022,249, of produce of the fisheries of

$580,975, of animals and their products $824,590, and in exports of foreign produce $1,864,939.

260. The value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty two years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table :— Exports of Canadian Prodnce 1868-1889.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	$	$ cts.	
1868	48,504,899	14 38	84·26
1869	52,400,772	15 35	86·65
1870	59,043,590	17 09	80·02
1871	57,630,024	16 38	77·70
1872	65,831,083	18 24	79·66
1873	76,538,025	20 86	85·24
1874	76,741,997	20 06	85·89
1875	69,709,823	17 94	89·50
1876	72,491,437	18 35	89·53
1877	68,030,546	16 95	89·66
1878	67,989,800	16 67	84·45
1879	62,431,025	15 07	87·32
1880	72,899,697	17 29	82·92
1881	83,944,701	19 32	85·40
1882	94,137,660	21 25	92·17
1883	87,702,431	19 41	89·41
1884	79,833,098	17 33	87·34
1885	79,131,735	16 85	88·67
1886	77,756,704	16 22	91·21
1887	80,960,909	16 61	90·44
1888	81,382,072	16 37	90·22
1889	80,272,456	15 81	90·00

In five years only since Confederation has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1889 been exceeded, and the percentage of total exports, though lower than in 1888, was 3·29 above the average of 22 years. The value per head, however, was much lower than the value in many previous years.

261. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years. Value of principal exports, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1887, 1888 AND 1889.

Articles.	Value of Exports.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$
Asbestos	.....	228,355	323,886
Coal	1,522,272	1,730,466	2,232,154
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, &c	1,017,401	810,352	623,479
Gypsum, crude	166,514	133,238	189,491
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene	11,151	66,834	18,681
Ores	350,698	375,626	259,541
Phosphates	396,449	397,493	364,583
Salt	9,463	10,044	3,750
Sand and gravel	23,207	33,236	42,067
Other articles of the mine	308,804	325,293	361,538
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock.	2,550,518	3,132,812	3,104,693
Mackerel	732,948	630,027	450,754
Herring	440,547	615,304	541,013
Lobsters	1,460,025	1,329,547	1,206,598
Salmon	793,233	1,154,602	931,318
Fish oil	26,980	41,241	55,360
Furs or skins, the product of fish or marine animals	307,732	224,330	212,374
All other produce of the fisheries	563,827	665,320	710,098
Ashes, all kinds	167,830	159,026	131,648
Bark for tanning	235,787	246,568	154,699
Firewood	311,931	338,002	340,030
Logs	346,638	390,859	577,104
Lumber	16,096,904	16,176,097	16,918,024
Shingles	151,128	311,193	404,680
Sleepers and railroad ties	355,946	519,918	470,558
Stave bolts	121,263	118,701	122,621
Shooks, box and other	132,483	243,256	399,034
Timber, square	2,192,385	2,384,037	3,128,431
All other products of the forest	372,451	415,157	396,178
Horses	2,268,833	2,458,231	2,170,722
Cattle	6,486,718	5,012,713	5,708,126
Swine	5,815	5,277	6,175
Sheep	1,592,167	1,276,046	1,263,125
Poultry and other animals	107,909	127,043	114,489
Butter	979,126	798,673	331,958
Cheese	7,108,978	8,928,242	8,915,684
Eggs	1,825,559	2,122,283	2,159,510
Furs, undressed	1,704,166	1,987,525	1,804,749
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	593,624	552,383	462,371
Meats, all kinds	1,094,076	1,039,671	584,915
Wool	317,250	223,266	217,600
Other animal products	162,716	187,944	155,283
Bran	73,788	49,655	69,302
Flax	78,422	80,207	121,807
Fruits, green	871,188	857,995	1,604,203
Barley	5,257,889	6,494,416	6,464,589
Beans	207,402	124,795	406,355
Oats	653,837	185,010	130,632
Peas	2,507,404	1,532,245	1,449,417
Wheat	4,745,138	1,886,470	471,121

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value of Exports.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$
Other grains	97,830	12,880	40,485
Flour (wheat)	2,322,144	1,580,019	646,068
Oatmeal	189,222	53,525	187,876
Hay	743,396	903,329	934,082
Malt	146,012	154,145	105,870
Potatoes	439,206	1,050,495	287,763
Other agricultural products	493,357	471,174	494,541
Agricultural implements	48,060	155,219	321,341
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.	118,884	71,186	49,514
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.	18,540	17,690	27,252
Extract hemlock bark	136,077	158,403	159,039
Furs	14,992	411,314	8,396
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	347,425	423,488	296,719
Sole and upper leather	440,616	299,558	668,258
Manufactures of leather	141,135	156,758	149,117
Musical instruments	207,339	271,424	316,568
Oil cake	86,973	75,374	63,102
Ships sold to other countries	143,772	289,969	266,817
Household furniture	243,894	187,398	192,950
Other manufactures of wood	329,318	465,302	504,008
Other manufactured articles	802,947	1,177,599	1,411,868
Dried fruits	10,950	10,564	10
Other miscellaneous articles	633,411	763,313	783,642
Estimated amount short returned at Inland ports	2,996,889	3,084,322	3,070,652
Total	80,960,909	81,382,072	80,272,456

Increase and decrease in various articles.

262. Although out of the 72 articles enumerated in the foregoing table there was an increase in 33, yet there was a total decrease of $109,616, brought about principally by decreases in exports of lobsters, salmon, horses, butter, meats of all kinds, wheat and wheat flour, potatoes, furs and dried fruits. The largest increases were in exports of coal, lumber, square timber, cattle, green fruits, agricultural implements and leather. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture.

Value of exports, the pro-

263. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last five years,

duce of Canada, by countries, 1885-1889.

showing the countries to which exported, and distinguishing between British possessions and foreign countries :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1885 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, AND DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

MINE.

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Possessions—					
Great Britain	485,408	589,832	477,722	478,260	422,355
Newfoundland	155,251	146,128	135,073	146,222	153,311
British West Indies	16,077	10,752	4,379	1,897	4,130
" East "		2,556			
" Guiana	1,244	2,465	1,017	2,184	702
" Africa		296			
Australia	120				
Gibraltar				460	
Total	658,100	752,029	618,191	629,023	580,498
Foreign Countries—					
United States	2,898,518	3,115,696	3,085,431	3,341,308	3,753,351
Spanish West Indies	7,277	15,926	4,932	1,960	7,640
Danish "		1,936			586
Sandwich Islands	19,440	11,428	27,664	7,839	17,380
Saint Pierre	17,357	15,315	15,040	16,312	16,564
Belgium	830		3,384	1,432	6,000
Mexico		1,500	875	10,570	10,118
Spain				340	
Germany	32,879	22,294	43,452	46,053	15,856
France	311	3,610	1,246	2,970	5,181
Denmark	930				
Sweden and Norway	*224	322	494		1,200
Central American States	868				
Argentine Republic	432				
Egypt	2,400				
China				12,950	
Portugal		860			
U. S. of Columbia		3,277			796
Morocco		2,754			
Russia in Asia		4,200			
Japan			5,250	40,180	4,000
Total	2,981,437	3,199,118	3,187,768	3,481,914	3,838,672
Grand Total	3,639,537	3,951,147	3,805,959	4,110,937	4,419,170

* Sweden only.

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

FISHERIES.

COUNTRIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Possessions—					
Great Britain	1,543,014	1,586,771	1,704,190	1,544,901	1,249,928
Newfoundland	14,946	2,405	15,529	27,705	1,509
British West Indies	1,152,868	919,330	820,849	1,130,130	1,248,853
" Africa	.....	.....	.....	500	13,452
" Possessions in China	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
British Guiana	97,438	100,806	125,165	118,979	152,514
" Possessions, South Atlantic	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Australia	81,193	38,978	59,646	130,637	157,932
Gibraltar	11,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,901,199	2,648,310	2,725,379	2,953,177	2,824,188
Foreign Countries—					
United States	3,560,731	2,587,548	2,717,509	3,123,853	2,839,988
Spanish West Indies	718,956	627,563	641,024	919,953	791,074
French "	130,235	80,010	49,295	47,073	15,574
Danish "	38,263	18,242	16,199	18,988	37,378
Saint Pierre	1,014	1,926	547	10,934	14,928
Greece	.....	.....	.....	7,804	.....
Brazil	293,022	340,315	414,086	330,455	320,351
Uruguay	595	.....	.....	1,200	.....
France	32,350	232,007	80,866	173,082	145,711
U. S. of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	4,462	10,405
Spain	7,910	.....	.....	7,864	11,100
Portugal	125,416	195,665	102,663	126,492	119,406
Italy	132,507	101,130	105,881	52,168	57,684
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	676	4,056
Madeira	10,203	2,485	1,340	450	2,700
Norway and Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
China	.....	1,250	.....	554	21
Sandwich Islands	700	1,769	.....	2,634	355
Germany	1,948	2,895	11,808	7,113	11,200
Hayti	2,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central American States	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	2,030	648	.....	.....	1,860
Chili	.....	335	.....	1,100	3,106
Portuguese Possessions in Africa	.....	1,290	8,733	3,151	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	480	.....	.....
St. Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	481
Total	5,058,802	4,195,078	4,150,431	4,840,006	4,388,020
Grand Total	7,960,001	6,843,388	6,875,810	7,793,183	7,212,208

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

FOREST.

COUNTRIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Possessions—					
Great Britain	9,577,581	10,899,727	9,445,491	8,932,177	10,197,529
Newfoundland	100,879	61,997	45,988	36,076	44,103
British West Indies	206,494	150,840	157,889	197,405	184,499
" Possessions in South Atlantic	.....	5,650	.....	.....	.....
British Africa	28,049	27,110	12,646	.....	.....
" Guiana	61,677	33,609	40,670	35,491	41,834
Gibraltar	17,380	12,268	8,129	.....	.....
Australia	187,011	148,592	126,049	180,885	335,207
Labrador	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
Total	10,179,071	11,339,793	9,836,862	9,382,117	10,803,172
Foreign Countries—					
United States	9,355,736	8,545,406	9,353,506	10,622,338	11,043,023
Spanish West Indies	51,797	56,176	62,537	72,223	125,026
French "	5,150	5,315	1,540	1,798	1,034
Danish "	142	1,356	331	4,309	5,925
Dutch "	.....	.....	6,309	.....	.....
" Guiana	5,496	.....	1,606	.....	.....
Hayti	4,008	.....	2,122	.....	.....
Saint Pierre	30,115	30,578	21,606	32,804	29,618
U. S. of Colombia	8,338	.....	.....	.....	799
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949
Brazil	16,318	4,980	12,833	1,060	13,118
Peru	20,991	6,064	38,073	16,994	31,113
Chili	13,098	26,388	33,828	108,592	67,137
Uruguay	144,627	36,430	150,965	69,516	73,787
Argentine Republic	660,686	549,037	466,186	623,800	560,956
France	252,199	214,251	250,248	134,249	117,279
Germany	748	714	665	1,633	6,411
Spain	123,841	52,534	70,420	42,990	1,690
Portugal	32,917	44,971	42,247	29,329	46,615
Belgium	18,242	.....	1,729	6,083	100
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Morocco	.....	20,230	3,688	.....	.....
Madeira	10,178	14,948	11,908	16,141	16,751
Zanzibar	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
China	5,621	49,434	36,280	56,775	53,868
French Possessions in Africa	5,419	13,576	12,215	4,846	5,075
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	23,009	5,603
Spanish Possessions in Africa	.....	3,832	2,148	11,774	13,641
Portuguese Possessions in Africa	.....	1,701	3,586	4,366	1,324
Holland	16,790	7,587	13,566	.....	1,101
French Possessions, all other	.....	.....	.....	28,081	.....
Italy	8,065	7,471	19,690	2,398	2,358
Japan	18,253	.....	22,728	5,589	3,514

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—*Concl.*					
French Guiana	490	975	.....	.....	.....
Central American States	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia in Asia	.....	864	.....	.....	10,920
Sandwich Islands	.....	.....	5,324	.....	.....
Total	10,810,637	9,694,818	10,647,884	11,920,697	12,239,835
Grand Total	20,989,708	21,034,611	20,484,746	21,302,814	23,043,007
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.					
British Possessions—					
Great Britain	17,979,895	14,814,672	16,315,474	16,571,072	16,227,060
Newfoundland	399,320	368,040	415,212	372,295	308,613
British West Indies	15,097	14,914	7,804	12,977	21,662
" Guiana	1,422	335	655	753	28
Australia	.....	.....	.....	220	.....
Labrador	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Total	18,395,734	15,197,961	16,739,145	16,957,317	16,557,513
Foreign Countries—					
United States	6,789,562	6,742,789	7,291,369	7,595,743	7,137,006
Danish West Indies	3,082	1,309	3,791	5,386	1,227
Spanish "	57	.....	156	.....	639
Saint Pierre	55,198	55,896	62,855	55,540	64,581
Mexico	2,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. of Colombia	.....	.....	.....	107	1,415
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
Germany	78,333	66,078	74,582	50,649	66,280
Belgium	11,600	.....	74,875	450	30,900
Japan	.....	.....	.....	248	791
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
France	320	640	15	52,920	33,820
Italy	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	220	850	149	875	533
Central American States	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,941,370	6,867,472	7,507,792	7,761,980	7,337,194
Grand Total	25,337,104	22,065,433	24,246,937	24,719,297	23,894,707
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					
British Possessions—					
Great Britain	5,502,763	7,729,264	9,438,408	4,292,640	3,674,055
Newfoundland	317,486	746,441	821,652	596,693	385,258
British West Indies	94,873	107,808	132,814	76,800	105,173
" East Indies	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
" Guiana	36,666	38,076	38,380	46,220	23,413
Labrador	.....	.....	.....	350	900
Total	5,951,788	8,621,739	10,431,254	5,012,703	4,188,799

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—					
United States	8,392,341	8,752,994	7,966,248	10,306,278	9,125,707
Spanish West Indies	19,999	30,817	36,028	18,917	30,856
French "	6,378	582	322	.....	.....
Danish "	1,375	2,096	525	1,221	1,006
Saint Pierre	12,166	32,374	23,088	29,825	22,521
Brazil	.....	25	363	.....	.....
France	16,016	74,785	10	9,783	1,907
Germany	107,965	134,969	259,000	49,825	17,011
Belgium	1,521	.....	109,215	7,057	21,828
Holland	7,304	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	104	170
Japan	.....	.....	.....	425	248
U. S. of Colombia	.....	.....	.....	222	644
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,310
Portugal	188	61	.....	.....	.....
Hayti	31	.....	.....	.....	104
French Guiana	990	1,797	.....	.....	.....
Central American States	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese Possessions in Africa	.....	540	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Total	8,566,505	9,031,040	8,394,981	10,423,657	9,225,312
Grand Total	14,518,293	17,652,779	18,826,235	15,436,360	13,414,111

MANUFACTURES.

British Possessions—					
Great Britain	1,335,706	1,026,861	1,270,162	1,762,894	1,679,359
Newfoundland	204,887	182,919	169,272	242,140	255,035
British West Indies	35,430	40,137	36,279	45,827	36,396
" East Indies	.....	2,890	6,398	1,196	80
" Guiana	4,415	2,443	4,368	2,848	2,217
" Africa	6,949	14,912	20,934	25,907	14,361
" India	3,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	146,393	72,068	82,426	132,948	164,084
New Zealand	19,000	3,720	585	2,186	48,832
Labrador	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Gibraltar	342	42	.....	244	91
Total	1,756,620	1,345,992	1,590,424	2,216,197	2,200,455
Foreign Countries—					
United States	1,135,741	1,207,356	1,289,052	1,632,025	1,822,948
Spanish West Indies	4,048	10,281	14,752	5,350	17,485
Danish "	277	2,425	426	771	667
French "	8	.....	29	.....	4,000
Saint Pierre	35,056	106,040	33,987	64,366	57,665
Mexico	1,395	218	226	3,021	5,281

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—*Concluded*					
U. S. of Colombia	15,000	36	.....	89	5,740
Brazil	1,572	6,731	2,100	1,688	1,310
Peru	207	251	.....	.....	.....
Chili	21,409	2,318	4,341	31,647	1,720
Uruguay	6,292	4,658	90	217	.....
Argentine Republic	38,951	24,443	19,741	42,146	138,908
France	2,113	2,178	4,066	9,576	29,476
Germany	32,384	20,555	28,443	37,280	25,991
Portugal	1,924	1,862	307	.....	.....
Belgium	33,335	6,358	30,783	699	1,672
Sweden and Norway	*83,372	71,425	44,353	82,613	102,322
Russia	.....	496	.....	10,164	350
Austria	.....	3,039	90	4,398	10
Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Japan	3,527	514	1,913	9,137	2,685
Sandwich Islands	350	.....	.....	6,022	.....
Turkey	34	48	.....	526	.....
Spain	911	.....	736	901	432
Italy	6,800	.....	10	524	.....
China	131	6,000	1,476	808	8,315
Central American States	44	.....	197	52	5,681
Switzerland	.....	913	.....	750	.....
Holland	.....	.....	452	.....	121
Denmark	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	311	82
Ecuador	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Portuguese Possessions in Africa	.....	.....	1,955	4	1,625
Total	1,424,881	1,478,145	1,489,548	1,945,085	2,234,494
Grand Total	3,181,501	2,824,137	3,079,972	4,161,282	4,434,949

*Norway only.

Proportion to total exports of exports to certain countries.

264. The preceding table gives the several quantities exported to individual countries, and the next table gives the proportions in each class exported to the various countries during the same period, distinguishing between Great Britain and other British possessions and the United States and other foreign countries.

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE, OF ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, RESPECTIVELY, DURING THE YEARS 1885-1889.

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.					
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain	13·34	14·93	12·55	11·63	9·56
Other British Possessions	4·74	4·10	3·69	3·67	3·58
United States	79·64	78·86	81·07	81·28	84·93
Other Foreign Countries	2·28	2·11	2·69	3·42	1·93
PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.					
Great Britain	19·27	23·19	24·79	19·82	17·33
Other British Possessions	17·06	15·51	14·85	18·07	21·82
United States	44·73	37·81	39·52	40·09	39·38
Other Foreign Countries	18·94	23·49	20·84	22·02	21·47
PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.					
Great Britain	45·63	51·82	46·11	41·93	44·26
Other British Possessions	2·87	2·09	1·91	2·11	2·63
United States	44·57	40·63	45·66	49·86	47·92
Other Foreign Countries	6·93	5·46	6·32	6·10	5·19
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.					
Great Britain	70·96	67·13	67·29	67·04	67·91
Other British Possessions	1·64	1·74	1·75	1·56	1·38
United States	26·80	30·56	30·07	30·73	29·87
Other Foreign Countries	0·60	0·57	0·89	0·67	0·84
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					
Great Britain	37·90	43·78	50·13	27·81	27·39
Other British Possessions	3·07	5·06	5·27	4·66	3·84
United States	57·81	49·58	42·32	66·77	68·03
Other Foreign Countries	1·20	1·58	2·28	0·76	0·74
MANUFACTURES.					
Great Britain	41·98	36·36	41·24	42·37	37·87
Other British Possessions	13·23	11·30	10·40	10·89	11·75
United States	35·70	42·75	41·85	39·22	41·10
Other Foreign Countries	9·09	9·59	6·51	7·52	9·28

The largest portion of the products of the Mine, the Fisheries and of Agriculture go to the United States, and of products of the Forest and of Animals to Great Britain, the proportion of Manufactures being about the same. Barley forms

the largest portion of agricultural products exported to the United States.

265. The following table gives the value of domestic exports to foreign countries in 1870, 1878 and 1888. Exports to foreign countries, 1870, 1878 and 1888

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME, IN THE YEARS 1870, 1878 AND 1888.

Countries.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1870.	Per-centage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1878.	Per-centage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1888.	Per-centage.
	$		$		$	
Great Britain	21,160,987	35·84	35,861,110	52·75	33,648,284	41·35
United States	31,734,660	53·75	24,381,009	35·86	40,407,483	49·65
France	278,420	0·47	341,891	0·50	382,651	0·47
Germany	15,535	0·03	111,317	0·16	192,773	0·24
Holland	6,735	0·01	53,750	0·08	.....	.....
Belgium	13,598	0·02	49,998	0·07	16,957	0·02
Austria	.....	.....	11,510	0·02	4,398	0·01
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,164	0·01
Spain	85,082	0·14	47,816	0·07	52,095	0·06
Portugal	56,322	0·10	104,028	0·15	155,821	0·19
Italy	150,006	0·25	151,861	0·22	55,090	0·07
Norway and Sweden	.....	.....	133,188	0·20	82,613	0·10
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,804	0·01
China	.....	.....	102,517	0·15	72,107	0·09
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,179	0·07
British West Indies	1,512,780	2·56	1,926,253	2·83	1,465,423	1·80
Spanish "	1,280,268	2·17	1,035,461	1·52	1,018,403	1·25
French "	167,830	0·28	246,003	0·36	48,871	0·06
Danish "	27,368	0·04	69,350	0·10	31,115	0·04
Dutch "	1,320	.....	5,930	0·01	.....	.....
British Guiana	166,654	0·28	189,289	0·28	206,475	0·25
Brazil	51,861	0·09	.....	.....	333,265	0·41
Chili	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,339	0·17
Peru	2,958	0·01	.....	.....	16,994	0·02
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	.....	.....	665,946	0·82
Uruguay	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,933	0·09
Mexico	.....	.....	38,838	0·06	36,600	0·04
British East Indies	.....	.....	852	.....	1,196	.....
Newfoundland	*	.....	1,838,656	2·71	1,422,802	1·76
St. Pierre	91,711	0·16	135,189	0·20	210,553	0·26
Sandwich Islands	.....	.....	24,689	0·04	16,495	0·02
Australia	38,891	0·07	366,728	0·54	445,849	0·55
New Zealand	.....	.....	13,058	0·02	2,186	.....
Gibraltar	.....	.....	3,178	.....	704	.....
Madeira	14,928	0·03	25,667	0·04	16,591	0·02
British Africa	.....	.....	46,365	0·07	26,407	0·03
Labrador	.....	.....	15,073	0·02	440	.....
British North America Provinces	1,425,520	2·41	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	340,693	0·58	605,495	0·89	.....	.....
Other Countries	419,463	0·71	53,731	0·08	59,066	0·07
Total	59,043,590	100·00	67,989,800	100·00	81,382,072	100·00

*Included in B.N.A. Provinces.

Imports and exports from and to Great Britain and the United States in 1888 and 1889.

266. The following table shows the relative values of the several articles imported from and exported to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1888 and 1889. If taken in conjunction with the table on page 185, Statistical Abstract, 1888, the figures for three years can be obtained.

RELATIVE VALUES OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks	137,453	143,041	46,924	43,298
Ale, ginger	4,552	3,854	464	815
Horned cattle		5,750	20,996	21,750
Horses	3,425	4,015	186,573	175,086
Sheep	3,530	13,793	65,391	81,863
Swine			53,504	37,022
" slaughtered in bond for exportation			219,152	250,478
Animals, all other, N.E.S.	686	970	13,863	13,129
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls	8	77	68	23
Bags, containing fine salt	6,526	6,712	444	374
Baking powder	129	252	90,282	90,561
Belts and trusses, all kinds	7,814	7,739	13,779	14,403
Bells of any description, except for churches	1,338	965	14,258	11,544
Billiard tables	1,558	1,080	544	375
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	1,989	3,966	33,749	36,421
Blacklead	5,336	6,938	3,783	4,472
Blueing, laundry, all kinds	21,275	15,410	7,059	2,878
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	382,275	406,689	740,495	738,471
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c.	23,072	20,141	30,116	14,723
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	21,725	24,291	9,314	8,992
Braces or suspenders	52,817	34,206	21,671	13,283
Brass, and manufactures of	90,814	88,347	317,816	313,551
Breadstuffs, &c., viz. :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca	32,328	37,183	2,596	4,363
Bread and biscuit	2,783	2,013	26,796	25,303
Macaroni, vermicelli, &c	570	640	2,840	2,591
Rice, rice and sago flour	38,626	18,794	4,424	4,141
Grain of all kinds	1,221	1,241	6,702,114	5,369,162
Flour and meal of all kinds	11,843	9,075	625,900	1,467,842
All other breadstuffs, N.E.S	10,443	7,997	24,267	72,805
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transitu			13,258	6,199
Bricks and tiles	33,112	41,661	111,488	89,162

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.
Dutiable Goods—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing	2,282	3,128	5,823	11,523
Brooms, all kinds	31	34	1,074	569
Brushes "	27,497	24,213	34,333	33,153
Buttons	145,434	118,533	81,832	85,764
Candles	21,420	14,272	11,230	7,791
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	70	38	8,134	6,361
Carriages, all kinds	19,509	23,931	148,438	322,187
Carriages, parts of	2,968	6,612	40,767	47,672
Carpets	55,088	85,422	1,800	5,058
Cases, jewel, and watch-cases, &c	1,794	3,923	1,931	1,711
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives, forks, &c	230	886	940	608
Cement	169,143	171,353	15,889	9,641
Chalk	1,223	1,081	3,526	3,518
Chicory	3,258	3,348	871	916
Cider	47	280	3,833	2,573
Clocks and clock springs	12,773	13,914	104,363	107,883
Coal and coke	204,105	179,600	3,576,447	3,345,046
Coal tar and coal pitch	3,648	5,812	32,999	25,983
Cocoa matting	3,608	4,857	612	618
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c	40,704	39,765	54,860	57,456
Coffee	1,219	448	130,472	83,870
Collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts, linen or cotton	14,867	21,996	18,776	16,793
Combs	34,260	39,567	18,359	16,258
Copper, and manufactures of	37,746	49,063	76,963	107,005
Cordage of all kinds	8,068	9,011	67,135	61,755
Cotton, and manufactures of	3,326,324	3,457,847	761,623	672,146
Crapes of all kinds	104,029	95,269	5	238
Crucibles	437	329	4,379	1,170
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	344,250	317,968	617,565	615,916
Earthenware and chinaware	558,412	527,004	58,606	62,477
Electric and galvanic batteries	178	1,618	20,314	17,237
" light, apparatus for	2,580	14,725	142,631	189,485
Embroideries	139,477	119,105	8,791	10,012
Emery wheels	70	114	3,922	3,812
Essences	504	591	1,222	1,776
Excelsior for upholsterers' use	192	.....	1,392	1,540
Fancy goods	1,247,415	1,298,172	240,351	250,158
Felt	2,864	2,606	9,312	8,898
Fertilizers	431	1,984	12,025	12,139
Fireworks	67	637	9,297	8,933
Fish, fish oil, &c	46,828	46,737	493,685	430,628
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,304,280	1,415,415	31,189	48,743
Fruits and nuts, dried	222,831	186,113	226,385	247,046
" green	150,602	130,680	510,495	419,693

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.
Dutiable Goods—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
" in cans or packages	525	323	26,508	22,832
Furs, and manufactures of	408,722	341,778	150,601	135,594
Glass "	292,022	335,362	431,800	451,481
Gloves and mitts, except leather	274,297	229,103	12,515	17,433
Gold and silver, manufactures of	67,303	79,570	122,910	119,566
Grease, axle, &c	101	.....	15,767	14,837
Gunpowder and other explosives	23,420	35,787	69,617	70,935
Gutta percha and Indian rubber, manufactures of	224,159	321,963	553,853	495,229
Hair, and manufactures of	9,560	7,765	23,812	21,079
Hats, caps and bonnets	709,345	702,457	556,996	553,921
Hay	.....	.....	12,314	6,925
Honey	84	165	2,224	4,753
Hops	32,406	38,631	33,388	105,853
Ink, writing	19,187	17,852	14,428	15,774
" printing	2,675	2,010	42,213	40,705
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	4,339,237	4,834,751	4,107,504	4,454,699
Ivory, manufactures of	347	79	156	429
Jellies, jams, and marmalade	21,265	27,383	3,395	2,793
Jet, manufactures of	367	174	36	20
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of	124,482	123,195	339,986	334,364
Lead, and manufactures of	248,180	265,175	16,928	15,749
Leather, and manufactures of	400,539	399,968	824,210	839,758
Lime	.....	27	7,537	9,336
Lithographic stones, not engraved	6	1	5,112	3,925
Machine card clothing	11,388	10,865	13,160	10,434
Magic lanterns	1,837	1,149	972	860
Malt	560	1,373	27,265	31,319
Extract of malt for medicinal purposes	157	53	3,295	2,553
Marble, and manufactures of	923	1,135	88,340	98,493
Mats and rugs, all kinds	38,004	39,167	15,511	18,104
Metal, and manufactures of	117,706	96,899	244,382	256,944
Musical instruments, and parts of	23,634	21,352	366,151	378,416
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of	153	32	445,982	522,826
Oils, all other	437,583	348,681	228,325	260,119
Oil cloth	158,220	153,453	48,321	40,790
Packages	106,513	116,931	97,993	155,455
Paints and colours	344,052	316,867	140,846	115,598
Paper, and manufactures of	436,119	407,462	663,645	663,546
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	106,797	95,575	11,541	10,315
Provisions, viz.:—				
Butter	797	431	62,383	143,818
Cheese	2,259	3,242	662,073	627,001
Lard	3,912	219	451,257	642,496
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	2,105	813	227,962	335,185
Beef	1,409	723	120,450	205,875
Pork	2,169	15	700,482	1,024,040
Meat, all other	8,374	6,997	115,304	134,298

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES, IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.
Dutiable Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Salt	20,679	23,383	11,575	16,119
Seeds and roots	33,877	27,419	329,400	59,592
Silk, and manufactures of	2,448,075	2,606,994	124,818	121,192
Soap, all kinds	23,106	25,511	63,866	70,949
Spices	182,597	160,663	39,153	53,773
Spirits and wine	312,222	365,402	69,035	66,123
Starch	18,756	19,631	19,891	35,427
Stone, and manufactures of	29,084	65,333	140,125	135,882
Sugar	71,696	53,190	750,249	496,658
Molasses	159	85	125,326	238,215
Confectionery and sugar candy	47,093	49,968	41,443	59,120
Tea	.....	.....	117,335	73,937
Tinware, and all manufactures of tin	8,054	5,217	83,596	85,972
Tobacco and cigars	5,863	11,089	84,073	91,245
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c	*2,463	.....	*27,387	.....
Turpentine, spirits of	42	63	179,497	194,650
Varnish	26,823	24,621	61,731	57,622
Vegetables	14,881	6,693	152,721	144,194
Watches, and parts of	14,481	18,878	417,932	463,011
Wood and manufactures of	78,133	67,008	1,223,772	1,518,613
Woollen manufactures	9,140,940	9,557,569	142,370	131,219
All other dutiable goods	346,210	330,703	921,842	1,026,395
Free Goods.				
Coal, anthracite	4,292	24,415	5,287,583	5,175,066
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort	45,561	46,878	81,922	17,808
Salt	172,502	203,208	2,760	3,928
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, N.E.S.	800	31	279,872	358,797
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	636	2,283	545,540	510,010
Horses (improvement of stock)	224,535	201,031	241,253	254,227
Cattle " "	20,565	16,715	53,830	27,275
Other animals " "	8,263	17,479	6,504	1,311
Horses and mules (settlers' effects)	.....	.....	5,710	.....
Cattle (settlers' effects)	.....	.....	300	.....
Bristles	19,975	15,662	48,030	41,459
Eggs	42	29	72,042	91,172
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed	114,639	117,590	246,380	299,411
Grease for use of soap stock	205	.....	116,387	173,405
Hides	35,618	47,908	1,565,206	1,521,499
Silk, raw	.....	24,461	164,708	112,287
Wool, unmanufactured	369,962	469,630	543,004	698,067

* To 4th April, 1888.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.
Free Goods—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Broom corn	.....	793	125,609	93,767
Fruits, green	.....	67	*158,175	614,398
Hemp, undressed	772,790	988,656	272,135	215,417
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c	*645	4,088	*73,358	122,989
Tobacco unmanufactured, for Excise	104	1,596	1,441,705	1,282,400
Seeds	*1,167	6,642	*68,224	568,503
Bells for churches	2,598	12,504	17,233	20,686
Cotton waste	26,791	36,779	85,630	185,484
" wool	2,091	13,117	3,108,431	3,599,457
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c	498,748	591,981	627,420	618,998
Nets and seines	193,033	197,294	219,480	237,324
Lines and twines				
Gutta percha, crude, Indian rubber, unmanufactured	19,553	32,971	567,401	638,098
Junk and oakum	42,798	43,408	13,548	15,313
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only	164,782	283,205	13,138	.....
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manufactures of	2,507,358	3,377,570	596,874	763,156
Newspapers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound	18,783	22,763	54,716	55,050
Oils, cocoanut and palm	13,370	11,249	72,973	76,963
Rags, for the manufacture of paper	22,877	33,807	110,012	88,743
Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only	9,879	†5,782	15,402	†22,242
Woollen rags	54,940	54,933	20,242	18,436
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c	350,754	449,036	224,969	197,947
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	57,259	117,733	5,278	4,295
Coffee, green, N.E.S	230,630	163,960	.....	.....
Paintings, oil or water colour	24,153	65,632	14,835	24,223
Settlers' effects	409,997	409,009	1,248,062	1,371,733
Tea, black, green and Japan	1,218,498	1,443,482	.....	.....
Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin	131,077	66,200	2,041,552	508,021
Special exemptions, articles of	283,223	23,426	1,555	6,404
All other free goods	369,979	453,338	819,695	898,076
Total	39,433,617	42,249,555	55,513,790	56,368,990

* From 4th April, 1888.

† Ivory only.

It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.
	$	$	$	$
Asbestos	17,829	20,540	203,231	290,979
Coal	77,584	74,459	1,411,749	1,937,752
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c	.....	.....	810,352	623,479
Gypsum, crude	.....	.....	131,054	188,789
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene	.....	.....	66,609	18,307
Ore, antimony	10,080	1,942	697	.....
" copper and fine copper	13,550	30	132,935	202,754
" iron	350	30	39,595	60,259
Manganese	8,352	.....	16,373	29,027
Silver	5	1,100	299,415	167,165
Phosphates	345,602	322,269	13,011	32,464
Stone and marble, unwrought	50	100	64,687	44,338
Oysters	610	496	143	224
Lobsters, fresh	.....	.....	109,024	110,835
" canned	558,061	444,979	482,623	490,504
Fish, all kinds	848,016	659,662	2,393,463	2,076,463
Fish oil	17,676	18,333	22,061	36,642
Furs and skins of marine animals	115,579	121,509	108,017	90,865
Ashes, pot and pearl	101,966	84,032	6,782	33,253
Bark, tanning	.....	.....	246,568	154,699
Firewood	18	.....	337,806	339,990
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles	750	538	146,750	96,726
Logs	6,594	8,627	383,526	564,620
Lumber	6,430,199	6,971,109	8,091,800	8,265,004
Masts and spars	1,986	5,276	9,204	2,528
Shingles and shingle bolts	25	*240	289,743	*368,312
Sleepers and railway ties	5,129	765	514,789	469,793
Stave bolts	.....	.....	118,701	122,606
Shooks, box and other	15,499	14,064	214,800	363,340
Timber, square	2,369,281	3,109,976	5,537	9,365
Horses	36,750	26,975	2,402,371	2,113,782
Horned cattle	4,123,873	4,992,161	648,178	488,266
Swine	.....	.....	3,842	4,448
Sheep	211,881	303,009	1,027,410	918,334
Poultry and other animals	1,962	1,127	122,222	110,793
Bones	.....	.....	20,614	34,294
Butter	614,214	174,027	13,468	7,879
Cheese	8,834,997	8,871,205	83,153	31,473
Eggs	262	18	2,119,582	2,156,725
Furs, dressed	75,992	27,738	4,684	3,790
" undressed	1,699,608	1,366,215	281,900	430,177
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	25,634	7,070	515,220	454,105
Honey	8	.....	336	52
Lard	6,479	8,192	459	13
Bacon	628,332	359,921	9	83
Hams	29,063	18,815	85	4
Beef	1,975	1,752	2,670	3,299
Mutton	320	.....	25,642	6,064
Pork	188	748	417	1,019
Meats, canned	124,575	28,841	2,303	756

*Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.	Value. 1888.	Value. 1889.
	$	$	$	$
Meats, all other, N.E.S.	97,721	18,561	36,324	98,097
Sheep pelts	.....	.....	20,776	16,135
Wool	.....	470	223,125	216,918
Bran	31,163	54,237	16,548	10,874
Flax	.....	.....	80,207	121,807
Apples	520,754	1,277,577	284,252	230,108
Fruits, all other, green	5,282	.....	39,387	80,198
Barley	700	3,838	6,488,317	6,454,603
Beans	.....	.....	124,214	405,534
Oats	49,835	750	9,019	6,729
Peas	1,131,041	1,091,078	351,365	312,650
Rye	.....	.....	14	.....
Wheat	1,244,757	439,863	633,438	26,591
Grain, all other	1,743	15	10,944	40,083
Flour, wheat	1,068,139	388,376	20,172	8,314
Oatmeal	45,465	152,516	1,810	23,900
Hay	64,781	84,610	800,622	822,381
Malt	.....	.....	154,145	105,183
Potatoes	973	245	957,570	192,576
Straw	.....	.....	14,414	19,807
Vegetables, other	259	542	93,102	63,613
Agricultural implements	59,099	45,379	8,018	9,730
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.	9,003	16,559	23,936	20,681
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.	2,747	1,781	10,528	22,058
Clothing and wearing apparel	5,167	3,967	41,566	49,563
Cordage, rope and twine	2,563	820	20,416	5,602
Cottons	10,586	6,926	57,459	127,806
Extract of hemlock bark	130,957	156,312	817	.....
Furs	407,580	3,103	2,899	3,758
Grindstones	750	.....	31,192	23,488
Gypsum, or plaster, ground	.....	.....	13,218	42
Sewing machines	28,046	39,694	8,300	9,135
Iron and steel, manufactures of	152,089	96,036	171,554	95,786
Junk and oakum	3,118	.....	31,307	25,596
Leather, sole and upper	255,181	586,366	92	19,289
" manufactures of	83,003	64,691	10,366	21,265
Lime and cement	25	.....	101,207	130,493
Musical instruments	194,787	231,825	20,676	30,783
Oil cake	3,120	17,171	70,427	45,920
Ships sold to other countries	105,393	57,220	7,000	15,500
Starch	12,532	22,542	3,067	6,537
Stone, wrought, and marble	275	123	18,126	22,438
Household furniture	12,258	25,172	173,215	163,394
Doors, sashes and blinds	54,201	23,701	1,193	21,643
Pails, tubs, churns, &c.	6,633	6,186	3,888	3,345
Other manufactures of wood	133,160	190,861	214,439	222,130
Woollens	4,274	14,763	18,814	11,309
Fruits, dried	23	.....	10,344	2,502
All other articles of Export	348,197	332,393	1,944,222	2,126,966
Total	33,648,284	33,504,281	37,323,161	36,449,288

267. The next table gives the imports from and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries during the year 1889, with the percentage of the total amount in each case:— Imports and exports of Canada by countries, 1889.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1889.

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	$		$	
United States	56,368,990	48·92	43,522,404	48·80
Great Britain	42,249,555	36·67	38,105,126	42·72
Germany	3,858,983	3·35	143,603	0·16
France	2,225,251	1·93	334,210	0·37
British West Indies	1,062,039	0·92	1,658,844	1·86
*Other "	1,885,391	1·64	1,098,069	1·23
† " British Possessions	456,055	0·40	248,899	0·28
Japan	1,197,277	1·04	12,047	0·01
South America	1,299,447	1·13	1,241,401	1·39
China	717,869	0·62	72,127	0·08
Belgium	537,526	0 46	64,756	0·07
Newfoundland and Labrador	488,985	0·42	1,309,201	1·47
Spain	406,015	0·35	13,526	0·02
Holland	405,393	0·35	1,222	0·00
Switzerland	169,194	0·15	15	0·00
Turkey	135,292	0·12	.....	.....
Italy	155,490	0·13	60,062	0·07
Greece	169,324	0·15	.....	.....
Austria	220,216	0·19	260	0·00
Portugal	75,902	0·07	166,021	0·19
Norway and Sweden	22,296	0·02	104,172	0·12
Australasia	229,464	0·20	710,040	0·80
Russia	11,889	0·01	11,270	0·01
Denmark	3,093	.....	3,310	0·00
St. Pierre	89,119	0·08	220,289	0·25
Other Countries	784,876	0·68	88,293	0·10
Total	115,224,931	100·00	89,189,167	100·00

*Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. †Not elsewhere specified.

268. The imports from Great Britain exceeded the exports thereto by $4,144,429, and the imports from the United States were in excess of the exports to the same by $12,846,586, almost Trade with Great Britain and United States.

the same amount as in 1888. The trade with the United States showed an increase of $1,805,539, and formed 48·86 of the total trade, while the trade with the United Kingdom increased $836,080, and formed 39·31 per cent. of the whole trade, the two forming 88 per cent. of the total imports and exports, which was the same proportion as in 1887 and 1888.

Proportion of Canadian trade with United States to United States total trade.

269. According to Canadian figures our trade with the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, formed 6·71 per cent. of their total trade, and according to American official figures 5·77 per cent. of their total imports were exports from British North America (including Newfoundland), and 5·45 per cent. of their exports were imports into the same. There is, however, and probably there always will be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

Destinations of exports.

270. Almost all the exports went to the United Kingdom and United States, the proportion of the whole being 91·52 per cent., slightly lower than in 1888 ; and 5·95 per cent. went to Newfoundland, South America and the West Indies, leaving only 2·53 per cent. to be divided among all other countries. The exports to exceeded the imports from seven countries only, viz., British West Indies, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden Australasia, Denmark and St. Pierre. The imports from British possessions were $44,486,098 and the exports to the same $42,032,110, being an excess of imports of $2,453,988, and forming altogether 42·33 per cent. of the total trade, being precisely the same proportion as in 1888.

Trade with British possessions

Value of imports by countries, 1888 and 1889.

271. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1888 and 1889. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country were the value was over $100.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888.	1889.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	55,513,790	56,368,990	855,200	
Great Britain	39,433,617	42,249,555	2,815,938	
Germany	3,143,113	3,858,983	715,870	
France	2,268,149	2,221,251		42,898
Spanish West Indies	3,026,829	1,856,651		1,170,178
Brazil	700,845	1,217,305	516,460	
Japan	1,225,451	1,197,277		28,174
British West Indies	887,484	1,062,039	174,555	
China	870,986	717,869		153,117
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean	468,678	686,877	218,199	
Belgium	487,308	537,526	50,218	
Newfoundland	426,774	488,985	62,211	
Spain	383,807	406,015	22,208	
Holland	356,298	405,393	49,095	
Australia	43,444	229,464	186,020	
Austria	140,334	220,216	79,882	
British Guiana	243,268	205,130		38,138
Greece	150,701	169,324	18,623	
Switzerland	194,224	169,194		25,030
Italy	169,447	155,490		13,957
British East Indies	132,303	141,197	8,894	
Turkey	128,428	135,292	6,864	
British Africa	133,894	109,503		24,391
St. Pierre	67,781	89,119	21,338	
Portugal	85,566	75,902		9,664
Venezuela	10,087	75,216	65,129	
Dutch East Indies	34,896	48,149	13,253	
Mauritius	32,101			32,101
Siam	25,044	40,414	15,370	
Norway and Sweden	9,241	22,296	13,055	
Chili	8,232			8,232
French West Indies	11,683	17,850	6,167	
Russia	13,246	11,889		1,357
Danish West Indies	3,779	10,084	6,305	
United States of Colombia		5,297	5,297	
Central American States	395	4,306	3,911	
Denmark	60,753	3,093		57,660
Portugese Possessions in Africa		2,417	2,417	
Hayti		1,484	1,484	
Peru		1,286	1,286	
Mexico	194	880	686	
Dutch West Indies	431	806	375	
New Zealand	700			700
Sandwich Islands	1,299	51		1,248
Other Countries	30	866	836	
Total	110,894,630	115,224,931	4,330,301	

Increases and decreases.

272. There was an increase in the value of imports from 29 countries, and a decrease from 15, the largest increase being in imports from Great Britain, amounting to nearly three million dollars. There was also a considerable increase in imports from Germany, the trade with which country has been steadily growing. The principal decrease was in imports from the Spanish West Indies, there having been a falling off in value of over one million dollars. As will be seen, however, from the next table, this decrease was almost entirely in through imports, the value of articles imported for home consumption being only a little over $200,000 less. The imports from St. Pierre et Miquelon consist almost entirely of fish landed at Nova Scotian ports, and afterwards shipped out of the country.

Value of imports for home consumption, 1888 and 1889.

273. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1888 and 1889. With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, the amount imported for home consumption in 1889 was larger than in any year since Confederation, and, as the table shows, was nearly seven million dollars more than in 1888. Of this amount over five million dollars was made up of increases from Great Britain and the United States, the increase from the former country amounting to $3,018,668, and from the latter country to 2,055,592. The other principal increases were from Germany, British West Indies, Brazil, Australia, and the Spanish possessions in the Pacific Ocean. The largest decrease was in imports from the Spanish West Indies, which has been already alluded to. A new line of steamers has been recently started between Halifax and the West Indies, and as it has been found that there is a good market and brisk demand for a number of things that Canada can supply, it is hoped that a considerable trade between those colonies and this country will be the result of the new venture. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was $20.68, and in 1889, $21.66, being an increase of 98 cents per head.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888.	1889.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	48,481,848	50,537,440	2,055,592	
Great Britain	39,298,721	42,317,389	3,018,668	
Germany	3,364,563	3,692,570	328,007	
France	2,244,784	2,228,683		16,101
Spanish West Indies	2,434,835	2,207,793		227,042
Japan	1,216,479	1,193,705		22,774
British West Indies	818,393	1,073,841	255,448	
China	912,228	770,833		141,395
Brazil	681,482	1,131,059	449,577	
Belgium	488,743	530,740	41,997	
Newfoundland	421,599	488,161	66,562	
Spain	374,932	407,268	32,336	
Holland	331,791	413,080	81,289	
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean	256,126	906,314	650,188	
Switzerland	193,838	166,890		26,948
British Guiana	182,267	182,143		124
Italy	180,726	126,124		54,602
Greece	148,343	150,847	2,504	
British Africa	133,894	109,503		24,391
Austria	133,609	220,936	87,327	
British East Indies	132,103	140,730	8,627	
Turkey in Asia	120,547	119,567		980
Portugal	74,576	72,085		2,491
Denmark	60,753	3,045		57,708
Australia	43,444	229,464	186,020	
Mauritius	31,549			31,549
Siam	25,044	21,165		3,879
Russia	12,103	11,889		214
French West Indies	11,683	17,850	6,167	
Venezuela	10,087	75,216	65,129	
Norway and Sweden	8,973	22,555	13,582	
St. Pierre et Miquelon	6,575	3,143		3,432
Danish West Indies	3,086	1,624		1,462
Chili	2,172			2,172
Dutch East Indies	1,939	82,919	80,980	
Sandwich Islands	1,299	51		1,248
New Zealand	700			700
Dutch West Indies	666	846	180	
Central American States	395	4,306	3,911	
Mexico	175	439	264	
United States of Colombia		5,297	5,297	
Argentine Republic	17	250	233	
Hayti	8	1,484	1,476	
Portuguese Possessions in Africa		2,547	2,547	
Other Countries	5	1,656	1,651	
	102,847,100	109,673,447	6,826,347	

Imports for home consumption, 1868-1887.

274. The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada for home consumption from the principal countries in each year since Confederation, and for the purposes of comparison the years are divided into periods of five, the total for each period being given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	36,663,695	35,764,470	38,595,433	49,286,385	63,089,625	223,399,608
United States	26,315,052	25,477,975	24,728,166	29,134,550	35,639,586	141,295,329
France	1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
Germany	485,943	497,291	469,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
Other European Countries	66,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,309
British West Indies	928,907	861,525	892,134	838,536	1,126,840	4,647,942
Other West Indies	467,646	531,766	2,454,586	2,055,597	1,320,869	6,830,464
Newfoundland						
Other British Possessions	938	14,061	18,148	38,822	61,942	133,911
" Foreign Countries	1,579,230	1,523,468	522,248	774,108	562,895	4,962,009
British North American Provinces	1,634,414	1,242,283	1,268,948	1,937,432	1,968,587	8,051,664
Total	*71,985,306	67,402,170	71,237,603	86,947,482	107,709,116	405,281,677
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,239	272,222,495
United States	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
France	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,695
Germany	1,099,925	956,917	748,423	482,587	370,594	3,658,446
Other European Countries	1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,338
British West Indies	964,005	919,517	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	4,416,232
Other "	1,204,109	1,388,216	1,171,256	750,747	602,093	5,116,421
Newfoundland		1,088,898	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,350
Other British Possessions	487,110	233,884	10,556	119,600	148,187	999,337
" Foreign Countries	2,299,267	1,842,822	1,485,858	1,756,011	647,590	8,031,548
British North American Provinces	1,808,987					1,808,987
Total	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657	94,733,218	96,300,483	565,571,121

* Including $2,477,646 Free Goods, of which no detail is given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE - *Concluded.*

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	37,431,180	30,943,703	34,461,224	43,583,808	50,597,341	197,017,256
United States	48,631,739	43,626,027	29,346,948	36,704,112	48,289,052	206,597,878
France	1,385,003	1,532,191	1,115,841	1,631,332	2,097,358	7,761,725
Germany	399,326	440,909	449,791	934,266	1,480,004	3,704,296
Other European Countries	964,187	960,351	1,210,101	1,497,550	2,003,895	6,636,084
British West Indies	578,405	650,087	1,208,822	1,888,695	1,848,724	6,174,733
Other "	455,444	602,342	1,736,332	1,926,452	2,174,660	6,895,230
Newfoundland	672,665	651,257	590,829	652,304	493,509	3,060,564
Other British Possessions	156,540	92,492	129,404	342,889	483,942	1,205,267
" Foreign Countries	525,088	679,630	1,533,057	2,450,196	3,180,442	8,368,413
British North American Provinces						
Total	91,199,577	80,178,989	71,782,349	91,611,604	112,648,927	447,421,446
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain	52,052,465	43,418,015	41,406,777	40,601,199	44,962,233	222,440,689
United States	56,032,333	50,492,826	47,151,201	44,858,039	45,107,066	243,641,465
France	2,316,480	1,769,849	1,935,581	1,975,218	2,073,470	10,070,598
Germany	1,809,154	1,975,771	2,121,269	2,155,523	3,235,449	11,297,166
Other European Countries	2,186,137	2,080,170	1,952,312	1,929,326	2,228,436	10,376,381
British West Indies	2,477,575	1,964,734	1,442,324	1,443,102	719,152	8,046,887
Other "	1,891,685	1,642,178	1,720,450	1,701,370	1,223,030	8,178,713
Newfoundland	765,935	780,670	351,105	384,321	354,342	2,636,373
Other British Possessions	507,871	638,610	631,468	557,978	774,987	3,110,914
" Foreign Countries	3,097,384	3,417,821	3,997,532	3,996,618	4,961,263	19,470,618
British North American Provinces						
Total	123,137,019	108,180,644	102,710,019	99,602,694	105,639,428	539,269,804

Value of imports highest during 1873-1877.

275. Out of the four periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high. If, however, the prices of 1873 and 1874 had prevailed during the period 1883 to 1887, the aggregate value of the imports in those years would have been much the largest. The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods :—

Proportions of imports from principal countries to total value, 1868-1887.

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO AGGREGATE VALUE OF THE SAME DURING THE PERIODS NAMED.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain	55·46	48·13	44·03	41·25
United States	35·08	44·24	46·18	45·18
France	1·78	1·68	1·74	1·87
Germany	0·74	0·65	0·83	2·09
Other European Countries	0·83	1·09	1·48	1·92
British West Indies	1·15	0·78	1·38	1·49
Other "	1·70	0·91	1·54	1·52
Newfoundland	.....	0·92	0·68	0·49
Other British Possessions	0·03	0·18	0·27	0·58
" Foreign Countries	1·23	1·42	1·87	3·61
B. N. A. Provinces	2·00	.....	.....	.....
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Value of exports, 1888 and 1889.

276. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years 1888 and 1889 will be found below :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

Countries.	Value of Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888.	1889.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	42,572,065	43,522,404	950,339	
Great Britain	40,084,984	38,105,126		1,979,858
Germany	198,543	143,603		54,940
France	397,773	334,210		63,563
British West Indies	1,491,824	1,658,844	167,020	
*Other West Indies	1,109,662	1,098,069		11,593
Other British Possessions	240,343	248,899	8,556	
Japan	56,437	12,047		44,390
South America	1,262,326	1,241,401		20,925
China	76,011	72,127		3,884
Belgium	17,057	64,756	47,699	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,524,527	1,309,201		215,326
Spain	52,317	13,526		38,791
Holland	378	1,222	844	
Switzerland	1,100	15		1,085
Turkey	526			526
Italy	55,090	60,062	4,972	
Greece	7,804			7,804
Austria	4,971	260		4,711
Portugal	155,821	166,021	10,200	
Norway and Sweden	82,613	104,172	21,559	
Australasia	448,205	710,040	261,835	
Russia	10,164	11,270	1,106	
Denmark		3,310	3,310	
St. Pierre	230,240	220,289		9,951
Other Countries	122,219	88,293		33,926
Total	90,203,000	89,189,167		1,013,833

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

277. There was a decrease in value of exports to fifteen countries, the largest decrease being in exports to Great Britain, the value of which showed a decline of nearly two million dollars. Exclusive of the United States and Great Britain, the principal increases were in exports to Australia, British West Indies and Belgium, and the chief decreases in exports to Newfoundland, France, Germany and Japan. Decrease in value of exports.

278. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1887, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports are given below. Values of exports the produce of Canada, 1868-1887.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States	25,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European Countries	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,209	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies	1,663,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other West "	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland	1,003,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British Possessions	347,914	413,917	579,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
" Foreign Countries	381,821	606,017	799,976	860,809	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,939
Germany	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European countries	424,524	567,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,957
British West Indies	1,939,733	1,968,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,458,423
Other "	1,971,936	1,685,058	1,471,566	1,523,664	1,509,460	8,161,684
Newfoundland	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,690,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British possessions	637,149	277,244	264,313	337,287	422,522	1,938,515
" Foreign countries	1,554,130	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,337	927,184	6,248,532
Total	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,709,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE—*Concluded.*

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	35,861,110	29,393,424	35,208,031	42,637,219	39,816,813	182,916,597
United States	24,381,009	25,492,029	29,566,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,260,264
France	341,891	454,487	694,228	662,711	825,553	2,978,870
Germany	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	152,294	524,070
Other European countries	552,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276	3,787,935
British West Indies	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,770,632	1,677,972	9,207,133
Other "	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,460	7,096,803
Newfoundland	1,853,729	1,483,727	1,356,388	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,533,217
Other British possesions	622,811	623,802	504,226	457,409	698,369	2,906,617
" Foreign countries	982,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339	5,191,377
Total	67,989,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain	39,672,104	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	188,970,619
United States	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,566,810	34,284,490	35,269,922	178,833,051
France	615,159	388,162	303,309	527,714	337,323	2,171,667
Germany	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950	1,233,820
Other European countries	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,581,546
British West Indies	1,771,935	1,700,567	1,526,358	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
Other "	1,289,708	1,397,998	987,307	854,391	840,291	5,369,695
Newfoundland	1,694,475	1,266,162	1,198,933	1,508,553	1,605,215	7,273,338
Other British possessions	870,128	914,452	704,537	507,010	527,370	3,523,497
" Foreign countries	1,437,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,390,440	1,451,764	7,016,276
Total	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909	405,384,877

Increase in exports.

279. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1887 showing an increase over that ended 1872 of 32 per cent. The bulk of the exports have always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the following figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 28 per cent., those to the United States have decreased 21 per cent. The proportions to other countries have not varied very much, with the exception of exports to the West Indies, which have considerably declined.

Proportions of exports to principal countries to total exports, 1868-1887.

280. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries to the total exports, during each period of 5 years, are given below.

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1887.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.
Great Britain	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62
United States	51·50	41·31	41·76	44·11
France	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54
Germany	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30
Other European countries	0·68	0·82	0·99	0·88
British West Indies	3·23	2·88	2·41	1·83
Other "	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33
Newfoundland	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79
Other British possessions	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87
" Foreign countries	1·31	1·72	1·36	1·73
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Imports & exports of British Possessions, 1888.

281. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1888, together with the amount per head in each case. The figures

have all been taken from official sources and the calculations made in this office :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888.

Country.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
United Kingdom	1,886,493,949	49·61	1,449,708,149	38·12
India	388,508,277	1·85	448,454,958	2·13
Straits Settlement	107,207,059	199·64	90,067,103	167·72
Ceylon	20,174,859	7·07	13,576,238	4·76
Mauritius	12,948,715	35·06	16,088,782	43·56
Natal	14,066,944	29·22	6,900,306	14·33
Cape of Good Hope	34,134,094	23·89	43,626,985	30·53
St. Helena	183,016	35·99	20,259	3·98
Lagos	2,151,373	21·51	2,473,425	24·73
Gold Coast	2,102,944	1·49	1,857,212	1·33
Sierra Leone	1,217,381	16·23	1,650,009	22·00
Gambia	501,592	35·44	575,182	40·64
Canada	110,894,630	22·30	90,203,000	18·14
Newfoundland	7,605,476	38·54	6,677,568	33·84
Bermudas	1,459,951	93·98	484,963	31·22
Honduras	1,004,723	36·60	1,036,697	37·76
British Guiana	7,718,805	27·72	9,853,700	35·38
Bahamas	926,638	19·30	591,446	12·32
Turk's Island	137,571	28·71	126,664	26·51
Jamaica	8,251,944	13·45	8,899,138	14·51
Windward Islands	7,155,995	21·02	7,527,818	22·11
Leeward "	1,971,958	16·27	2,480,189	20·47
Trinidad	9,459,773	49·00	10,379,437	54·75
New South Wales	101,643,043	93·61	101,517,280	93·50
Victoria	116,664,385	106·94	67,421,646	61·80
South Australia	26,346,371	82·77	33,989,276	106·78
Western "	3,826,417	90·80	3,311,007	78·57
Queensland	32,347,458	83·48	29,814,961	76·94
Tasmania	7,838,565	53·64	6,491,476	44·42
New Zealand	28,917,247	47·61	37,800,982	62·23
Fiji	891,680	7·11	1,834,626	14·62
Falkland Islands	262,838	139·06	431,882	228·51
Total	2,945,015,671	11·08	2,495,872,334	9·39

Trade of Canada and other colonies compared.

282. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India and New South Wales the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any other British Colony ; but in proportion to population the external trade of the Australasian Colonies is far in advance of that of any other British possession. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is now included in the exports

of the Cape of Good Hope, which will account for the large figures.

Value of total trade of British possessions

283. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions was $5,440,888,005, as compared with $5,122,737,727 in 1887, being an increase of $318,150,278; in 1887 there was an increase of $258,332,689 as compared with 1886. The total imports exceeded the total exports by $449,143,337; the excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to $436,785,800, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of imports of $12,357,537.

Excess of imports & exports respectively in British possessions.

284. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1888:—

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom.	Bermudas.
Straits Settlements.	Bahamas.
Ceylon.	New South Wales.
Natal.	Victoria.
St. Helena.	Western Australia.
Gold Coast.	Queensland.
Canada.	Tasmania.
Newfoundland.	Turk's Island.

Exports exceeded Imports in

India.	Jamaica.
Mauritius.	Trinidad.
Lagos.	Windward Islands.
Cape of Good Hope.	Leeward Islands.
Sierra Leone.	South Australia.
Gambia.	New Zealand.
Honduras.	Fiji.
British Guiana.	Falkland Islands.

Imports & exports of foreign countries.

285. The total value and the value per head of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest available years are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	*Imports.	Amount per Head.	*Exports.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
Russian Empire	1886	304,496,528	2 92	394,194,110	3 78
Norway	1885	37,642,920	19 21	26,941,364	13 75
Sweden	1887	94,452,760	20 02	68,408,645	14 50
Denmark	1887	58,781,508	27 88	46,318,504	21 97
German Empire	1886	942,744,112	20 12	701,029,410	14 96
Netherlands	1887	453,627,340	103 31	361,982,615	82 44
Belgium	1886	283,650,000	47 99	267,841,340	45 32
France	1887	846,872,600	22 15	660,046,000	17 27
Portugal	1885	37,749,380	8 01	24,026,390	5 10
Spain	1885	111,737,910	6 48	126,177,140	7 32
Italy	1887	515,368,950	17 21	267,680,450	8 93
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1887	277,438,950	6 99	332,268,845	8 38
Roumania	1886	59,640,000	10 84	36,948,000	6 71
Greece	1886	21,150,345	10 68	23,692,160	11 96
Turkey	1885	87,272,845	3 42	58,272,475	2 28
Servia	1887	10,218,885	5 27	8,125,815	4 19
Switzerland	1887	197,630,185	67 20	156,494,845	53 21
Asia—					
China	1884	142,153,500	0 37	125,462,940	0 32
Japan	1886	32,660,390	0 85	40,729,910	1 06
Africa—					
Egypt	1886	40,250,000	5 90	51,946,750	7 62
America—					
Chili	1887	52,888,846	20 92	68,061,093	26 93
Uruguay	1886	25,275,349	42 37	25,253,600	42 34
Argentine Republic	1886	117,123,120	34 09	77,418,641	22 53
Mexico	1886	40,285,360	3 85	51,982,290	4 97
United States	1889	774,094,725	12 00	839,042,908	13 00
Brazil	1885	103,691,240	8 02	115,143,260	8 91
Peru	1884	10,563,448	3 91	7,458,328	2 76

*Including Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.

Value of trade per head in various countries.

286. In proportion to population the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Belgium and Uruguay; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the *per capita* value of the trade in the Australasian Colonies is higher than elsewhere. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Greece, Japan, Egypt, Chili, Mexico and Brazil.

Aggregate trade of principal countries.

287. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany and France taking second and third

places; and the following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the largest trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures, principally for 1889 :—

United Kingdom	$3,602,513,811
Germany	2,422,928,400
France	1,846,413,000
United States	1,613,137,633
Netherlands	963,040,150
India	590,885,785
Italy	429,992,741

Trade of United States with British possessions

288. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States: in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent. and in 1888 52·38 per cent.; in the latter year 8·60 per cent. went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 60·98 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 24·58 per cent. from the United Kingdom in 1888 as compared with 39·17 per cent. in 1860, and 11·08 per cent. from other British possessions as compared with 10·84 per cent. in 1860, so that while the imports from other British possessions have slightly increased, the imports from the United Kingdom show a decrease of 14·59 per cent. since 1860.

Imports into British possessions, 1887 and 1888.

289. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British possessions during the years 1887 and 1888, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively.

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1887 AND 1888.

Colony.	1887.			
	Imports from			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
India	256,334,813	1 22	98,107,780	0 47
Straits Settlement	19,274,755	35 89	104,579,591	194 75
Ceylon	4,933,062	1 73	14,451,085	5 07
Mauritius	3,052,831	8 29	8,456,734	22 97
Natal	9,022,664	18 91	1,995,079	4 18
Cape of Good Hope	24,393,670	17 72	3,694,505	2 68
St. Helena	105,042	20 66	58,906	11 58
Lagos	1,286,138	12 86	735,197	7 35
Gold Coast	1,300,257	0 92	421,156	0 30
Sierra Leone	1,205,785	19 92	293,338	4 84
Gambia	152,005	10 74	241,221	17 05
Canada	45,167,040	9 27	67,725,196	13 89
Newfoundland	1,613,008	8 17	3,861,895	19 57
Bermudas	349,834	22 79	939,446	61 21
Honduras	358,338	13 05	465,258	16 95
British Guiana	4,459,891	16 10	3,342,227	12 06
Bahamas	144,389	3 01	777,629	16 20
Turk's Island	16,693	3 49	113,374	23 73
Jamaica	3,648,652	6 04	2,786,716	4 62
Windward Islands	2,657,214	8 04	3,887,571	11 77
Leeward Islands	904,076	7 46	1,062,481	8 77
Trinidad	3,657,349	19 94	5,680,179	30 96
New South Wales	38,926,364	37 32	52,597,317	50 42
Victoria	40,344,891	38 94	52,229,578	50 41
South Australia	9,531,055	30 02	15,270,904	48 11
Western Australia	1,309,284	31 40	1,933,595	46 37
Queensland	11,177,774	30 46	17,154,065	46 75
Tasmania	2,119,711	14 87	5,651,465	39 67
New Zealand	20,311,019	33 66	10,083,821	16 71
Falkland Islands	284,248	154 23	40,773	22 12
Total	508,041,852	2 23	478,638,082	2 10

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1887 AND 1888.

Colony.	1888. Imports from Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
India	276,795,239	1 32	111,713,038	0 53
Straits Settlement	18,121,014	33 74	89,086,045	165 90
Ceylon	5,694,316	2 00	14,480,543	5 07
Natal	11,778,253	24 47	2,288,691	4 75
Cape of Good Hope	29,317,121	20 52	4,816,973	3 37
St. Helena	108,668	21 37	74,348	14 62
Lagos	1,418,939	14 18	732,434	7 33
Gold Coast	1,521,155	1 08	581,789	0 41
Sierra Leone	927,241	12 36	290,140	3 87
Gambia	258,999	18 30	242,593	17 14
Canada	39,433,617	7 93	71,461,013	14 37
Newfoundland	3,310,482	16 77	4,294,994	21 77
Bermudas	403,860	26 00	1,056,091	67 98
Honduras	465,102	16 94	539,621	19 66
British Guiana	4,468,160	16 04	3,250,645	11 68
Bahamas	193,629	4 03	733,009	15 27
Turk's Island	15,573	3 26	121,998	25 45
Jamaica	5,294,315	8 63	2,957,629	4 82
Windward Islands	3,138,051	9 22	4,017,944	11 80
Leeward Islands	896,153	7 39	1,075,805	8 88
Trinidad	3,866,211	20 39	5,593,562	29 51
New South Wales	44,836,508	41 29	56,806,535	52 32
Victoria	52,811,445	48 41	63,852,940	58 53
South Australia	11,567,050	36 34	14,779,321	46 43
Western Australia	1,770,902	42 03	2,055,515	48 77
Queensland	15,190,064	39 20	17,157,394	44 28
Tasmania	2,362,236	16 16	5,476,329	37 48
New Zealand	18,131,370	29 85	10,785,877	17 76
Falkland Islands	237,810	125 82	25,028	13 24
Total	554,333,483	2 44	490,347,844	2 15

Imports into British possessions from Great Britain & foreign countries compared.

290. The total amount imported from Great Britain in 1888 was $46,291,631 more than in 1887, and the proportion to the total imports was decidedly higher, being 53·06 per cent., as compared with 51·49 per cent in the preceding year. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz.: in 1884, $72,371,510; in 1885, $74,073,065; in 1886, $36,833,675; in 1887, $29,403,770; and in 1888, $63,985,639, showing

a very considerable increase over the last two years. The imports from Great Britain exceeded those from other countries in twelve colonies, and the largest importers were India, Victoria, New South Wales, Canada and Cape of Good Hope, in the order named. The Straits Settlements only imported $18,121,014 from Great Britain and $89,086,045 from other countries.

291. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures :— Proportion of imports from British possessions into Great Britain to total imports.

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	22·03 per cent.
1875	22·57 "
1880	22·50 "
1884	24·46 "
1885	22·75 "
1886	23·40 "
1887	23·13 "
1888	22·42 "

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total Colonial exports has steadily decreased during the same period. In 1888, however, there was a slight increase, the proportion being higher than in any year since 1884. Similar proportion of exports to total colonial exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	50·45 per cent.
1875	49·47 "
1880	46·46 "
1884	43·33 "
1885	42·84 "
1886	41·54 "
1887	41·80 "
1888	43·14 "

292. In 1888 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were $104,773,840 and to British possessions $444,934,309, being a slightly higher proportion than in the preceding year, as the following figures show :— Proportion of exports of the United Kingdom to British possessions to total exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	19·59 per cent.
1875	27·22 "
1880	28·46 "
1884	29·83 "
1885	31·47 "
1886	30·55 "
1887	29·22 "
1888	30·69 "

Proportion of trade with the United Kingdom to total trade of British possessions

293. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871; and, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. There was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent. in the proportion in 1888 :—

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	51·41 per cent.
1875	52·33 "
1880	49·36 "
1884	46·72 "
1885	48·44 "
1886	45·31 "
1887	44·14 "
1888	47·76 "

Distribution of trade of United Kingdom, 1840-1888.

294. The following table, taken, with the exception of the figures for 1888, which have been added in this office, from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the Colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries :—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1888.

Trade with	Millions £.					Percentage.				
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1888.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1888.
Colonies	34	89	161	170	178	30	24	24	27	26
United States	23	68	95	118	120	20	18	15	18	17
France	6	31	74	59	62	6	8	11	9	9
Germany	5	34	56	50	54	5	9	8	8	8
Various	45	153	270	245	270	39	41	42	38	40
Total	113	375	656	642	684	100	100	100	100	100

Imports & exports at each port in the Dominion, 1889.

295. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1889 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1889.

Ports.	1889.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario.	$	$	$
Amherstburg	135,270	100,151	10,639
Belleville	795,037	355,392	60,907
Berlin	92,817	443,736	61,305
Brantford	208,845	734,619	107,388
Brighton	41,173	15,859	1,078
Brockville	645,137	486,491	79,476
Chatham	667,762	166,327	27,314
Clifton	1,266,562	1,256,789	229,629
Cobourg	246,320	217,797	20,623
Colborne	40,957	18,083	4,903
Collingwood	528,092	203,831	37,386
Cornwall	67,256	766,293	19,674
Cramahe	89,502	12,461	709
Darlington	222,205	83,498	8,871
Deseronto	489,640	44,836	7,831
Dover	267,719	119,279	14,128
Dundas	37,882	208,304	18,267
Dunnville	51,631	27,241	4,767
Fort Erie	2,693,604	577,234	114,338
Galt	113,459	288,893	36,540
Gananoque	60,279	164,650	27,465
Goderich	122,588	52,485	10,473
Guelph	454,000	576,139	70,058
Hamilton	651,338	4,270,742	727,623
Hope	874,721	198,351	26,179
Kincardine	770,490	58,687	6,215
Kingston	756,434	1,358,331	178,706
Kingsville	53,122	24,242	4,094
Lindsay	285,708	48,491	9,420
London	415,630	2,465,792	547,076
Morrisburg	211,607	50,009	7,856
Napanee	152,876	67,176	4,429
Niagara	4,368	22,913	1,963
Oakville	171,313	89,757	3,698
Oshawa	171,025	132,558	20,325
Ottawa	3,562,518	1,984,928	348,083
Owen Sound	80,116	155,471	15,131
Paris	90,601	119,377	15,781
Penetanguishene	102,748	229,482	30,971
Peterboro'	316,730	272,516	44,106
Picton	393,973	59,229	10,080
Prescott	201,874	404,871	83,527
Port Arthur	603,570	408,722	50,764

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1889—*Continued.*

Ports.	1889.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
St. Catharines	187,537	930,378	83,413
St. Thomas	124,804	348,440	68,263
Sarnia	548,125	543,515	81,498
Saugeen	10,253	83,378	610
Sault Ste. Marie	598,479	324,463	86,996
Stratford	611,495	374,678	59,023
Toronto	3,282,911	19,352,874	3,997,614
Trenton	669,697	71,183	10,316
Wallaceburg	459,315	21,982	5,272
Whitby	289,033	91,216	5,994
Windsor	768,395	1,175,514	201,371
Woodstock	869,254	441,253	78,731
Total	27,627,797	43,100,907	7,788,895
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	2,708,901	.....	.....
Total	30,336,698	43,100,907	7,788,895
Quebec.			
Clarenceville	13,682	3,501	636
Coaticook	1,028,720	233,985	30,232
Dundee	40,421	9,135	1,228
Frelighsburg	4,428	7,269	535
Gaspé	221,424	25,980	2,579
Hemmingford	52,485	21,952	1,319
Lacolle	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen Islands	15,091	1,021	276
Montreal	26,526,742	41,764,168	9,265,406
New Carlisle	275,656	73,577	7,656
Percé	72,518	19,413	3,472
Patton	53,832	13,769	5,227
Quebec	5,757,835	3,815,151	865,492
Rimouski	92,994	28,715	6,918
Russeltown	21,333	10,367	1,302
St. Armand	159,259	33,681	3,518
St. Hyacinthe	25,507	309,348	25,057
St. John's	674,451	1,278,734	32,834
Sherbrooke	605,116	975,692	89,856
Sorel	98,080	34,187	6,364
Stanstead	246,470	87,271	21,495
Sutton	698,164	397,441	9,790
Three Rivers	177,646	128,118	26,815
Total	36,861,854	49,272,475	10,408,007
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	361,751	.....	.....
Total	37,223,605	49,272,475	10,408,007

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1889—*Continued.*

Ports.	1889.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Nova Scotia.	$	$	$
Amherst	192,213	165,700	47,128
Annapolis	169,579	79,306	14,606
Antigonish	54,539	58,952	13,561
Arichat	34,805	15,200	2,548
Baddeck	45,763	10,916	1,163
Barrington	37,470	13,936	2,011
Bridgetown	6,025	11,910	2,427
Digby	134,171	57,281	10,158
Guysborough	61,982	8,944	1,877
Halifax	4,772,065	6,938,342	1,836,050
Kentville (Cornwallis)	100,983	66,259	13,426
Liverpool	95,757	47,287	7,885
Lockeport	280,943	38,176	3,523
Londonderry	10,326	8,003	1,761
Lunenburg	856,542	289,475	22,542
Margaretsville	4,505	3,907	456
North Sydney	95,101	87,459	29,979
Parrsboro'	238,396	15,356	3,702
Pictou	167,774	419,124	84,954
Port Hawkesbury	113,123	38,412	11,714
Port Hood	6,882	605	320
Port Medway	73,084	946	87
Shelburne	36,050	19,478	3,354
Sydney	168,133	42,695	10,562
Truro	2,116	355,022	92,137
Weymouth	154,546	72,686	14,724
Windsor	149,251	190,665	14,541
Yarmouth	770,157	644,055	95,521
Total	8,832,281	9,700,097	2,342,717
New Brunswick.			
Bathurst	191,570	20,751	6,281
Campo Bello (Welchpool)			
Caraquet	27,769	4,878	658
Chatham	629,426	112,886	11,744
Dalhousie	230,651	23,575	7,492
Dorchester	24,666	6,875	1,388
Fredericton	139,015	371,711	47,956
Hillsborough			
Moncton	283,195	581,574	361,005
Newcastle	365,833	57,863	11,238
Richibucto	164,071	6,369	2,418
Sackville	84,126	35,497	7,807
Shippegan	24,142	3,286	615
St. Andrew's	262,366	86,204	27,365
St. George			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1889—*Concluded.*

Ports.	1889.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
New Brunswick—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
St. John	3,984,638	4,371,256	938,832
St. Stephen	142,234	645,824	58,968
Woodstock	147,196	90,725	26,138
Total	6,700,898	6,419,274	1,509,905
Manitoba.			
Emerson	83,883	307,645	41,126
Winnipeg	698,723	1,883,438	508,332
Total	782,606	2,191,083	549,458
British Columbia.			
Nanaimo	1,851,419	301,016	60,446
New Westminster	36,394	155,549	31,300
Vancouver	518,562	443,759	93,805
Victoria	1,927,931	2,862,803	789,165
Total	4,334,306	3,763,127	974,716
Prince Edward Island.			
Charlottetown	709,139	549,003	166,859
Summerside	269,634	100,210	19,415
Total	978,773	649,213	186,274
North-West Territories.			
Fort McLeod	.....	113,989	21,592
Fort Walsh	.....	.....	.....
Wood Mountain	.....	14,766	2,956
Total	.....	128,755	24,548

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer of Post office to Colonial government.

296. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic.(1851), chap. 66, the management of the Postal systems in the Colonies of British North America was transferred to the various Provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each Province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

Post Office Act, 1868.

297. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic.(1868),chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

Postal agreement with United States.

298. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to International correspondence.

Formation of Postal Union.

299. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates. At a meeting, held in Paris, in May, 1878, the regulations were

revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.

Admission of Canada into Postal Union.

300. At this meeting Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

Third meeting of Postal Union.

301. The third Congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British Post Office. No material change was made in the Convention of 1879.

Countries compris'ng the Union.

302. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and possessions, except the Australasian Colonies and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

New Postal agreement with the United States.

303. A new agreement between the United States and Canada was signed at Washington on 12th January, 1888, to come into effect on the following 1st March and to supersede the agreement of February, 1875. The principal change in the agreement was the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of Customs with respect to articles liable for duty. All the principal provisions of the agreement of 1875 were retained.

Number of letters, &c., 1868-1889.

304. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1889:—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1889.

Year Ended 30th June,	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5·37
1869	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
1870	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1871	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7·69
1872	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8·47
1873	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9·43
1874	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10·28
1875	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10·81
1876	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·08
1882	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·68
1883	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	13·90
1884	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·35
1885	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	14·57
1886	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	14·81
1887	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	15·24
1888	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	16·13
1889	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	18·25

* Including post cards.

Increase in number of letters, &c.

305. During the past year 167 new offices were opened, and the total number of post offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,200. The increase in the number of letters sent, as compared with 1888, was, in registered letters, 69,000; and in total letters of all kinds, 12,468,000, which was the largest increase in any one year since Confederation, being a total increase of letters posted of 6,568,000, more than the increase of 1888 over 1887, which was 5,900,000. The total number of letters sent in 1888 was 74,568,000 more than was sent in the first year of Confederation, being over four times as many. The number of letters sent per head of estimated population

was, according to the above figures, a little over 18. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 19,355,000, the increase over 1888 being 2,769,000, as compared with an increase of 230,000 in 1888 over 1887. There was an increase of 372,000 in the number of free letters sent.

Number of newspapers, &c., 1868-1889.

306. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c., 1868 TO 1889.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868.....	18,860,000	....	.....	24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869.....	18,700,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870.....	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871.....	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872.....	24,400,000	.....	.....	95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873.....	25,480,000	.....	.....	112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874.....	29,000,000	....	.....	102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875.....	31,300,000	....	....	131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876.....	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
1877.....	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878.....	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·66
1882.....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·19
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	13·80
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·48
1885.....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	14·84
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·03
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	17·45
1888.....	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	17·17
1889.....	12,269,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	17·30

Postal rates on newspapers.

307. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or other-

wise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1888, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and there can hardly be any doubt that they are in reality much below the mark. There was, again, a considerable decrease in the number of books, circulars, &c., carried in 1889, as compared with the previous year, amounting to 75,700. The decrease in 1888 was 2,190,000. There was also a further decrease in the number of parcels sent of 244,500.

Proportion of post offices to area of Provinces.

308. In proportion to area the post offices are distributed as follows :—

Prince Edward Island	1	post office to	7	sq. miles.
Nova Scotia	1	"	15	"
New Brunswick	1	"	25	"
Ontario	1	"	61	"
Quebec	1	"	132	"
Manitoba	1	"	175	"
British Columbia	1	"	2,370	"
The Territories	1	"	5,361	"

Number of letters, &c, by Provinces, 1885-1889.

309. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several Provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, are given on the following page :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1885 TO 1889.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario	1885	2,762	1,820,000	2,100,000	37,500,000	9,000,000	18·18
	1886	2,835	2,000,000	2,400,000	39,000,000	10,089,000	18·61
	1887	2,891	2,100,000	2,300,000	41,000,000	11,000,000	19·25
	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	20·11
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	22·70
Quebec	1885	1,289	660,000	420,000	16,000,000	2,700,000	11·17
	1886	1,320	780,000	400,000	16,700,000	2,900,000	11·52
	1887	1,372	810,000	360,000	17,000,000	3,100,000	11·59
	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12·33
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15·00
Nova Scotia	1885	1,255	155,000	140,000	5,300,000	850,000	11·37
	1886	1,300	160,000	150,000	5,400,000	900,000	11·44
	1887	1,345	164,000	140,000	5,600,000	950,000	11·70
	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	12·78
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	13·68
N. Brunswick	1885	997	115,000	100,000	4,000,000	700,000	11·89
	1886	1,019	120,000	120,000	4,000,000	700,000	11·78
	1887	1,048	123,000	110,000	4,150,000	740,000	12·10
	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	13·72
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	14·80
P. E. Island	1885	280	30,000	20,000	800,000	90,000	6·92
	1886	292	30,000	20,000	800,000	100,000	6·82
	1887	298	31,000	20,000	850,000	106,000	7·14
	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	8·70
	1889	315	37,000	29,000	1,114,000	143,000	9·11
B. Columbia	1885	97	50,000	70,000	1,000,000	60,000	12·33
	1886	105	60,000	80,000	1,300,000	70,000	12·60
	1887	117	68,000	80,000	1,500,000	80,000	12·65
	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	13·94
	1889	144	65,000	76,000	2,126,000	131,000	13·57
Manitoba, Keewatin & North-West Territories	1885	404	230,000	110,000	3,700,000	400,000	19·21
	1886	424	250,000	140,000	3,800,000	350,000	21·42
	1887	463	264,000	150,000	4,200,000	380,000	19·05
	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	18·93
	1889	501	295,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	20·20

Number of letters estimated.

310. The number of letters per head increased in each Province, with the exception of British Columbia, in which

Province there was a fractional decrease. The figures for each Province are only estimated on averages, and therefore can only be considered as approximate. As a general rule they may be taken as being under the mark, the figures for British Columbia in 1889 being an instance, it being probable, in view of the progress and development of the Province, that the increase in the number of letters was larger than that stated above. There was the large increase of 3 letters per head in Quebec, which places it third in the list, instead of, as in former years, last but one. Ontario, Manitoba and the Territorie shave the largest correspondence.

311. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :— Postal revenue and expenditure, 1868-1889.

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head.	
				Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 50	0 59
1884	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 51	0 64
1885	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 51	0 66
1886	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 51	0 70
1887	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 53	0 71
1888	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 55	0 71
1889	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 58	0 73

Reasons for excess of expenditure.

312. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-two years, but the excess of expenditure appears to be on the decrease, having been $20,441 less than in 1888, and $93,028 less than in 1887. The revenue only showed a small increase of $27,621. Owing to a change of system in keeping accounts, it is difficult to be quite sure whether the receipts have actually fallen off or whether the diminution is consequent on a forestalling of part of the revenue last year under the new system which, under the old, would have come into the accounts for 1889. Some items of expenditure also, amounting to about $120,000, properly belonged to previous years. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-West Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required and will for some years require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it is from time to time necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the revenue derived therefrom. The Postal Service, however, is managed on sound economical principles, and the importance of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized, that exception is seldom if ever taken to these deficits, it being well understood that as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier Provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

Number of stamps issued.

313. The number of stamps issued to Postmasters during the year was 137,689,300, as compared with 125,411,050 in 1888, an increase of 12,278,250, and almost the whole postal revenue

is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1889 having been $2,973,507.

Postal operations, 1868-1889 compared.

314. The following comparative statement shows, not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense :—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1889.

Year	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					$			$ cts.
1868....	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1889....	7,838	993	56,835	25,756,678	1,789,670	112,023,000	87,832,256	0 73

Cost of transmission, 1868 and 1889.

315. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{1}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1889 the conveyance of mails over 25,756,678 miles cost $6\frac{3}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 199,855,256 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{8}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum not far from $100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Free delivery of letters, &c.

316. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1889 was: letters, 29,510,312, and newspapers, 10,714,860. The number of carriers employed was 279. There was a decrease in the number of letters of 735,436, and of newspapers of 353,600, owing probably to the increase in the postage on drop letters.

Postal revenue and expenditure by Provinces, 1885-1889.

317. The next table gives the Postal Revenue and Expenditure in each Province since 1885 :—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1885 TO 1889.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head. Revenue.	Amount per Head. Expenditure.
		$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1885	1,345,007	1,483,092	138,085	0 65	0 71
	1886	1,393,600	1,590,453	196,853	0 66	0 76
	1887	1,470,045	1,632,283	162,238	0 69	0 77
	1888	1,563,673	1,665,511	101,838	0 72	0 77
	1889	1,639,494	1,735,649	96,155	0 75	0 78
Quebec	1885	512,513	698,072	185,559	0 36	0 48
	1886	534,046	750,496	216,450	0 37	0 52
	1887	555,824	753,067	197,243	0 37	0 51
	1888	597,279	767,068	169,789	0 40	0 52
	1889	631,462	816,066	184,604	0 42	0 54
Nova Scotia	1885	188,751	292,668	103,917	0 40	0 62
	1886	190,383	306,704	116,321	0 40	0 65
	1887	197,450	306,861	109,411	0 41	0 64
	1888	216,979	317,828	100,849	0 45	0 65
	1889	238,355	349,395	111,040	0 48	0 71
New Brunswick	1885	143,837	258,814	114,977	0 43	0 76
	1886	137,260	275,384	138,124	0 40	0 81
	1887	142,343	280,110	137,767	0 41	0 81
	1888	152,262	275,263	123,001	0 44	0 79
	1889	161,488	302,850	141,362	0 46	0 86
Prince Edward land	1885	29,648	54,926	25,278	0 26	0 47
	1886	29,000	77,537	48,536	0 25	0 66
	1887	31,391	50,682	19,291	0 26	0 42
	1888	34,215	48,876	14,661	0 28	0 40
	1889	34,204	61,957	27,753	0 28	0 50
British Columbia	1885	42,248	85,964	43,716	0 47	0 96
	1886	46,174	108,530	62,356	0 44	1 05
	1887	54,545	148,542	93,997	0 46	1 25
	1888	68,802	164,544	95,742	0 50	1 21
	1889	83,074	179,452	96,378	0 53	1 14
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories	1885	138,055	224,343	86,288	0 72	1 16
	1886	138,913	271,321	132,408	0 78	1 48
	1887	151,658	286,555	134,897	0 69	1 30
	1888	170,209	294,306	124,097	0 71	1 23
	1889	196,146	300,670	104,524	0 76	1 16

Increase & rease in us ices.

318. It appears that 55 per cent. of the total revenue was derived from the Province of Ontario, and 46 per cent. of the

expenditure was paid out in that Province, being slightly smaller proportions than in preceding years. There was an increase of revenue in every Province with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where there was a decrease of $11, but there was also a considerable increase in excess of expenditure over revenue, except in Ontario, and Manitoba and the North-West Territories. In the latter districts, in proportion to population both revenue and expenditure were greater than elsewhere. At the present rate of progress it is probable that the revenue in Ontario will soon exceed the expenditure, and the postal system in that Province become self-sustaining.

319. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879 :— Number of registered letters, 1868-1889.

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1889.

Year.	Estimated Number of Registered Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How Disposed of.			
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value.
1868	704,700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	805,000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	1,000,000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	1,100,000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	1,562,000	0·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
1880	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
1881	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
1882	2,450,000	0·55	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
1883	2,650,000	0·59	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
1884	3,000,000	0·65	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
1885	3,060,000	0·65	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
1886	3,400,000	0·71	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
1887	3,560,000	0·73	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
1888	3,580,000	0·72	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821
1889	3,649,000	0·72	243	23,091	*	20,933	847	1,311

*Included in letters returned to writers or offices of origin.

Particulars of registered letters miscarried

320. Out of 3,649,000 registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1889, only 243 containing money failed altogether to reach their destination. The contents of 62 were made good by the officials held responsible for the loss, 47 were accidentally destroyed in transit, 66 were stolen, in 32 the contents were said to be missing, and 21 were contained in mails which were said never to have arrived. The increase in the total number sent, as compared with 1888, was 69,000, and the number that miscarried increased by 46. One letter in every 15,016 letters registered miscarried, a much larger proportion than in 1888, when it was one in 18,172 letters.

Number of letters send to Dead Letter Office 1868-1889.

321. The numbers of letters and other articles sent to the Dead Letter Office in each year, since Confederation, are given below :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1889.

Year.	Total Number	How Disposed of.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of Delivery, contained no Value, Destroyed	Returned to Printed Address.	Returned to Government Department.
1868	312,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	307,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	324,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	335,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	389,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	426,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	508,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	572,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	587,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	563,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	630,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	11,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405,392	33,509	11,386

322. There was a decrease of 23,631 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the Dead Letter Office, which, as the total number of letters had largely increased, may be considered satisfactory. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value received at the office during the year was 27,790, and their contents were valued at $361,203. Of the total number of dead letters 109,179 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries. Value of contents of dead letters.

323. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1868, to 30th June, 1889. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase :— Operations of the money order system, 1868-1889.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			$	$	$
1868	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
1872	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
1875	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
1878	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
1880	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
1882	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
1883	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
1885	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
1886	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
1887	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
1888	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
1889	993	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*

* No returns available.

Decease in average amount of orders.

324. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 42,845, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of 349,302, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was $37.18; in 1885, $20.79; in 1886, $19.32; in 1887, $17.96; in 1888, $17.30, and in 1889, $16.72. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses and banking facilities increase for the business and wealthier classes, the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts; and the large increase in the volume of business done may be taken as an indication of the improved condition of the people.

Number of money order offices by Provinces.

325. The number of money order offices in operation increased by 11. They are distributed among the Provinces in the following order:—

Ontario	524	British Columbia	26
Quebec	160	Manitoba	23
Nova Scotia	136	The Territories	20
New Brunswick	94	Prince Edward Island	10

Revenue.

326. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to $95,147, but under the new system of keeping the accounts, no details of expenditure are available.

Orders payable in Canada & elsewhere.

327. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, $8,692,419 were payable in Canada and $2,573,501 were payable in other countries, being an increase in each case of $171,643 and 177,659, respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries $2,573,501 were sent out of the country and $1,756,945 came in.

Money order business with other countries, 1868-1889.

328. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1867 TO 1889.

Year.	†United Kingdom.		United States.		Newfoundland.		Other Countries.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	389,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
1869	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
1872	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
1873	665,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1874	661,501	171,487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
1875	572,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
1877	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
1878	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1879	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
1880	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
1882	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
1883	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
1886	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
1887	837,146	304,115	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,051
1888	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761
1889	1,033,331	364,657	1,391,743	1,261,103	24,055	63,814	124,372	67,370

† Including all those British Possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.

From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by $5,746,123; during the same period, however, the amount sent to the States has only exceeded the amount received by $260,195, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the Island by $300,198.

Excess of money sent from Canada over amount received.

329. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received, and this may be taken as showing that immigrants settling in Canada soon improve their circumstances, and are able to send money to their friends at home, instead of having to apply to them for help.

Ocean mail service.

330. The sum of $126,533 was paid as a subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan Line) for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1889, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. This mail service has been performed by this company continuously since May, 1856, until the close of 1885, since which time the "Vancouver" and "Oregon," of the Dominion Steamship Company, have assisted in the service, about one passage in three being made by one of these vessels. In the first year of service, viz., 1856, the average passage westward was 12 days 20½ hours, and eastward 11 days 2 hours. The total amounts paid through the Post Office Department for ocean and inland navigation mail service was $198,794.

Proposed fast Atlantic and Pacific Ocean services.

331. The Imperial Government having decided to grant a subsidy of $300,000 (£60,000) per annum towards a line of steamships between British Columbia and China and Japan, and the contract with the Allan Line for the conveyance of mails between this country and Great Britain having expired, the Government propose to provide an additional subsidy for the improvement of the Atlantic Mail Service, and will also subsidize the line from British Columbia, so that a fast line of travel may be established in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway between Great Britain, the East and the Australasian Colonies. Negotiations have been in progress for some time with reference to the Atlantic fast service, but no satisfactory agreement has yet been come to with any company. In the meantime the service is performed as usual by the Allan Line.

832. The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 and in 1888-89 will be interesting for comparison :— Comparison of passages, 1867 and 1889.

WINTER SEASON.

Year.	Average Passage to Liverpool.	Number of Passengers.	Barrel Bulk.	Average Passage to Portland.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.
	d. h. m.			d. h. m.		
1867-68	10 12 44	1,026	169,375	12 12 0	4,399	16,095
				To Halifax.		
1888-89	8 23 30	1,517	*	9 16 30	6,433	43,883
SUMMER SEASON.						
				To Quebec.		
1868	9 20 34	5,044	241,877	10 15 57	14,073	28,398
1889	8 20 14	5,569	693,880	9 3 24	13,119	53,457

*The bulk of cargo was loaded at Portland and Baltimore.

333. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool in 1868 was made in 8 days 14 hours 15 minutes, and in 1889 in 7 days 18 hours 50 minutes. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7 days 18 hours 25 minutes, but the average of the eastward voyages was the highest during the season. Fastest passages.

334. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources and the calculations have been made in this office. Attention is again called to the extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian Colonies. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in proportion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, but it does not seem likely that it should to such an extent exceed and be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or it may be by a more perfect system than in use Number of letters sent in various countries.

elsewhere. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Sent.	Number per Head.
New Zealand	1887		39,377,774	65·26
Western Australia	1887		2,253,814	54·05
Great Britain	1888	17,587	1,701,000,000	45·36
New South Wales	1887		44,845,900	43·00
South Australia	1887	585	15,181,309	47·82
Victoria	1887	1,527	41,287,972	39·85
United States	1888	58,999	2,141,000,000	35·68
Switzerland	1887	816	99,532,510	33·85
Queensland	1887	716	11,586,807	31·57
Tasmania	1887	258	4,549,899	31·30
German Empire	1887	19,476	1,174,354,610	25·06
Belgium	1886	816	131,436,941	22·24
Sweden	1885	2,103	96,280,592	20·41
Netherlands	1887	1,235	90,072,915	20·51
France	1886	6,800	693,162,187	18·14
Canada	1889	7,838	92,668,000	18·25
Chili	1886	484	35,308,210	13·97
Austria-Hungary	1887	8,640	591,020,000	14·91
Norway	1886	1,217	20,776,622	10·60
Spain	1884	3,069	118,394,708	6·87
Italy	1886	4,004	203,635,675	6·80
Argentine Republic	1886		23,174,481	6·75
Uruguay	1887		5,048,696	8·46
Cape of Good Hope	1887		7,435,968	5·40
Portugal	1887	1,027	23,275,991	4·94
Greece	1886	243	7,502,200	3·79
Denmark	1886	763	39,625,976	18·79
Roumania	1886	197	17,039,538	3·09
Japan	1887	4,800	109,646,258	2·87
Servia	1886	96	4,757,533	2·45
Brazil	1885	1,983	24,724,142	1·91
Egypt	1887	171	12,916,000	1·86
Russia	1887	5,280	189,700,000	1·82
India	1887	16,483	230,632,382	1·09
Persia	1885	73	1,370,885	0·18
Turkey	1883	1,150	2,578,030	0·07

PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

Government telegraph lines.

335. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public

interests required that there should be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-West Territories.

Situation of lines.

336. There were 1,394 miles of land lines and 174 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coasts, 903 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 294 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coasts are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory.

Particulars of Government telegraph lines.

337. The following table gives the length of the various lines operated by Government on 30th June, 1889:—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA, OWNED AND OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

Government Telegraph Lines.	Distance in Miles.		Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		
	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidized line)—			
Port aux Basques to Cape Ray	14	.....	14
Nova Scotia—			
Sydney to Meat Cove	127⅜	½	214
Low Point to Lingan	5	.....	
Barrington to Cape Sable Island	16	1⅜	
Mabou to Cheticamp	63	.....	
New Brunswick—			
Bay of Fundy Lines	29	9⅛	80⅛
Chatham to Escuminac	42	.....	
Quebec—			
Magdalen Islands	83⅜	73⅜	1,086½
Anticosti Island	242	44½	
North Shore of St. Lawrence	460¼	39¼	
Chicoutimi	92	.....	
Quarantine, Grosse Isle	46	6	
Ontario—			
Pelee Island	23	8⅜	31⅜
North-West Territory	903	.....	903
British Columbia	294	½	294½
Total	2,440⅜	183½	2,623⅞

Telegraph lines built and subsidized by Government.

338. In addition to the above lines the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company, making a total of 3,045⅞ miles built or subsidized by Government.

Revenue and expenditure of Government lines, 1889.

339. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1889:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1889.

Lines.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.
	$	$	$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island	432	4,167	3,735
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	1,692	6,865	5,173
Cheticamp—Mabou	275	778	503
Cape Sable—Barrington	64	368	304
Chatham—Escuminac	132	243	111
Grosse Isle Quarantine	295	7,178	6,883
Bay of Fundy	726	1,074	348
North Shore, St. Lawrence	2,671	7,940	5,269
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies	.....	9,936	9,936
Ontario, Bath—Amherst Island	46	45	.....
" Pelee Island	70	70	.....
North-West system	6,414	25,138	18,724
	12,817	63,802	50,986
Excess of Revenue	.....	.....	1
Total excess of Expenditure	.....	.....	*50,985

*The Signal Service and Meteorological Service messages are transmitted free of charge, and the cost of construction of new lines, amounting to over $11,000, is included.

A considerable mileage of new line was built during 1889, and a large amount of repairs and re-poling was done.

340. The following table gives particulars of telegraphs in all the principal countries in the world :— Telegraphs in principal countries.

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Persons to each Office
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary	35,657	105,570	12,711,495	4,885	8,114
Belgium	3,800	17,900	6,798,108	931	6,389
Denmark	2,433	6,800	1,300,187	341	6,182
France	62,347	220,870	23,091,360	8,030	4,759
German Empire	55,748	198,214	21,750,348	14,990	3,126
Great Britain	30,430	180,000	53,403,425	6,621	5,743
Greece	4,128	4,800	726,547	161	12,294
Italy	19,108	.....	7,586,978	3,539	8,461
Netherlands	2,096	*17,019	3,622,810	657	6,683
Portugal	3,210	7,468	1,730,107	275	17,121
Russia	73,000	170,200	10,290,790	3,652	28,497
Roumania	3,324	6,000	1,231,372	297	18,518
Servia	1,624	.....	765,883	114	16,993
Spain	11,512	28,870	3,549,860	914	18,847
Sweden and Norway	10,917	23,438	2,102,859	505	13,220
Switzerland	4,400	10,664	3,184,470	1,363	2,157
Turkey	14,617	26,060	1,259,133	464	54,636
Asia—					
China	3,089	5,482	.....	.....	.....
India	30,034	86,390	2,516,826	634	329,653
Japan	6,855	15,900	2,558,575	280	136,254
Persia	3,824	6,124	†83,000	82	93,337
Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope	4,329	.....	770,500	203	7,038
Egypt	3,172	5,423	601,860	168	40,579
America—					
Argentine Republic	4,410	11,360	658,461	668	5,142
Canada	29,239	62,020	‡5,032,866	2,456	2,067
Brazil	6,440	11,185	367,789	170	76,014
Chili	9,000	.....	533,596	180	14,039
Mexico	19,540	59,320	.....	460	22,713
Peru	1,382	.....	110,669	34	79,410
United States	190,000	776,289	80,000,000	16,500	3,939
Uruguay	1,162	.....	114,095	32	18,639
Australasia—					
New South Wales	12,000	20,797	2,661,126	434	2,501
Victoria	4,004	10,111	2,176,915	420	2,597
Queensland	8,225	14,443	2,079,896	282	1,377
South Australia	5,459	10,312	669,442	200	1,591
Western Australia	2,405	.....	165,613	38	1,108
Tasmania	1,772	2,350	214,738	156	937
New Zealand	4,546	11,178	1,836,266	357	1,701

*State lines only. †Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines only. ‡Not including shipping and weather reports.

Telegraph mileage of the world.

341. According to the American Almanac for 1889 the total length of telegraph lines in the world is 735,906, of which the United States owns the largest portion, or just about one-fourth, but though that country possesses about 160,000 miles of line more than the United Kingdom, the difference in the number of messages sent is small, and the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, which possesses 171,375 miles of line and 616,248 miles of wire, sent 1,939,470 messages less than were sent in Great Britain. There are, it will be seen, only six countries that possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and with the exception of one or two of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities in proportion to population.

Canadian Telegraph companies

342. The telegraph business of Canada is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, in the Maritime Provinces, the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning them in 1889 :—

Company.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-Western Telegraph Co...	17,719	32,905	3,825,581	1,496
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	6,000	19,000	720,000	650
Western Union	2,897	7,492	450,285	185
Total.....	26,616	59,397	4,995,866	2,331

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

343. The telephone system of Canada is almost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which has 325 offices, 18,114 sets of instruments in use, 4,497 miles of poles, and 17,489 miles of wire. The number of messages sent was about 37,137,450. The above figures do not include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of which are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are not at hand. The longest distance in which audible speaking has been accomplished by the telephone is between New York and Chicago, over one thousand miles, and the next longest distance, between Paris and Marseilles, 562½ miles.

The telephone in Canada.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural industry.

344. Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and in spite of the extensive mineral resources which are waiting for development, the agricultural industry must always be the most important one, for while the value of imports and exports of animal and agricultural produce may be exceeded by that of other industries, the number of persons depending on agriculture for a livelihood far exceeds the number depending on any other pursuit.

Crops in Ontario, 1889.

345. The yield of fall wheat in Ontario in 1889 was small and the quality generally inferior, owing to heavy rains in June, succeeded by a protracted drought, while spring wheat was of a slightly better quality, but the average yield was less. The total wheat crop only amounted to 18,699,572 bushels, being 8,161,304 bushels below the average of eight years, and the yield per acre was only, of fall wheat 15·8 bushels, as against an average for seven years of 19·4 bushels, and of spring wheat 14·3 bushels, as against an average of 15·6 bushels. Barley and pease were fair crops, and the yield of oats was large, but the weight light.

Yield of grain crops in Ontario, 1888 and 1889.

346. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the yield of the principal grains in 1888 and 1889, and the average for seven years :—

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1888 AND 1889.

Crops.	1888.	1889.	Average yield for seven Years.	Average bush. per Acre.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	
Fall wheat	13,830,787	13,001,865	18,056,559	19·4
Spring wheat	6,453,559	5,697,707	8,804,317	15·6
Barley	23,306,569	23,386,388	20,218,930	26·2
Oats	65,406,911	64,346,301	57,041,035	35·3
Rye	1,295,302	1,431,679	1,766,767	16·3
Pease	14,269,863	13,509,237	13,171,725	20·4
Corn (in the ear)	17,436,780	9,248,199	11,856,141	64·9
Buckwheat	1,222,283	1,272,578	1,353,877	22·2
Beans	534,526	371,893	451,855	20·4

347. The yield of root crops was inferior and generally below the average, while hay was good and above the average, as shown by the following figures :— Yield of root crops in Ontario, 1888 and 1889.

YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1888 AND 1889.

Crops.	1888.	1889.	Average yield for seven Years.	Average yield per Acre.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover	2,009,017	3,728,313	3,041,077	1·36
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Potatoes	22,273,607	14,355,529	18,348,728	118·7
Mangel-wurzels	10,020,659	7,223,478	7,750,874	423·1
Carrots	3,898,584	3,431,959	3,571,114	346·7
Turnips	47,640,237	37,021,260	39,239,849	386·5

348. Contrary to general expectation at the commencement of the season, the yield per acre of the grain crops in Manitoba in 1889 was about the smallest on record, owing to the dryness of the season, but the weather at harvest time was most favourable, and the several crops were taken off in exceptionally good condition. There was an increase of 191,111 acres in the area under wheat, but the yield was much below the average, the quantity per acre being only 12·4 bushels. The following are particulars of the principal crops in 1889 :— Crops in Manitoba, 1889.

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1889.

Crops.	Yield.	Yield per acre.	Average Yield per Acre, 1883–1887.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	7,201,519	12·4	20·6
Oats	3,415,104	16·8	33·7
Barley	1,051,551	13·6	25·8
Potatoes	1,393,385	119·0	205·0
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay	199,501	1·04	1·53

Increase in area under cultivation

349. There was an increase as compared with 1887 (there are no figures for 1888) in the area under wheat cultivation of 44 per cent., in that under oats of 41 per cent., and in that under barley of 43 per cent.

Crops elsewhere in Canada.

350. The Department of Agriculture, Quebec, reported the crops of hay and grain to be good, and the only weak crop, and that on account of rust, to be potatoes. No returns are collected of the yield of the respective crops. In the Maritime Provinces reports were generally good, but in this case also no returns of quantities are collected.

Wheat crop of Canada, 1888.

351. The total wheat crop of Canada in 1888 probably did not exceed 33,000,000 bushels, and if the amount of wheat and flour imported for home consumption, viz., 1,179,826 bushels, be added, the total quantity available would have been 34,179,826 bushels. Of this quantity 1,081,169 bushels were exported, and at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre 4,600,176 bushels were retained for seed, leaving 28,498,481 bushels available for home consumption, being at the rate of 5·67 bushels per head of population. The consumption in the previous year was calculated to be 6·31 bushels per head, but the quantity of wheat may have been rather over-estimated, and it is likely that the figures for 1888 more nearly represent the consumption. The consumption per head in the United States varies in different parts, but an average of 4⅔ bushels per capita has been fixed by American statisticians for the whole union. The consumption in the United Kingdom is about 5½ bushels per head.

Imports & exports of wheat and other breadstuffs 1868-1889.

352. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation :—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

Year ended 30th June.	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	Imports.			
	$	$	$	$
1868*	3,946,624	1,636,305	1,903,604	7,486,533
1869	†	2,079,315	5,438,934	7,518,249
1870	4,030,122	1,679,000	1,227,603	6,936,725
1871	4,558,863	2,223,669	1,997,111	8,679,643
1872	4,453,341	2,157,074	4,944,681	11,555,096
1873	6,909,621	1,842,969	5,880,195	14,632,785
1874	9,916,551	1,738,802	4,070,414	15,719,767
1875	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,554,454	12,674,724
1876	6,087,674	1,906,298	3,418,565	11,412,537
1877	4,846,824	2,973,889	6,328,468	14,149,181
1878	6,510,148	1,874,756	5,351,621	13,736,525
1879	3,957,406	1,480,339	3,951,868	9,389,613
1880	7,936	545,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1887	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
1888	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138
1889	12,734	1,000,301	2,173,609	3,186,644
	Exports.			
1868	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
1889	471,121	646,068	8,839,045	9,956,234

*Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. †Not separated from other breadstuffs.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Imports.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868*	2,734,809	234,589	3,907,754	.... †	746,976	1,464,392	6,674,993
1869	.... †	349,248	1,746,240	.... †	2,582,314	3,591,948	21,646,388
1870	4,402,773	326,387	6,034,708	.... †	666,327	791,502	14,217,411
1871	4,201,657	392,844	6,165,877	.... †	1,319,552	1,468,853	16,946,925
1872	4,168,179	376,772	6,052,039	.... †	7,328,282	577,599	42,743,632
1873	5,821,390	278,832	7,215,550	.... †	8,833,992	1,374,980	60,587,359
1874	8,390,443	288,056	9,830,723	.... †	5,331,307	643,982	54,720,921
1875	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	.... †	3,679,746	294,639	41,474,691
1876	5,855,656	376,114	7,736,226	34,099	3,635,528	681,185	40,146,212
1877	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,306	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,882	71,952,940
1878	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,615	56,355,562
1879	4,210,165	313,088	5,775,605	43,233	6,184,237	2,116,769	54,887,045
1880	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,936,500
1884	298,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	51,121,881
1887	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,378
1888	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884
1889	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775	61,040,815
	Exports.						
1868	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	‡4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	‡4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	‡6,663,877	14,664	3,701,065	19,992,320
1871	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	‡4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	‡5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	‡4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,300
1874	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	‡3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,450
1875	4,383,022	302,783	5,896,937	‡5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	8,357,150
1876	6,070,393	415,504	8,147,913	‡10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346	14,547,000
1877	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,600
1878	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,961,000
1879	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929	30,100,600
1881	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	20,335,900
1882	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	11,588,446	49	9,233,501	16,729,200
1883	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,952,000
1884	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,357,300
1886	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,461,600
1887	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,600
1888	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,046,800
1889	490,905	131,181	590,314	9,948,207	465	2,694,471	22,626,500

*Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. †Not separated from other grain. ‡Rye included. Rye flour included in imports of flour up to 1876, inclusive.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1868*	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
1869	†	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
1870	5,523,194	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
1871	11,216,003	2,700,111	2,094,690	16,010,804
1872	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
1873	6,894,504	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
1874	9,910,551	1,739,377	4,052,778	15,702,706
1875	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
1876	6,090,074	1,906,298	3,424,154	11,420,526
1877	4,846,824	2,964,273	6,362,998	14,174,095
1878	6,510,148	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
1879	4,469,796	1,486,661	4,696,238	10,652,695
1880	8,079,073	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
1881	7,801,593	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
1882	3,358,571	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
1883	5,912,181	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
1884	3,876,132	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
1885	3,102,422	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,509,690
1886	2,229,792	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
1887	3,152,478	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
1888	4,668,582	254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685
1889	1,677,178	1,093,718	4,515,188	7,286,084
	Exports.			
1868‡	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869‡	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870‡	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871‡	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872‡	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
1874	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
1875	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,398,934	21,403,003
1876	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
1877	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
1878	11,631,128	2,757,688	11,372,470	25,761,286
1879	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
1880	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
1881	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
1882	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
1883	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
1884	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	16,079,428
1885	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
1886	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
1887	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
1888	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
1889	1,744,957	769,478	11,109,338	13,623,773

*Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick.
†Not separated from other breadstuffs.
‡The value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1889.

Year ended 30th June	Imports. Wheat.	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868*	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	†	715,424	1,660,929	6,662,828
1869	†	349,248	1,746,240	†	2,561,240	3,591,948	21,648,233
1870	6,168,454	343 769	7,887,299	†	666,327	791,774	14,768,957
1871	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	†	1,319,552	1,632,053	16,744,139
1872	4,168,681	376,421	6,050,786	†	7,328,282	577,447	43,569,232
1873	5,804,630	276,048	7,184,870	†	8,834,225	1,374,910	65,774,356
1874	8,390,443	288,156	9,831,223	†	5,331,307	643,982	53,611,410
1875	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	†	3,679,746	294,623	42,217,317
1876	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	34,099	3,635,528	681,218	40,299,165
1877	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,892	72,859,285
1878	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	55,101,907
1879	4,768,733	315,044	6,343,953	43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	57,226,269
1880	7,521,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,068	47,126,315
1881	7,339,689	236,433	8,521,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541	53,570,224
1882	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924	55,822,523
1883	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	2,425,668	294,227	51,226,147
1884	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333	52,301,746
1885	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,953	14,717	3,508,529	349,894	64,361,925
1886	2,373,230	215,391	3,450,185	8,212	4,528,878	231,580	51,529,526
1887	3,550,844	174,353	4,422,609	5,053	5,304,639	59,929	57,528,263
1888	5,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	3,491,916	148,607	54,678,474
1889	1,724,985	279,371	2,982,154	6,852	7,349,729	553,852	63,377,530
	Exports.						
1868‡	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869‡	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870‡	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	6,663,877	14,644	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871‡	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872‡	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13,458,004
1874	12,011,059	554,341	14,782,764	3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13,162,576
1875	7,053,544	308,981	8,598,449	5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,693	8,362,762
1876	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14,752,213
1877	3,559,095	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8,817,361
1878	8,509,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38,200,102
1879	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25,774,391
1880	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,913	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32,458,482
1881	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,302	20,893,576
1882	6,433,533	508,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442	17,096,649
1883	10,733,535	526,340	13,365,255	8,817,216	819,605	4,704,899	17,661,368
1884	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,780,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20,354,942
1885	5,423,805	161,054	6,229,075	9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,799	22,127,128
1886	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,859	8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29,624,279
1887	9,127,045	531,152	11,782,805	9,456,964	3,373,764	6,415,208	23,289,317
1888	7,299,694	355,883	9,079,109	9,370,158	1,203,195	2,816,353	12,386,668
1889	1,785,349	156,360	2,428,605	9,948,217	4,386,259	2,775,403	26,493,108

* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. † Not separated from other grain. Rye included. ‡ The produce of Canada only.

353. The very marked effect which the imposition in 1879 of a small duty upon wheat and flour had upon the imports of the same, will be visible at once on examining the first two of the preceding tables, and it may be estimated that in consequence of the adoption of that policy upwards of $5,000,000 have been annually retained in the country which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of foreigners. Effect of the National Policy.

354. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel; and the steady fall of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York in each year since 1871 :— Prices of wheat.

London.				New York.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
1871	1 73	1880	1 35	1871	1 31	1881	1 11
1872	1 73	1881	1 28	1872	1 47	1882	1 18
1873	1 78	1882	1 37	1873	1 31	1883	1 12
1874	1 70	1883	1 26	1874	1 42	1884	1 06
1875	1 37	1884	1 09	1875	1 12	1885	0 86
1876	1 40	1885	0 99	1876	1 24	1886	0 87
1877	1 73	1886	0 94	1877	1 16	1887	0 89
1878	1 41	1887	0 99	1878	1 33	1888	0 85
1879	1 33	1888	0 96	1879	1 06	1889	0 89
				1880	1 24		

355. The principal wheat-exporting countries are the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian Colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1889 :— Wheat crop in principal exporting countries, 1889.

	Bushels.
United States	490,560,000
Russia	188,535,989
Austria-Hungary	136,020,333
British India	243,076,549
Argentine Republic	11,350,000
Australasian Colonies	26,205,957

Wheat crop of the world. 1889.

356. The total estimated wheat production of the world in 1889, as shown by a subsequent table, is placed at 2,041,075,627 bushels, being about 4,000,000 bushels less than in 1888.

Wheat crop of the United States, 1889.

357. The wheat crop in the United States in 1889 was 74,692,000 bushels in excess of that of 1888, while the crops in the other four principal wheat-exporting countries were in the aggregate 107,929,505 bushels less than in that year.

Average wheat yield in principal countries.

358. The average yield of wheat per acre in some of the principal wheat-producing countries is given below :—

Country.	Year.	Yield per acre.	Country.	Year.	Yield per acre.
		Bush.			Bush.
Great Britain	1889	29·89	New South Wales	1889	13·93
Austria	1887	17·65	Victoria	Mean of 16 years.	11·35
Hungary	1888	19·24	South Australia		7·78
France	1888	18·18	Queensland		10·56
Germany	1888	19·47	Western Astralia		11·71
Russia	1887	8·96	Tasmania		18·31
India	1888	9·21	New Zealand		26·04
United States	1888	10·80	Canada*	1883-87	18·78

* Ontario and Manitoba.

Share of principal countries in import of wheat into the United Kingdom, 1871-1889.

359. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat, and the British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States, 1889, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years 1871 to 1888, inclusive :—

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871-1888.

Year.	Imported from.							
	Russia.	Germany	British North America.	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Australasia.	Other Countries.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1871...	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	8·62
1872...	37·70	10.87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	21·64
1873...	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	15·80
1874...	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	7·24
1875...	17·06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	14·83
1876...	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	14·17
1877...	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	17·73
1878...	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	6·72
1879...	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	7·50
1880...	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	5·92
1881...	5·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	4·80
1882...	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	5·02
1883...	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	8·08
1884...	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	7·24
1885...	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	6·38
1886...	6·03	3·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	4·49
1887...	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	5·13
1889...	29·22	5·91	2·53	36·69	2·00	11·01	3·15	9·49

Decline of wheat as a profitable crop.

360. The United States share of exports was less than in any year since 1877, while that of Russia was higher than it had been since 1872, and the advance that this country has made as a wheat-exporting country during the last three years has been very marked. The proportion from British India was about the same as in the preceding year. Were it not for the British demand, it is questionable whether wheat would be any longer a profitable crop beyond the limits of home consumption; and, in any case, one thing appears certain, as pointed out in a previous issue,* that only under some unexpected and untoward circumstances can wheat ever approach in value to the prices of former years, and it would be well if the farmer, especially in the older settled parts of the country, could be brought to understand this, and turn his attention from rais-

* Statistical Abstract, 1887, pp. 224-225.

ing wheat to what he will find far more profitable, viz., a good system of mixed farming. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, United States, says that Western Europe alone now is left "to supplement its nearly full garners with the contributions of all other countries, those of Europe included. Of the average 4 bushels consumed by each inhabitant of Europe, only a half bushel comes from other continents and this is practically the measure of the market for the wheat surplus of the world."

Average value of wheat per acre in United States and Ontario.

361. According to the returns of the same Department the average value of wheat per acre in the United States in 1888 was $10.31, and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the value per acre in that Province of fall wheat was $17.14, and of spring wheat $17.42.

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom, 1888.

362. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888 and the countries from which it came.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888.

Countries.	Bushels.
United States	56,638,161
Russia	40,583,248
British India	15,243,674
Germany	8,700,981
Austrian Territories	4,778,011
Australasia	4,441,670
Canada	3,865,760
Chili	2,773,607
Roumania	2,646,379
Egypt	1,375,845
Bulgaria	547,249
Denmark	448,801
Turkey	300,487
France	268,288
Sweden	816
Spain	93
Other countries	3,732,502
Total	146,345,572

363. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1889 are from the March, 1890, report of the United States Department of Agriculture, and are partly official and partly estimated. The figures for Canada, it is thought, are about correct. Wheat crop of the world, 1889.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889.

Countries.	Bushels.
North America—	
United States	490,560,000
Canada	31,217,494
South America—	
Argentine Republic	11,350,000
Chili	12,768,750
Europe—	
Austria	42,000,000
Hungary	94,020,333
Belgium	19,000,000
Denmark	5,000,000
France	316,268,369
Germany	82,000,000
Great Britain	75,576,383
Ireland	2,680,838
Greece	5,000,000
Italy	103,832,354
Netherlands	5,675,000
Portugal	8,512,500
Roumania	44,784,853
Russia, exclusive of Finland	188,535,989
Servia	5,000,000
Spain	75,622,213
Sweden	3,708,045
Norway	283,750
Switzerland	2,270,000
Turkey	39,725,000
Asia—	
India	243,076,549
Asia Minor	36,887,500
Persia	22,500,000
Syria	12,768,750
Africa—	
Algeria	22,500,000
Egypt	7,945,000
Cape of Good Hope	3,800,000
Australasia	26,205,957
Total	2,041,075,627

364. With a view to creating a market in England, an extensive series of experiments has been conducted at the Experiments with two-rowed barley.

Experimental Farms for the purpose of ascertaining whether two-rowed barley could be successfully grown in Canada, and what varieties would be most suitable, and what districts most likely to produce the best results, and in order to cover as large an area as possible, sample bags of seed were distributed among farmers throughout the Dominion for experiment. Space will not permit any detailed account of the results of the various experiments,* but they were sufficient to show that, even in an unfavourable season for barley growing, there is a wide area over which two-rowed barley can be grown with advantage, and as, in order to command a ready sale, it is absolutely necessary that this kind of barley should be entirely free from mixture with any other kinds, the Government early in 1890 purchased 10,000 bushels of "Carter's Prize Prolific" barley, for distribution among farmers in two-bushel bags at cost price.† This system was adopted in Denmark in 1883, and as a consequence that country now exports between two and three million bushels annually to Great Britain. Experiments were also made in Nova Scotia in 1889, under the auspices of the Provincial Secretary for Agriculture, and certain quantities of "Sharpe's Imperial Chevalier" barley (two-rowed), and of six-rowed barley from Ontario, were distributed among the farmers, the result being rather in favour of the Ontario barley, the season having been unfavourable in some places for the English barley, which takes longer to ripen. These experiments will doubtless be repeated this year.

Barley crop of Canada

365. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada is probably about 28,000,000 bushels, almost the whole of which is of the kind known as six-rowed, and the principal market for this barley has, up to the present time, been the

* See Central Experimental Farm Bulletin No. 6.

† As evidence of the interest taken in the question by farmers, it may be noted that within twelve days of the receipt of the circular announcing the fact, upwards of $6,000 worth of applications were in the hands of the Director of the Farms.

United States, Canadian barley being largely used by American maltsters, and being much superior to anything grown on the other side of the border. The total quantity of barley exported from Canada in 1889 was 9,948,207 bushels, of which 9,934,501 bushels went to the United States. Americans, however, are not only paying more attention to the production of barley, but are also using to a large extent substitutes for malt in the manufacture of beer, and the demand for Canadian barley is said to be falling off. In view of this fact, and of the practically prohibitory duty which Congress proposes to place on barley, the importance of the success of the experiments with two-rowed barley cannot be under-estimated. Apart from other considerations, one point of importance is, that if barley can be raised in sufficient quantities and of sufficient quality to satisfy the English maltsters, the profit to the farmer will vary from 50 cents to 80 cents per bushel, which is considerably more than he makes now on his six-rowed barley sold to the United States.

366. Owing to a falling off in the demand for imported stock on the Chicago market, and to the prevalence of disease in Great Britain, the importation of stock from Europe for breeding purposes was much less than in 1888, as shown by the following figures :— Imports of stock from Europe.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, 1884-1888.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884	1,607	473	26
1885	1,356	255	37
1886	601	328	16
1887	162	488	10
1888	229	2,016	86
1889	150	609	70

Particulars of breeds imported.

367. Of the above number 178 sheep were for the United States, and all others for Canada. The particulars of the breeds are as follow :—

CATTLE.

Shorthorns	2	Kerry	4
West Highlands	23	Polled Angus	99
Herefords	1	Jersey	6
Cotenine (French)	3		

Particulars of 10 not given.

SHEEP.

Shropshire	500	Oxford Down	28
West Highland	5	Cotswold	44
Fat Tail	2	Southdown	8
Hampshire Down	11	Dorset	11

PIGS.

Berkshire	39	Tamworth	5
Yorkshire	26		

With the exception of one animal slaughtered on account of tuberculosis, no disease of a contagious nature appeared in any of them.

Imports of stock, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

368. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888 and 1889 show that there was a considerable increase in the last year, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Horses	412	846	2,041
Cattle	549	454	3,984
Sheep	6,539	30,626	34,036
Pigs	262	2,468	2,132

The number of sheep imported into Manitoba amounted to 2,635 showing that the industry of sheep-raising is on the increase in that Province.

Exports of horses cattle and sheep 1874-1889.

369. There was an increase in the number of cattle and a falling off in the number of horses and sheep exported from Canada during 1889, as will be found in the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874 :—

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
1874	5,339	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,993	2,094,037	62,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	3,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,605
1885	11,978	1,554,629	143,003	7,377,777	335,043	1,261,071
1886	16,525	2,147,584	91,866	5,825,188	359,407	1,182,241
1887	18,779	2,268,833	116,274	6,486,718	443,495	1,592,167
1888	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	360,131	1,263,125
Total	227,500	25,055,470	1,092,893	55,815,989	4,967,284	17,649,290

370. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported during the last 16 years has reached the enormous sum of $98,520,749, and, as the above table shows, the dimensions of the trade are, subject to fluctuation, continually increasing. Total value exported during 16 years.

371. Previous to 1872 no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one, in spite of the fall in Live cattle export trade to Great Britain.

prices and the reduced demand, owing to a much larger home supply.

Exports of live cattle to Great Britain and United States, 1874-1889.

372. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is, of course, explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially fed, are as a rule shipped to England, while all sorts and conditions of animals are sent across the line.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1889.

Year.	Cattle Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1874	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
1877	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
1878	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
1879	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
1880	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,057
1881	49,409	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
1882	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,807
1883	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
1884	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
1885	69,446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
1886	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
1887	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
1888	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
1889	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
Total	556,512	44,039,290	454,377	9,147,368

Exports of sheep to Great Britain and United States, 1874-1889.

373. As regards value, the same remarks apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States during the same period :—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1874-1889.

Year.	Sheep Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1874			248,208	689,888
1875			236,808	617,632
1876			135,514	487,000
1877	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
1879	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174
1880	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,128
1881	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,945
1882	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
1883	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,655
1884	105,661	919,495	192,244	596,724
1885	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491
1886	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884
1887	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482
1888	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
1889	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334
Total	738,768	5,563,208	4,101,129	11,635,062

374. The figures in the preceding tables are taken, in order to show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal year ended 30th June, but the returns made to the Department of Agriculture of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1882:— Exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain (calendar year).

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1889 (CALENDAR YEAR).

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.
1882	35,378	75,905
1883	55,625	114,352
1884	61,843	67,197
1885	69,158	38,534
1886	64,555	94,297
1887	64,621	35,473
1888	60,828	46,167
1889	85,053	58,983

Total imports of cattle into Great Britain.

375. The exports of cattle last year, it will be seen, were far ahead of any previous year, and there seems no reason to doubt the continued increase of this trade. The imports of cattle into Great Britain in 1889 exceeded that of any previous year since the inauguration of the trade, the total number having amounted to 502,158, being no less than 170,999 in excess of the average of the three preceding years.

Extract from the *Meat Trade's Journal.*

376. The *Meat Trade's Journal* (Liverpool, Eng.), after referring to the large number of cattle shipped from the United States, says :—

"With respect to Canada, which last year occupied third place, it now ranks "second, contributing nearly 17 per cent. of our live supply. A large proportion of "this went to Aberdeen in the shape of lean cattle, nearly 10,000 head having been "consigned there to fill up the gaps caused by the continued restrictions against Irish "stores. The past year has been the 'banner' year of Canada's live export business, "her wonderful total of 84,000 marking an era in the commercial development of the "Dominion which many on this side will regard with much satisfaction."

Imports of cattle and sheep into Great Britain, 1889.

377. The following table of imports of sheep and cattle into Great Britain in 1889 is taken from the same journal : —

IMPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1889.

Countries from Whence Exported.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Per cent.	
			Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.		
United States	294,390	17,919	58·62	2·64
Canada	84,444	56,628	16·82	8·35
Denmark	77,942	153,362	15·53	22·62
Netherlands	9,472	198,040	1·89	29·21
Sweden	14,167	12,468	2·83	1·84
Germany	.....	193,191	.....	28·49
Spain	11,589	.....	2·31	.....
Portugal	7,026	.....	1·40	.....
Channel Isles	2,482	.....	0·49	.....
Norway and Iceland	646	44,290	0·11	6·54
Falkland Isles	.....	2,065	.....	0 31
Total.	502,158	677,963	100·00	100·00

Importance of quarantine regulat'ons in Canada.

378. The above table shows how large a proportion of the meat supply of England Canada is gradually assuming, and the fact quoted above of nearly 10,000 lean cattle being shipped to Aberdeen for fattening purposes, shows how absolutely necessary it is to maintain the present strict quarantine regulations.

in consequence of which this country enjoys such an immunity from disease that she is allowed to land cattle alive and have them sent further into the country, whereas all beasts coming from the United States and Europe have to be slain on landing. The withdrawal of this privilege would immediately put an end to the trade in store cattle.

Shipment of cattle to Aberdeen.

379. The shipment of cattle direct from the ranches in Alberta to the United Kingdom, while it has been proved to be perfectly practicable, has not yet been found to be very remunerative, owing partly to the lateness of shipping and partly to want of proper accommodation between the shipping point and Montreal. It possibly may be eventually found more profitable to supply the eastern Provinces with meat, while they in their turn ship their fat cattle to Great Britain.

Exports of dead meat from Australasia.

380. The shipments of sheep have shown a steady increase during the last three years, and a gradual expansion of this branch of the trade may be looked for. Canada, in this particular, has a formidable rival in the Australasian colonies, the shipments of mutton from which are increasing in quantity every year, and the trade has assumed proportions of great magnitude with astonishing rapidity. In 1882 the total quantity of meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at $94,117, while in 1889 there were exported 874,102 carcases of sheep, 132,645 carcases of lambs and 7,941,657 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at $3,582,431, and in addition $721,332 worth of preserved and salted meat was exported. The total quantity of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom from Australasia in 1888 was no less than 714,432 cwt. In connection with the export of sheep it will be interesting to state that a very important experiment, with, it is said, satisfactory results, has recently been tried at Liverpool, viz., the importation of live sheep from Buenos Ayres. They stood the journey remarkably well. and realized double the price of frozen mutton from the same place.

Export of live sheep from Buenos Ayres.

Consumption of meat in London.

381. Some idea of the amount of meat consumed in London may be gathered from the fact that the quantity of dead meat received in Smithfield market in 1887 amounted to 260,000 tons, in 1888 to 264,000 tons, and in 1889 to 276,000 tons.

Canada as a meat exporting country.

382. Canada has obtained a foremost place in Great Britain's list of meat-shipping countries, and as there seems to be no limit to the demand, so there need be, practically, no limit to Canada's capability of supplying it.

Provisions exported from Canada, 1874-1889.

383. Successful as the live and dead meat export trade has proved, there are other articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, and which this country is well adapted to produce, and the following tables give the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the countries to which they were sent :—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION, DURING THE YEARS 1874–1889.

Year.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874....	33,607,465	6,610,016	.... + ...	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,407,534
1875....	13,344,384	2,066,400	.... + ...	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,521,068
1876....	12,598,381	1,761,984	.... + ...	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
1877....	19,297,586	*5,420,800	.... + ...	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,953
1878....	6,867,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,006,626	5,262,920
1879....	5,457,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	14,307,977	5,440,822
1880....	11,352,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,535,362	6,452,580
1881....	12,142,534	1,372,809	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,090,135
1882....	11,100,201	749,742	1,701,209	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,499,082
1883....	5,112,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,941,387	8,106,447	13,451,410
1884....	8,963,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,490,855
1885....	8,771,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,330,788	11,542,703
1886....	9,008,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,332
1887....	12,202,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,945,326
1888....	7,389,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,415,381	14,170,859
1889....	4,443,381	449,158	1,554,504	88,534,837	1,780,765	14,028,893

*Mutton included. †Not given.

VALUE.

	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874....	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
1875....	1,114,967	133,747	3,760	3,886,226	2,337,324	434,273
1876....	1,133,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	508,425
1877....	1,535,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,575	3,073,409	534,891
1878....	564,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,574
1879....	332,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,093
1880....	632,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,058,069	740,665
1881....	891,910	83,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,103,812
1882....	1,179,348	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
1883....	575,082	40,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,705,817	2,256,586
1884....	859,745	27,469	171,728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,960,197
1885....	758,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,905	1,830,632
1886....	679,485	28,745	121,570	6,754,626	832,355	1,728,082
1887....	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
1888....	686,661	24,095	335,984	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283
1889....	407,884	27,970	103,145	8,915,684	331,958	2,159,510

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1889, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Year.	Total.		Value Exported to			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	Newfoundland.	Other Countries.
	Lbs.	$	$	$	$	$
1874....	83,126,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
1875....	62,302,460	7,910,297	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
1876....	67,455,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
1877....	82,879,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
1878....	72,601,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
1879....	77,104,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
1880....	81,965,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	993,665	204,156	32,448
1881....	95,345,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
1882....	95,358,663	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
1883....	94,278,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
1884....	106,433,119	11,883,609	9,598,004	2,038,230	223,662	23,713
1885....	114,574,561	12,386,413	10,164,414	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
1886....	112,892,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
1887....	112,950,999	11,020,173	8,799,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
1888....	121,652,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923
1889....	117,805,984	11,946,151	9,480,580	2,253,680	178,634	33,257

With the exception of cheese, there was a general falling off in the quantities exported, and a decrease of $949,787 in the total value. The largest share went, as usual, to Great

Britain, the proportion of the whole being, as in 1888, 80 per cent.

The supply of pork in Canada.

384. The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard have steadily decreased from 33½ million pounds in 1874 to 4½ million pounds in 1889, but the additional duty recently imposed (1890) upon pork will probably have the effect of increasing the supply. The Ontario Department of Agriculture made an enquiry during 1889 into the possibility of raising pork for export, as well as for the home market, at a remunerative cost, and it appeared, as a result, that attention to the best modes of feeding, and to breeding the right kind of swine, are apparently all that are required to enable Canadian farmers to supply the demand of packers for both the home and the English markets.

Butter.

385. The decrease in the exports of butter has been very considerable, amounting to 85 per cent., and is attributable almost entirely to carelessness on the part of the farmers in not producing an article of sufficiently high quality to obtain a ready sale in the English market. It has been said that the deterioration in quality and decrease in quantity are largely due to the establishment of cheese factories, which absorb the new milk; but, be that as it may, there is plenty of room in Canada for the production of large quantities of first-class butter as well as of cheese, and as the export of this article could be made a source of considerable profit, it is a subject well worthy the attention of agricultural societies throughout the Dominion. Recognising the importance of encouraging this industry, the Government have recently appointed a Dairy Commissioner, who will travel about the country and give the farmers practical lessons in butter and cheese-making.

Manufacture of butter in Ontario.

386. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries Report, 31 creameries in operation in the Province in 1888 made 677,279 lbs. of butter and 153,247 lbs. of cheese. The average price of the butter per lb. was 20.34c.

Cheese factories in Quebec.

387. There are said to be 672 cheese factories and creameries in Quebec, but no returns of their product are available.

388. The total quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in 1888, according to British Customs returns, was 187,200,496 lbs., and of this quantity only 1,042,384 lbs. came from Canada. The Australasian Colonies, particularly New Zealand, are turning attention to shipping butter and cheese to England, and are meeting with considerable success, the total shipments of butter from Australasia in 1888 having amounted to 2,858,800, lbs. and it is evident that if these colonies can make this trade remunerative, much more so could Canada, when the gain in distance and consequently in freight charges is considered. Imports of butter into Great Britain.

389. Denmark is a striking example of what can be accomplished by diligent attention to the best modes of farming. About five or six years ago Danish butter and bacon were almost unsaleable on the English market, while to-day Danish butter fetches the highest price in London, and Danish bacon is rapidly superseding that from Ireland, Canada and the United States. With a population of only 2,108,000, less than half that of Canada, this country exported to Great Britain in 1888 over 18 million dollars worth of butter. Exports of butter and bacon from Denmark.

390. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and in 1889 were 268 per cent. more than in 1874. It almost all goes to the United Kingdom, and it will not be long before more cheese will be imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else. According to British Trade Returns 90,980,960 lbs. were imported from the United States in 1888, and 74,853,520 lbs. from Canada, but there is good ground for believing that a certain quantity of Canadian cheese is shipped from United States ports and sold in England as American cheese. Cheese.

391. There were 404 cheese factories that made returns to the Ontario Government in 1888, showing the manufacture of 38,336,589 lbs. of cheese, from 402,599,463 lbs. of milk, given by 150,618 cows. The value of the cheese made was $4,515,188. A large quantity of cheese is made in the Province of Quebec, but no statistics are available. Cheese factories in Ontario.

Eggs.

392. Almost all the eggs exported go to the United States, and it remains to be seen what effect the duty proposed to be levied by that country will have on this article of farm produce.

Canadian exports & imports of farm produce in 1889 showing the trade with the United States.

393. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports and exports of farm produce into and from Canada in 1889, showing the total amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the same articles between Canada and the United States.

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN 1889.

Articles.		Imports entered for Home Consumption.			
		Total.		From United States.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cattle	No.	748	21,750	748	21,750
Sheep	"	43,255	81,863	43,255	81,863
Mutton	Lbs.	174,944	13,555	174,944	13,555
Swine	No.	3,907	37,002	3,907	37,002
Pork	Lbs.	15,206,172	992,438	15,205,972	992,423
Bacon and hams	"	3,658,967	336,086	3,653,758	335,159
Beef	"	3,806,397	161,392	3,795,105	160,624
Lard	"	8,290,001	636,078	8,287,761	635,859
Tallow	"	640,871	36,499	615,962	35,061
Butter	"	494,082	77,659	492,482	77,228
Cheese	"	82,240	16,046	55,479	11,209
Poultry		.....	12,624	.....	9,751
Eggs	Doz.	652,748	92,762	633,196	91,172
Wheat	Bush.	15,167	12,734	15,121	12,623
Barley	"	6,852	3,263	6,581	2,885
Oats	"	63,233	21,931	62,817	21,540
Pease	"	8,258	9,108	7,996	8,567
Corn	"	2,894,838	1,266,910	2,894,838	1,266,910
Corn meal	Brls.	153,027	368,507	153,023	368,495
Flour (wheat)	"	258,813	1,000,301	257,391	993,227
Potatoes	Bush.	43,122	24,490	43,106	24,469
Fruits, viz. :—					
Apples, dried	Lbs.	109,579	7,494	109,528	7,487
" green or ripe	Brls.	70,921	121,782	70,921	121,782
Currants	Qts.	4,278	363	4,278	363
Cherries	"	92,863	9,333	92,863	9,333
Grapes	Lbs.	987,116	62,130	643,153	38,649
Peaches	"	3,327,317	138,270	3,327,317	138,270
Plums	Bush.	24,122	18,431	24,122	18,431
Blackberries, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries	Lbs.	1,742,272	99,486	1,741,507	99,459
Total		.....	5,680,287	.....	5,635,146

Note.—Animals for improvement of stock not included.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1889 OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.		Exports, the Produce of Canada.			
		Total.		To United States.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cattle	No.	102,919	5,708,126	37,360	488,266
Sheep	"	360,131	1,263,125	307,775	918,334
Mutton	Lbs.	119,285	8,570	73,951	6,064
Swine	No.	1,297	6,175	1,033	4,448
Pork	Lbs.	284,697	18,250	14,298	1,019
Bacon	"	3,879,782	361,070	613	83
Hams	"	186,900	20,223	29	4
Beef	"	449,158	27,970	42,750	3,299
Lard	"	92,002	8,341	100	13
Tallow	"	79,605	5,042	900	72
Butter	"	1,780,705	331,958	36,096	7,879
Cheese	"	88,534,837	8,915,684	297,417	31,473
Poultry			54,257		51,732
Eggs	Doz.	14,028,893	2,159,510	14,011,017	2,156,725
Wheat	Bus.	490,905	471,121	36,560	26,591
Barley	"	9,948,207	6,464,589	9,934,501	6,454,603
Oats	"	337,185	130,632	16,789	6,729
Pease	"	1,982,853	1,449,417	332,027	312,650
Corn	"	465	402	96	95
Cornmeal	Brls.	143	507		
Flour (wheat)	"	131,181	646,068	1,527	8,314
Potatoes	Bus.	975,851	287,763	717,668	192,576
Fruits, viz :—					
Apples, dried	Lbs.	91,113	3,941	62,376	2,502
" green or ripe	Brls.	771,971	1,528,449	144,618	230,108
Berries, all kinds			75,754		75,285
Fruits, canned or preserved			14,083		6,292
Fruits, all other			5,591		4,913
Total			29,966,618		10,990,069

Trade with United States.

394. While in 1889 we imported 5½ million dollars worth of agricultural products from the United States, we exported to them products to the value of $11,000,000, the two largest items being barley and eggs, which aggregated $8,611,328. Cattle and sheep were the next most important exports, followed by apples, of which twice as many were exported to as were imported from the States. The largest portion of the

apple exports, however, go to Great Britain, as in 1889, out of a total of 771,971 barrels exported, 619,217 went to that country,

Exports of apples.

Ontario and Nova Scotia being the principal apple-producing Provinces. The Annapolis valley, in Nova Scotia, is said to be the finest apple-growing country in the world. and the number of orchards are increasing every year, as the profit to be made becomes better understood. The principal articles of agricultural produce imported from the United States were corn, for producing which in large quantities this country is not generally adapted, cornmeal and flour and the products of swine, and these articles formed 82 per cent. of the agricultural imports from that country.

Imports of provisions into the United Kingdom, 1888.

395. In order to furnish some idea of the enormous quantities of food annually imported into Great Britain, the following table is given, the figures having been taken from the British Customs Returns, showing the quantities of the principal articles of food imported in 1888, distinguishing between Canada, the United States, other British possessions and Foreign countries. The percentages were worked out in this office. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada are cattle, canned meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888.

Articles.		Canada.	Other British Possessions.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Imports from	
							Canada.	United States.
Cattle	No.	60,977	2,424	143,495	170,192	377,088	16·17	38·05
Sheep	"	45,339	.....	1,203	909,668	956,210	4·73	0·12
Mutton	Lbs.	3,024	60,829,104	801,584	49,023,408	110,657,120	.....	0·72
Beef, salted	"	1,318,576	32,480	23,943,248	123,312	25,417,616	5·18	94·20
" fresh	"	10,416	4,631,648	87,856,048	1,207,696	93,705,808	0·01	93·75
Meats, canned	"	7,414,848	14,369,936	29,480,416	9,474,416	60,739,616	12·04	48·54
" all other	"	54,320	145,712	378,336	5,805,408	6,383,776	0·85	5·92
Pork, fresh and salted	"	367,584	5,376	16,777,712	37,656,864	54,807,536	0·67	30·61
Bacon and hams	"	17,649,296	6,720	282,591,680	102,304,048	402,551,744	4·38	70·20
Lard	"	4,103,344	47,936	93,368,688	1,604,064	99,124,032	4·14	94·19
Tallow and stearine	"	532,784	63,116,592	34,824,048	29,870,512	128,343,936	0·41	27·13
Butter	"	1,042,384	3,018,848	2,646,336	180,492,928	187,200,496	0·54	1·41
Cheese	"	74,853,520	3,028,592	90,980,960	45,909,920	214,772,992	34·85	42·36
Poultry	$	.....	545	29,240	1,987,900	2,017,685	.....	1·45
Eggs	Doz.	1,710	150,900	.....	93,746,780	93,899,390	.....	.....
Wheat	Bush.	2,033,963	19,676,533	27,334,668	57,842,714	106,887,878	1·90	2·55
Barley	"	.....	10,281	122,313	49,579,889	49,712,483	.....	0·25
Oats	"	84,293	8,344	.....	61,740,211	61,832,848	0·14	.....
Pease	"	867,703	1,582,487	329,431	1,764,547	4,544,168	19·09	7·25
Flour	Brls.	439,631	30,877	7,032,838	1,966,501	9,469,847	4·64	74·26
Potatoes	Bush.	.....	2,667,229	.....	1,782,543	4,449,772	.....	.....
Onions	"	.....	75,522	.....	3,409,468	3,484,990	.....	.....
Apples	"	875,863	44,219	1,648,890	1,227,620	3,796,592	23·07	43·43
Flax seed	"	.....	12,776,112	.....	7,492,208	20,268,320	.....	.....
" dressed and undressed	Lbs.	.....	1,555,232	.....	176,969,856	178,525,088	.....	.....

Exports of horses.

396. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 299,914, of which 289,361 have gone to the United States, 5,353 to Great Britain and 5,200 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 36,116.

Horse-breeding.

397. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is being made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. Though owing to the jealousy of British agriculturalists, the Imperial Government has discontinued, for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, there is not much doubt that the demand will be ultimately revived, and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will employ the interval in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal required, so that when the time does come again, as it inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available than was the case in the first instance; and even if the animals thus produced are not required for the army, they will be found greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade. From official returns to the War Office it appears that there are now 24,400 horses, exclusive of those owned by officers, actually at work in the British Military Service, being 1,200 below the number voted in the Army Estimates, and considerably below the number required for active service. Some idea, therefore, can be formed of the opening that exists for horses suitable both for army and general purposes.

Ranches, N.-W.T.

398. The number of ranches in operation was 115, comprising 3,113,878 acres, and the quantity of stock in the grazing districts of Alberta and Assiniboia was, as far as returns were available, 106,968 cattle, 13,322 horses and 44,822 sheep.

The actual numbers are undoubtedly larger. Twenty-seven leases were cancelled during the year, and the number of applications for leases was 42, there having been a great falling off in the number of applicants for leases since April, 1887, when the Government decided to grant them only by public competition. The cattle industry was very successful during the year, the winter having been very favourable for stock. No information is available as to the quantity of stock in the other portions of the Territories.

399. The following comparative table will give some idea of the progress made by the Province of Manitoba between 1887 and 1889 :— Progress of Manitoba. 1887-1889.

	1887.	1889.	Increase.
Number of horses.....	29,915	45,746	15,831
" cattle	101,682	148,209	46,527
" sheep.....	12,540	31,341	18,801
" pigs.....	35,713	51,657	15,944
" entire horses.....	411	642	231
Area prepared for crop (acres).....	636,295	893,402	257,107

400. Much work was done at the several Experimental Farms, and the progress made has attracted general attention.* At Nappan, N.S., where the farm for the Maritime Provinces is situated, ninety acres of upland were under crop, and numerous experiments made with various kinds of grain. The buildings were completed and fences erected. At Indian Head, N.W.T., 215 acres were under crop, the greater part of which was in wheat, barley and oats. Upwards of 11,000 trees were set out in various places on the farm, and the result was generally satisfactory, though the very trying winter and spring was fatal to a large number. Out of 342 apple trees planted in the spring, 257 were living on 1st November, 1889, and out of 64 planted in 1888, 38 were living on the same date. At Brandon, Manitoba, the farm has been fenced in, and a large quantity of Experimental Farms. Nappan, N.S. Indian Head, N.-W.T. Brandon, Man.

* For details, *see* "Experimental Farms"—Appendix to report of the Minister of Agriculture, 1889.

land brought under crop. A number of experiments were made, but the crops were generally light, owing to the dry season. The forest trees planted out succeeded better than at Indian Head. At Agassiz, B.C., the work of clearing the bush and breaking up the land was pushed vigorously forward. Some experimental plots of grain were sown, and about 7,000 young trees, chiefly of valuable hardwood, which are much wanting, have been forwarded from the east for planting out.

Agassiz, B.C.

Central Farm, Ottawa.

401. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 993 samples of seeds were tested, and 2,760 3-lb. bags of seed grain (Ladoga wheat, two-rowed barley and oats) were distributed among the farmers for experiment. A number of soils of various kinds were analized by the Chemist, and the results given in his report. There are now 54 head of cattle on the farm, consisting of Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Polled Angus.

CHAPTER VII.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

Classified list of the minerals of Canada.

402. There is hardly a mineral of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its mineral wealth is to all intents at present an unknown quantity; many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist, being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited :—

(1.) *Metals and their Ores.*—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light.*—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.

(3.) *Minerals applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures, and their Products.*—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures.*—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents.*—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines, and Mineral Waters.*—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals Applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.*—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime, bricks and brick clays, drain tiles.

(8.) *Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays, and Pottery.*—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), pottery clay, and pottery.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing.*—Whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones, millstones.

(10.) *Minerals appliable to the Fine Arts and to Jewellery.*—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous.*—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

Drawbacks to mineral development.

403. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place their funds elsewhere; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are continually making better known the extent and

locality of minerals, and the fiscal policy of the Government is calculated to stimulate production, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mining resources, and it may not be long before the mining industry becomes second in importance only to that of agriculture.

Mining districts of the Dominion.

404. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-West Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, but no metalliferous ores have at present been discovered there, and though a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

Sources of information.

405. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken almost entirely from a statistical report on the minerals of Canada, compiled by Mr. H. P. Brumell, of the Geological Survey. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from official and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.

Mineral production of Canada, 1887 and 1888.

406. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1887 and 1888, the latest years for which complete returns are available, will give some idea of the present value of an industry which is still in its infancy :—

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1887 AND 1888.

PRODUCT.		1887.		1888.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Antimony ore	Tons.	584	10,860	345	3,696
Arsenic	"	30	1,200	30	1,200
Asbestos	"	4,619	226,976	4,404	255,007
Baryta	"	400	2,400	1,100	3,850
*Bricks	1,000.	181,581	986,689	165,818	1,036,746
*Building stone	Cub yds.	262,592	552,267	411,570	641,712
Cement	Brls.	69,843	81,909	50,668	35,593
Charcoal	Bush.	1,610,900	88,823	1,500,000	87,000
Chromic iron ore	Tons.	38	570	.....	.....
Coal	"	2,418,494	4,758,590	2,658,134	5,259,832
Coke	"	40,428	135,951	45,373	134,181
Copper	Lbs.	3,260,424	342,345	5,562,864	667,543
Fertilizers	Tons.	498	25,943	548	21,600
*Flagstone	Sq. ft.	116,000	11,600	64,800	6,580
*Glass and glassware	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,000
Gold	Oz.	66,270	1,178,637	61,310	1,098,610
Granite	Tons.	21,217	142,506	21,352	147,305
Graphite	"	300	2,400	150	1,200
Grindstones	"	5,292	64,008	5,764	51,129
Gypsum	"	154,008	157,277	175,887	179,393
Iron	"	31,527	1,087,728	44,949	1,592,931
" ore	"	76,330	146,197	78,587	152,068
Lead (fine, contained in ore)	Lbs.	204,800	9,216	674,500	27,472
*Lime	Bush.	2,269,078	394,859	2,216,764	339,951
Limestone for iron flux	Tons.	17,171	17,500	16,857	16,533
Manganese	"	1,245	43,658	1,801	47,944
Marble and serpentine	"	242	6,224	191	3,100
Mica	Lbs.	22,083	29,816	29,025	30,207
Mineral paint	Tons.	100	1,500	397	7,900
Miscellaneous clay products	.....	.....	182,150	.....	.....
*Mineral water	Galls.	.....	.....	124,850	11,456
*Moulding sand	Tons.	160	800	169	845
Ochre	"	385	2,233	.....	.....
Petroleum (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.)		763,933	595,868	733,564	755,571
Phosphate	Tons.	23,690	319,815	22,485	242,285
Pig iron	"	24,827	366,192	21,799	313,235
Platinum	Oz.	1,400	5,600	1,500	6,000
*Potters' ware	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,750
Pyrites	Tons.	38,043	171,194	63,479	285,656
Salt	"	60,173	166,394	59,070	185,460
Sands and gravels (exports)	"	.....	.....	260,929	38,398
Sewer pipes and tiles	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,320
Silver	.....	.....	349,330	.....	395,377
Slate	Tons.	7,357	89,000	5,314	90,689
Soapstone	"	100	800	140	280
Steel	"	7,326	331,199	9,553	472,611
Sulphuric acid	Lbs.	5,476,950	70,609	8,727,220	121,515
*Terra cotta	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,800
*Tiles	1,000.	14,658	230,068	7,518	114,057
Whiting	Tons.	75	600	30	240
Estimated value of mineral products not returned	.....	.....	1,610,499	.....	897,172
Total	.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	16,500,000

* Incomplete.

It would appear from the foregoing table that there had een an increase of $1,500,000 in the value of mineral produc- on in Canada in 1888 as compared with 1887, but it is fficult yet to determine what amount is due to actual creased production, and what to more complete and reliable turns.

407. The total value of the exports of minerals and mineral oducts mined or manufactured in Canada in 1888 was ,738,810, being $69,445 more than in 1887. The values of e principal articles exported were as follow :— Exports of minerals, 1888.

Asbestos	$ 277,742
Coal	1,974,731
Copper ore	257,287
Gold	628,158
Gypsum	121,389
Iron and steel (about)	350,000
Phosphates	298,609
Silver	219,008
Stone and marble	78,119
Iron ore	55,177
Other articles	478,590
Total	$4,738,810

nd the countries to which they were principally exported ere :—

United States	$3,341,308
United Kingdom	478,260
Other British possessions	150,763
Germany	46,053
Japan	40,180
St. Pierre	16,312
China	12,950
Mexico	10,570
Other countries	14,541
Total	$4,110,937

The difference in amounts is owing to the total values being ven for the calendar year and the export values for the fiscal ar. It will be seen that 81 per cent. of the exports went to e United States, and 15 per cent. to the United Kingdom d British possessions, as compared with 78 per cent. and 18 r cent. respectively in 1887.

Value of imports, 1888.

408. The total value of imports of minerals and products chiefly manufactured therefrom, in 1888, was $28,230,788, of which amount $8,975,792 was for coal, and $12,000,000 for iron and steel, the two forming 74 per cent. of the whole sum.

Production of coal, 1888.

409. The most important mineral, in point of value, produced in Canada in 1888, was coal, the quantity being 2,658,134 tons, valued at the point of production at $5,259,832, being an increase over 1887 of 239,640 tons. In the former year the quantity produced was 2,418,494 tons.

Coal producing portions of Canada.

410. Almost all the coal at present is produced in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North-West Territories will soon be extensively developed and the output very materially increased. These deposits are inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large deposits of anthracite have been found, beds of which are being worked near Banff, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the North-West Coal and Navigation Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada, and the Canadian Anthracite Company are finding a constant demand for their coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer to that city than are any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is probable they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Imperial point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within two days' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacific coast can hardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but though a considerable sum has been spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished.

411. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of 685 square miles and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the Province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, cooking and steam purposes equal to any in the world. Coal fields of Nova Scotia.

412. The following table shows the production of coal by Provinces in 1888 :— Production of coal in Canada, 1888, by Provinces.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1888.

——	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Value.
		$
Nova Scotia	1,989,263	3,108,224
British Columbia	548,017	1,957,204
North-West Territories	115,124	183,354
New Brunswick	5,730	11,050
Total	2,658,134	5,259,832

413. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874 :— Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 1874-1888.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1888.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
1888	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
Total	19,394,282	3,934,083	23,328,365

The above figures, to all intent, represent the production of the Dominion to the close of 1888, though a small quantity of coal has been mined in New Brunswick in each year, of which particulars are not available.

Exports of coal from Canada, 1874-1888.

414. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1888, inclusive:—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-1888.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	252,124	51,001	7,606	310,731
1875	179,626	65,842	4,527	249,995
1876	126,520	116,910	4,946	248,376
1877	173,389	118,252	9,669	301,310
1878	154,114	165,734	7,969	327,817
1879	113,742	186,094	6,622	306,458
1880	199,552	219,878	12,350	431,780
1881	193,081	187,791	14,219	395,091
1882	216,954	179,552	15,606	412,112
1883	192,795	271,214	15,641	479,650
1884	222,709	245,478	1,767	469,954
1885	176,287	250,191	1,260	427,738
1886	240,459	274,466	17	514,942
1887	207,491	356,657	1,341	565,489
1888	165,863	405,071	3	570,937
Total	2,814,706	3,094,131	103,543	6,012,380

Coal produced in the North-West Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in British Columbia exports. Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies are the principal markets for Nova Scotia coal.

Coal in British Columbia.

415. All the coal exported from British Columbia may be considered to have gone to the United States, principally to San Francisco, the receipts at that port in 1887 amounting to 252,810 tons. The coal of this Province is of a very high quality and commands a better price at San Francisco than any American coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for

team of British Columbia and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344).

416. The imports of coal into the Dominion during 1886, 1887 and 1888 were as follow :— Imports of coal, 1886, 1887 and 1888.

Provinces.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	1,587,372	2,180,356	2,096,512
Quebec	343,150	413,370	431,017
Nova Scotia	20,046	23,040	24,346
New Brunswick	43,767	36,435	55,789
Manitoba	3,497	1,834	2,816
British Columbia	615	777	355
Prince Edward Island	1,783	2,673	2,518
Total	2,000,230	2,658,485	2,613,353

417. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, for the most part in 1888 :— Coal production of the world.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.
Great Britain	1888	169,935,219
United States	1888	126,819,406
Germany	1888	81,863,811
France	1888	22,951,940
Austria and Hungary	1886	20,779,441
Belgium	1888	19,185,181
Russia	1886	4,650,000
Australia	1886	2,830,175
Canada	1888	2,658,134
Spain	1887	977,559
Italy	1886	243,325
Sweden	1887	300,000
Other countries	1888	10,000,000
Total		457,705,882

Long tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Australia, India, New Zealand and

Russia, and the metric ton 2,204 pounds for continental countries. The aggregate increase in Great Britain and the United States as compared with 1887 was 18,585,209 tons.

Gold mining in Canada.

418. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is at present confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. It may be that when the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter Province has been $8,892,675. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced $51,599,957, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.

Production of gold in Canada, 1888.

419. The following table gives the value of the gold production in the Dominion in 1888:—

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1888.

Produce.	Value.
	$
British Columbia	616,731
Nova Scotia	436,939
North-West Territories, including Yukon District	41,200
Quebec	3,740
Total	1,098,610

Value of gold per ounce.

420. The total number of ounces produced was 61,310, at an average value of $17.92 per ounce. The produce in 1887 was 66,270 ounces, valued at $1,178,637, or an average value of

$17.78 per ounce. This is below what is generally taken as the average value per ounce, viz., $19.50, or £4 sterling. It will be seen that there was a reduction in value of $80,027 and in quantity of 4,960 ounces as compared with 1887—the falling off being chiefly in British Columbia, and in the Yukon District, where the season was very wet.

421. The value of the gold production in the three principal gold-producing Provinces since 1862 is shown below :— Production of gold in Canada, 1862-1888.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC, 1862-1888.

Year.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1862	4,246,266	141,871		4,660,585
1863		272,448		
1864	3,735,850	390,349		4,126,199
1865	3,491,205	496,357		3,987,562
1866	2,662,106	491,491		3,153,597
1867	2,480,868	532,563		3,013,431
1868	2,372,972	400,555		2,773,527
1869	1.774.978	348,427		2,123,405
1870	1,336,956	387,392		1,724,348
1871	1,799,440	374,972		2,174,412
1872	1,610,972	255,349		1,866,321
1873	1,305,749	231,122		1,536,871
1874	1,844,618	178,244		2,022,862
1875	2,474,904	218,629		2,693,533
1876	1,786,648	233,585		2,020,233
1877	1,608,182	329,205	12,057	1,949,444
1878	1,275,204	245,253	17,937	1,538,394
1879	1,290,058	268,328	32,972	1,591,358
1880	1,013,827	257,823	33,174	1,304,824
1881	1,046,737	209,755	56,661	1,313,153
1882	954,085	275,090	17,093	1,246,268
1883	794,252	301,207	17,787	1,113,246
1884	736,165	313,554	8,720	1,058,439
1885	713,738	432,971	2,120	1,148,829
1886	903,651	455,564	3,981	1,363,196
1887	694,559	413,631	1,604	2,472,973
1888	616,731	436,939	3,740	1,057,410
Total	44,570,721	8,892,675	207,846	55,034,420

The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but figures were not available before 1877. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862

has been 621,247 tons, which has yielded an average of $14.31 per ton.

Gold production of the world.

422. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1888, the Director of the United States Mint gives it at $105,994,150; Hazell's Annual, 1890, at $97,725,273; and Dr. A. Soetbeer at $106,267,000.

Production of gold in Australasia and United States.

423. The gold produce in Australasia in 1887 was 1,434,822 oz. (Victorian Year Book, 1887-88, Part II, p. 263), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of $28,696,440. The gold produce in the United States in 1888 was 1,604,841 ounces, valued at $33,175,000. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian Colonies from 1851 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1887 has been 82,444,002 ounces, which may be valued at $1,604,909,905, and according to Mr. Day the total value of the gold produce of the United States since 1804 has been $1,800,031,670. From 1804 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at $13,243,475.

Iron ore.

424. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all the Provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has no where been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only Province in the Dominion where fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production is practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.

Production of iron ore in Canada, 1888.

425. The total production in Canada in 1888 was 78,587 tons, valued at the mines at $152,068, and was produced as follows:—

Provinces.	Tons.	Value.
		$
Nova Scotia	42,611	74,509
Ontario	16,894	37,710
Quebec	10,710	24,899
British Columbia	8,372	14,950
Total	78,587	152,068

being an increase, as compared with 1887, of 2,257 tons in quantity and $5,871 in value, 54 per cent. of the quantity and 49 per cent. of the value being from Nova Scotia. Iron mining in Ontario was confined to the mines of the Kingston and Pembroke Mining Company, which company did a considerable amount of development work on various parts of their property. In Quebec, operations were principally carried on near Drummondville and Three Rivers.

426. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867 :— Exports of iron ore, 1867-1888.

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867 1888.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1867	4,194	12,798	1879	9,467	20,974
1868	25,312	54,723	1880	48,682	124,180
1869	27,848	60,298	1881	42,227	122,622
1870	15,232	34,927	1882	56,648	177,689
1871	26,825	58,068	1883	25,591	71,279
1872	26,175	64,904	1884	52,811	122,408
1873	56,447	130,583	1885	15,628	46,307
1874	37,388	86,417	1886	19,164	58,410
1875	13,338	28,565	1887	13,692	42,634
1876	9,455	18,397	1888	20,471	55,177
1877	3,785	10,528			
1878	4,315	8,846	Total	554,695	1,410,734

427. There were four furnaces in blast during the year—one at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., and the Radnor furnaces near Three Rivers, and the amount of pig iron produced was 21,799 tons. The quantity of pig iron imported was 68,333 tons, and as none was exported the quantity consumed was about 90,132 tons, valued at $1,153,840. Furnaces in blast.

428. The following is a comparative statement of the imports of iron and steel into Canada in the years 1887 and 1888, showing also the duty collected :— Imports of iron and steel, 1887 and 1888.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL INTO CANADA, 1887 AND 1888.

Articles.	1887.		1888.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	$	$	$	$
Pig iron	620,104	149,380	840,605	273,326
Slabs, blooms, &c	306,728	52,669	80,252	46,479
Scrap iron and steel	326,593	33,694	337,738	54,138
Ferro manganese, &c	24,688	3,344	44,275	7,096
Iron, manufactures of	1,584,529	438,338	1,305,081	516,924
Steel do	773,821	143,381	973,971	222,487
Iron and steel, manufacture of	1,704,778	287,563	2,359,042	452,051
Castings and forgings	503,318	169,279	549,561	227,050
Railroad iron and steel	1,580,316	30,238	1,586,003	49,327
Highly finished articles, about	3,400,000	940,000	3,700,000	1,150,000
Total	10,824,875	2,247,886	11,776,528	2,998,878

Consumption of iron in Canada.

429. The above figures for 1888 represent a consumption of about 400,000 tons of pig iron, valued at over $5,000,000. This quantity would necessitate a supply of over 1,000,000 tons of ore and 3,000,000 tons of fuel, and some idea can thus be obtained of the wealth that would be retained in the country if the iron and coal resources of Canada, which are quite equal to such a demand, were sufficiently developed.

Production of iron and steel in the world.

430. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1888. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL, 1888.

Countries.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain	7,898,634	3,405,536
United States	6,489,738	2,899,440
Germany and Luxemburg	4,258,471	1,785,354
France	1,688,976	525,646
Belgium	826,984	223,638
Austria-Hungary	761,606	355,038
Russia	541,951	246,000
Sweden (1887)	456,625	111,565
Spain (1885)	159,225	24,500
Italy (1886)	12,291	23,760
Other Countries (estimated)	100,000	30,000
Total	23,194,501	9,630,477

The world's production of iron ore in 1888 was 50,951,705 tons.

Production of iron and steel in United Kingdom & United States.

431. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 62 per cent. of the total quantity of pig iron, and 65 per cent. of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world. In 1886 and 1887 the production of steel in the United States surpassed that of Great Britain, but the former country in 1888 fell back again to second place, owing both to the increased activity of the iron and steel industries in Great Britain and Germany, and to a decreased activity in those industries in the United States. The proportionate products of the two countries in the years 1887 and 1888 to the total production were :—

Year.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Pig Iron	Steel.	Pig Iron	Steel.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1887	34	33	29	35
1888	34	35	28	30

Copper.

432. "Copper constitutes one of the most important of the "mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy "a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are dis- "tributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern "Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, "and in New Brunswick." There are no copper smelting works at present in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores are exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered.

Production of copper in 1888.

433. The production in 1888 was limited to the mines at Capelton, Que., and the quantity produced was 63,479 tons of ore, containing 5,562,864 lbs. of fine copper, valued at $667,543. This was an increase of 2,302,440 lbs., as compared with 1887.

Exports of copper, 1879-1888.

434. During the years 1860 and 1869, inclusive, copper ore to the value of $1,593,978 was exported from Quebec, and of $2,498,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two Provinces since 1860 has been $8,026,371. The exports from the other Provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the ten years, 1879-1888 :—

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1879 TO 1888.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	$		Lbs.	$
1879	408,860	47,817	1884	2,714,400	273,422
1880	1,434,700	192,171	1885	2,626,000	262,600
1881	1,241,780	125,753	1886	2,403,040	249,259
1882	1,864,170	182,502	1887	2,589,660	137,966
1883	1,400,300	148,709	1888		257,260

In 1886 copper to the value of $16,404 and in 1887 of $3,416 was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period went from the Province of Quebec.

The world's production of copper, 1888.

435. The following table is said to give the world's production of copper in 1888 :—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1888.*

Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
	Tons.		Tons.
United States	102,000	Russia	4,700
Spain and Portugal	60,000	Canada	4,300
Chili	31,000	Venezuela	4,000
Germany	15,000	Other Countries	14,000
Japan	11,000		
Australia	7,500	Total	261,000
Cape Colony	7,500		

* *Monetary Times*, 14th March, 1890.

436. The supply from Canada is at present very small, but there is no doubt that there is abundance of copper at Sudbury, which is likely to be soon largely developed, as in addition to the works already erected there, the celebrated firm of H. H. Vivian & Co., of Swansea, have applied for incorporation in Canada, and have purchased a number of mines at Sudbury, where they propose to erect smelting works. H. H. Vivian & Co.

437. Though petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the North-West Territories, it is in Ontario where the most of the oil has been and is obtained. Bothwell, Enniskillen and Petrolia are the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet. Petroleum

438. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil used as such is not included :— Production of oil in Canada, 1881-1888.

PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1888.

Year.	Refined Oils.	Crude Equivalent Calculated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881	5,380,081	10,760,162
1882	5,111,893	11,359,762
1883	6,204,544	13,787,875
1884	6,730,068	16,825,170
1885	5,853,290	14,633,225
1886	6,469,667	17,025,439
1887	7,905,666	20,804,384
1888	9,246,176	24,332,105

439. The total production in 1883 was estimated at 733,564 barrels, or 25,674,740 Imperial gallons, valued at $755,571, and according to returns from refiners the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refineries in 1887 and 1888 was as follows :— Production of oil in 1887 and 1888.

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1887 AND 1888.

Articles.	1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$	Galls.	$
Illuminating oils	10,387,825	991,290	9,833,228	1,059,614
Benzine and naphtha	344,570	31,447	492,886	29,354
Parafine oils	6,793,461	240,851	690,729	82,238
Gas oils			3,107,306	68,477
Lubricating oils and tar			3,284,273	132,601
Total gallons	17,525,856	.....	17,408,422	.....
Parafine wax (lbs.)	400,036	24,521	585,651	29,175
Total value	.....	1,288,109	.....	1,401,459

Average price of oil.

440. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolia Oil Exchange in the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 was 86¾ cents, 78 cents and $1.02⅔ per barrel respectively.

Exports of oil 1881-88.

441. The following table shows the exports of Canadian Petroleum since 1881 :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1888.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$
1881	501	99
1882	1,119	286
1883	1,328	710
1884	1,098,090	30,168
1885	337,967	10,562
1886	241,716	9,855
1887	473,559	13,831
1888	196,602	74,542

Consumption of oil in Canada, 1882-1889.

442. The following table taken from the Petrolia *Advertiser* gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882, showing the total quantity of refined oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption, which would appear to indicate a proportionate increase in population and improvement in condition :—

Year.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882	6,169,353	3,026,186	9,195,539
1883	7,135,580	3,088,414	10,223,994
1884	7,836,949	3,148,920	10,985,869
1885	7,843,033	3,813,379	11,656,412
1886	8,341,203	3,803,724	12,144,927
1887	8,436,938	4,309,397	12,746,335
1888	9,769,265	4,493,924	14,263,189
1889	9,684,336	4,723,698	14,408,034

Petroleum in N.W.T.

443. The most extensive petroleum field in America, if not in the world, is believed to exist in the Athabasca and Mackenzie valleys in the North-West, and the committee of the Senate appointed in 1888 to enquire into the resources of the Mackenzie Basin, say in their report that it is probable that this great petroleum field will assume an enormous value in the near future, and will rank among the chief assets comprised in the Crown domain of the Dominion. The committee also suggest that a tract of about 40,000 square miles be reserved from sale, and that practical tests and explorations be made to ascertain its value.

Petroleum in United States.

444. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then has amounted to 372,919,195 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 346,803,260 barrels out of the above quantity. The very unexpected discovery of crude petroleum in enormous quantities in the Trenton limestone of north-eastern Ohio in 1886 has had an important effect on the output of that State, the production having increased from 650,000 barrels in 1885 to 10,010,868 barrels in 1888. The total production in the United States in 1888 was 27,346,018 barrels.

Petroleum in Russia.

445. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commence in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipment of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1887, have been :—

	Galls.
1883	145,180,705
1884	262,621,710
1885	300,149,775
1886	377,006,120
1887	389,816,630

The Russian Government, it is said, are contemplating the building of a canal to connect the rivers Don and Dnieper, which would permit tank steamers to pass all the way by water from the Caspian into the Black Sea, and thence, of course, to all parts of Europe, whereas now the oil for export has to be taken by rail from Baku to Batoum, and then transhipped. The supply of Russian petroleum is very large, and the cost of working considerably less than in America, so that the construction of such a canal would enable Russia to push its competition with the United States very severely.

Production of oil in Russia.

446. The following figures show that the production of petroleum in Russia has been steadily increasing, while that of the United States has been diminishing :—

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM AT BAKU AND IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Year.	Baku.	United States.
	Brls.	Brls.
1882	15,375	82,303
1883	18,379	63,336
1884	27,392	67,684
1885	35,390	56,921
1886	36,543	70,729
1887	46,111	59,067
1888	55,902	46,700

Board of Trade Journal, November, 1889.

447. Accounts of the productiveness of the petroleum beds of Upper Burmah have always varied considerably, but a recent survey estimates the yield at about 450,000 gallons a month, which is nothing to what it might be with proper appliances, as at present about 100 feet of the richest portion of the oil-bearing stone is left untouched, and it is said that the production might be increased to 1,500,000 gallons a month. Petroleum in Burmah

448. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the County of Huron, while a few are being operated in the Counties of Lambton on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west. Salt.

449. The total production of salt in 1888 amounted to 421,930 barrels of 280 lbs., the value of which was, of the salt alone, $185,460, and of the packages used, $47,000, making a total value of $232,460. This was a reduction in quantity, as compared with 1887, of 7,877 barrels, but an increase in the price of salt alone of $19,066. There were seventeen producers in Ontario and one in New Brunswick, employing altogether 260 men. Production of salt 1888.

450. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow :— Exports of salt, 1875-1888.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1888.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	$
1875	541,669	1,089	42	542,800	66,834
1876	905,522	3,833	.....	909,355	84,154
1877	702,494	2,150	.....	704,644	60,677
1878	403,798	3,297	.....	407,095	37,027
1879	587,805	2,616	345	590,766	49,367
1880	464,661	1,887	1,093	467,641	46,211
1881	336,608	6,600	.....	343,208	44,627
1882	181,007	751	.....	181,758	18,350
1883	199,733	.....	.....	199,733	19,492
1884	167,029	.....	.....	167,029	15,291
1885	246,584	210	.....	246,794	18,756
1886	224,595	.....	348	224,943	16,886
1887	153,475	.....	570	154,045	11,526
1888	14,968	133	150	15,251	3,987

Output of salt in United States, 1887.

451. The total output of salt in the United States in 1887 was 7,831,962 barrels, valued at $4,093,846.

Silver.

452. The total production of silver in Canada in 1888 was valued at $395,377, being an increase as compared with 1887 of $46,047, due principally to the development of the Badger and other mines in the Port Arthur district, the total shipments from which amounted to $208,064. The Rabbit and Silver Mountain districts, Ontario, are found to contain a a great number of well defined veins of very rich silver ore, and only need work and capital for very profitable development. The shipments of silver from the Illecillewait and Kootenay districts, B.C., amounted to $37,925, and it was estimated that about $149,388 worth of silver was extracted from the copper ore exported from the Capelton Mines, Quebec.

Exports of silver, 1873-1888.

453. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1888, exclusive of the production of the Capelton Mines :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1888.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$
1873	1,243,758	1882	6,705
1874	493,463	1883	8,620
1875	472,992	1884	13,300
1876	354,178	1885	29,176
1877	42,848	1886	25,957
1878	665,715	1887	206,284
1879	154,273	1888	219,008
1880	68,205		
1881	15,115	Total	4,019,597

Production of silver in United States

454. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1848 has been $825,724,517. In 1887 the estimated value was $53,433,300.

Phosphate

455. The total quantity of phosphate or apatite shipped from Canadian mines in 1888 was 22,485 tons, valued at $242,285, being a decrease of 1,205 tons, as compared with 1887, due to

a smaller production from the Ontario mines. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa County, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions :—Ottawa County mines, 20,396 tons ; and Ontario mines, 2,089 tons.

Exports of phosphate, 1888.

456. The quantity exported was 18,776 tons, valued at $298,609, and of this 14,957 tons went to Great Britain, 2,643 tons to the United States, and 1,176 tons to Germany.

Production of phosphate.

457. The total production of phosphate in 1889 amounted to 33,198 tons, being the largest quantity yet produced. The amount was made up as follows :—

	Tons.
Exported to Europe	23,542
" United States	4,176
Home consumption	480
Estimated quantity held over at mines	5,000
Total	33,198

Almost the whole quantity exported to Europe went to Great Britain.

Increasing value of phosphate.

458. During the year 1889 there was a very considerable amount of interest taken in England in the phosphate fields of Canada, and many endeavours were made in consequence to dispose of phosphate properties at enormously high figures. These endeavours were uniformly unsuccessful, but served to attract public attention to the Canadian deposits, and were the means of a number of genuine undertakings being entered into and a general impetus given to phosphate mining. The mineral is a comparatively scarce one, and the demand for it is steadily increasing ; and in view of these facts and of the approaching exhaustion of the guano beds of Chili and Peru, the outlook for this industry in Canada is most encouraging. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments so far go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This fact must

necessarily enhance the value of the mineral, and also bring its use well within the power of small farmers, who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers.

Exports of phosphate, 1877-1888.

459. The following table gives the exports of phosphate from 1877 to 1888 :—

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE FROM CANADA, 1877 TO 1888.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1877	2,823	47,084	1884	21,709	424,240
1878	10,743	208,109	1885	28,969	496,293
1879	8,446	122,035	1886	20,440	343,007
1880	13,060	190,086	1887	23,152	433,217
1881	11,968	218,456	1888	18,776	298,609
1882	17,153	338,357			
1883	19,716	427,668	Total	196,955	3,547,161

Of the above sum $3,397,749 worth was exported from Quebec and $149,412 from Ontario; but a considerable quantity of Ontario phosphate is shipped from Montreal, and therefore included in the exports of Quebec.

Phosphate in United States, 1888.

460. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1888, principally in the Carolinas, was 433,705 tons of 2,240 lbs., valued at $1,951,673.

Asbestos.

461. According to the *Mining Review*,* the mineral which is produced in Canada under the head of asbestos is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile, and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made until 1878, when 50 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has progressed rapidly, and in 1889 nearly 6,000 tons were taken out. The mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral, while not suitable for millboard and steam packing, answers admirably for cements, paints, &c.

* February, 1890.

462. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments since 1879. It is believed, however, that the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway the aggregate quantity is too high by 1,662 tons :— Shipments of asbestos 1879-1888.

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS FROM CANADIAN MINES, 1879 TO 1888.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1879	300	19,500	1885	2,440	142,441
1880	380	24,700	1886	3,458	206,251
1881	540	35,100	1887	4,619	226,976
1882	810	52,650	1888	3,936	277,742
1883	955	68,750			
1884	1,141	75,097	Total	18,579	1,129,207

463. As a result of recent explorations, large deposits of nickeliferous pyrrhotite have been found at Sudbury, Ont., the vein being in some places 100 feet thick, but the ore is low in nickel. It is, however, easily concentrated into a rich matte, and this the company propose to send to England for final treatment, and claim that they can supply nickel at the same, if not at a less, price than that charged by the French company, the Société du Nickel, which controls the carbonate of nickel mines of New Caledonia and absolutely the supply of nickel. If this could be done, and nickel be procured more cheaply, there is a vast field for its use in the steel trade, and these deposits are now attracting considerable attention in English metallurgical centres. It is estimated that the daily product of the Canadian Copper Company's mines at Sudbury is about 40,500 lbs. of matte, equivalent to a yield of about 4,000 tons of nickel a year. The total annual consumption of nickel at present is only 1,100 tons. Nickel.

464. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all of the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral production in 1887 and 1888 will be some guide to their annual value. Minor minerals.

CHAPTER VIII.

MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Marine Department.

465. The special object of the Marine Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is therefore of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

Number of light-houses, &c., 1868-1889

466. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1889, inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1889.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	Light Stations.	Lighthouses	Fog-Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868	198	227	2	
1869	219	233	2	
1870	240	278	4	
1871	264	297	8	
1872	280	314	13	
1873	316	363	17	
1874	342	384	18	
1875	377	444	22	
1876	407	488	24	
1877	416	509	25	2
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6
1880	452	551	22	7
1881	462	553	23	9
1882	470	562	23	9
1883	484	578	23	9
1884	507	597	23	10
1885	526	617	23	12
1886	534	625	23	16
1887	561	658	23	24
1888	569	664	23	27
1889	579	675	24	29

467. It will be seen that there were no less than 381 light stations, 448 lighthouses, 22 fog-whistles and 29 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then. Increase in number.

468. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 1st December, 1889, was 579; of lights shown, 675; of steam fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns, 53; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 735; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,379. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow:— Number of lights, &c., 1888.

469. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 190 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 275 buoys and 20 beacons Nine new lights and several buoys and beacons were added during the year. The lights were supplied by the SS. "Canada," chartered for the purpose. The total cost of maintenance for the year was $72,621, and of construction, $8,639. Ontario division.

470. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 151 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 10 steam fog-whistles, 8 fog-guns, 112 buoys, of which 8 were gas buoys, 59 beacons and 9 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the Steamers "Druid" and "Napoleon III." The expenditure for maintenance was $124,966, and for construction, $12,203. Quebec division.

471. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 163 lighthouses, showing 170 lights, 1 lightship, 14 steam fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 3 signal-gun stations, 10 automatic signal-buoys, 6 bell-buoys, 98 iron-can buoys, 625 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 13 life-boat stations, 3 humane Nova Scotia division.

establishments and 3 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Newfield." Five new lights were established and put into operation and one new one erected. The amount expended for maintenance was $140,197, and for construction, $6,040.

New Brunswick division.

472. In the New Brunswick division there were 110 lighthouses, 1 lightship and 13 fog-alarms, 486 buoys and 5 beacons. Four new lights were established during 1889. The expenditure for maintenance was $78,286, and for construction, $2,966.

Prince Edward Island division.

473. Prince Edward Island division contained 50 lights and 1 fog-alarm. Three new lights were established during the year. The expenditure for maintenance was $19,118. The schooner "Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British Columbia division.

474. British Columbia division contained 10 lighthouses and 2 fog-alarms, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." The expenditure for maintenance was $16,877, and for construction, $1,890.

Lighthouse at Cape Race.

475. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of $100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion free of dues. The expenditure since the transfer has amounted to $16,935, which sum, however, includes expenditure for several important improvements and repairs. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about $1,200 annually.

Government steamers.

476. The Department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attend-

ing to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which discharges the duties of this Department on the Pacific coast. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1889 was $126,629.

Communication with Prince Edward Island.

477. The new steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, kept up communication, with the exception of two short intervals, during the whole winter of 1888–89, and the service has never been so successfully conducted before.

Harbour police.

478. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure for which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The force in 1889 consisted of 52 men, 21 at Quebec and 31 at Montreal. The number of arrests made was 600, being considerably less than in the preceding year. There was an excess of expenditure over receipts of $11,959, and during the past 20 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by $208,553.

Abolition of Harbour Police at Montreal.

479. The Montreal Board of Trade having, in the interest of trade, urged the abolition of the dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the Harbour Police Force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded on 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec is still to be maintained, but in a reduced condition.

Provision for sick and distressed mariners.

480. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessells, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary

grant of $500 is made to each of the General Hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame Hospitals, at Quebec at the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, and Marine Hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Richibucto, Bathurst and Sackville, in New Brunswick, and at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia. Seamen are also cared for at the Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, and the Charlottetown Hospital, Prince Edward Island. The total amount received from dues in 1889 was $39,306, being a decrease of $2,363 as compared with 1888. The total expenditure was $51,332, being $12,026 in excess of receipts. A considerable number, however, of immigrants and residents were cared for at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, and if the amount expended for them be deducted the excess would only be $2,014. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-one years has been $11,498.

Immigrants and residents no longer admitted to Marine Hospital.

481. The legislative grant in aid of the Marine Hospital, Quebec, having been considerably reduced in amount, and complaints having been made that the dues pressed hard upon the shipping, it was decided to admit no residents or immigrants into the hospital, which is now kept exclusively for seamen. The number of seamen admitted in 1889 was 211.

Number of steamers.

482. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 1,085, with a gross tonnage of 196,808 tons; 71 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 20,912 tons. The expenditure on account of the Steamboat Inspection Fund during the last 20 years has exceeded the receipts by $23,095. During the year 1889 the receipts amounted to $12,576, and the expenditure to $22,313, being an excess of expenditure of $9,737.

Steamboat Inspection Fund.

483. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,684 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,111 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 947 have been issued for masters and 380 for mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $2,202, and the expenditure to $4,381. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $37,694. Masters and mates certificates

484. During the calendar year, 74 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 31 mates' certificates of service, while 87 obtained masters' and 47 obtained mates' certificates of competency. Inland and coasting certificates

485. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters, during the eleven months ended 30th November, 1889, as reported to the Department, was 163; the tonnage involved was 63,554, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, $957,199. The number of lives lost was 88. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 15, involving 4,230 tons, and causing loss to the extent of $29,250. The number of lives lost was 21. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1889 with those of previous years, as the Department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report, which will explain the difference in the figures for 1888 in the following table as compared with the figures given for the same year in last year's Statistical Abstract. Wrecks & casualties, 1889.

486. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table :— Number of wrecks, &c. 1870-1889.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES, 1870 TO 1889.

Year ended 31st December	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				$
1870	335	82,868	210	901,000
1871	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873	350	99,523	*813	2,844,133
1874	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
1876	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1877	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
1878	414	161,760	187	3,445,875
1879	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881	440	210,719	399	4,992,423
1882	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1882	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886	377	150,277	54	1,950,799
1887	335	149,395	91	1,662,688
1888—11 months ended 30th Nov	319	105,060	52	1,126,124
1889 do do	178	67,784	109	986,449
Total	7,291	2,740,148	4,514	52,737,900

* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."

Marine disasters in 1889.

487. In view of the largely increased and increasing efficiency of the Marine Protective Service, it would be disheartening if the figures in the above table did not show some reduction in latter years over those earlier in the period, and it is pleasant to note that the figures for 1888 were smaller than for many previous years, especially when it is remembered that the shipping done now is infinitely larger than in former years. It would not appear from present indications that the returns for 1889 will be quite so satisfactory, the increase in loss of life being considerable. The principal marine disaster, though fortunately unattended with loss of life, was the stranding of the SS. "Montreal" on Belle Isle during a dense fog. The vessel was 2,160 tons register and valued at $150,000. She became a total loss.

488. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which has such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships, are given on p. 17. Meteorological service.

489. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this Department during the year ended 30th June, 1889. The expenditure in 1888 amounted to $883,250; there was, therefore, an increase of $140,551. If, however, the exceptional expenditure of $143,595 on the construction of the steamer "Stanley" is deducted, there was a decrease of $3,044 :— Expenditure of Marine Department, 1889.

EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, 1889.

Departmental salaries	$ 34,549
Maintenance of lights	478,514
Construction of "	31,753
Dominion steamers	270,225
Examination of masters and mates	4,381
Marine hospitals	52,332
Meteorological service	59,477
Signal service	5,092
Rewards for saving life	5,503
Georgian Bay survey	17,808
Water police	31,647
Steamboat inspection	22,313
Winter mail service, Prince Edward Island	1,842
Miscellaneous	13,453
Total	$1,023,801

490. The revenue for the same year amounted to $99,940, made up of the following items :— Revenue of Marine Department, 1889.

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, 1889.

Earnings of Dominion Steamers	$16,367
Examination of Masters and Mates	2,582
Fines and Forfeitures	250
Harbours and Piers	5,598
Harbour Police	19,688
Improvements of Harbours	10
Sick Mariners Fund	39,306
Steamboat Inspection	12,624
Marine Hospitals	2,124
Casual Revenue	1,391
	$99,940

Revenue and expenditure of Marine Department, 1867-1889.

491. The following table gives the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1868	71,811	371,071	1880	91,942	723,361
1869	75,351	360,900	1881	108,304	761,731
1870	71,490	367,129	1882	109,125	774,832
1871	70,254	389,537	1883	104,383	824,911
1872	79,324	518,958	1884	118,080	927,242
1873	144,756	706,818	1885	101,268	1,029,901
1874	108,350	845,159	1886	91,885	973,360
1875	91,235	844,586	1887	102,238	917,557
1876	107,984	979,146	1888	99,920	883,251
1877	105,907	820,054	1889	99,940	1,023,801
1878	100,850	786,156			
1879	84,144	755,359	Total	2,138,541	16,584,820

Excess of expenditure.

492. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of $14,446,279, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which $123,906 has been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and $71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson's Bay.

Number of vessels on registry book, 1867-1888.

493. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1889. All sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, &c., ON THE REGISTRY BOOK OF CANADA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

Provinces.	Number of		Gross Tonnage, Steamers.	Total	
	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels and Steamers.	Net Tonnage.
New Brunswick	922	91	9,355	1,013	218,873
Nova Scotia	2,764	91	9,009	2,855	464,431
Quebec	1,151	304	74,428	1,455	168,500
Ontario	664	689	85,029	1,353	141,839
Prince Edward Island	206	18	3,678	224	25,506
British Columbia	70	106	18,879	176	15,241
Manitoba	28	49	5,254	77	6,901
Total	5,805	1,348	205,632	7,153	1,040,481

494. There was an increase as compared with 1888 of 11 in the total number of vessels, but a decrease of 49,161 tons in the total tonnage, and assuming the average value to be $30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be $31,214,430, being a decrease in value of $1,474,830. There was an increase of 63 in the number of steamers, and a decrease of 1,510 tons in steamer's tonnage. Increases and decreases.

495. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons on the register in each year from 1873 :— Number of vessels on the register, 1873-1889.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873	6,783	1,073,718	1882	7,312	1,260,777
1874	6,930	1,158,363	1883	7,374	1,276,440
1875	6,952	1,205,565	1884	7,254	1,253,747
1876	7,192	1,260,893	1885	7,315	1,231,856
1877	7,362	1,310,468	1886	7,294	1,217,766
1878	7,469	1,333,015	1887	7,178	1,130,247
1879	7,471	1,332,094	1888	7,142	1,089,642
1880	7,377	1,311,218	1889	7,153	1,040,481
1881	7,394	1,310,896			

496. The following is a list of new vessels built and registered in each Province in 1889 :— New vessels built in 1889.

Province.	Number.	Tonnage.
Nova Scotia	126	19,645
Ontario	45	3,259
New Brunswick	50	4,792
Quebec	27	3,759
British Columbia	12	840
Prince Edward Island	12	1,503
Manitoba	8	548
Total	280	34,346

There was an increase of 16 in number and of 9,216 in tonnage, as compared with the preceding year. Assuming the value of the new vessels to be $45 per ton, the total value would be $1,545,570.

Decrease in demand for wooden ships.

497. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships, that the demand for wooden ships is reduced to an extreme limit, in consequence of which the ship-building industry in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, has almost died away, and it does not seem probable that it can ever be revived, the decline having been caused by a cessation of demand owing to change of material, and not through depression of trade or any causes consequent on the policy of the Government of the day or within their control. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a profitable industry, at any rate in Nova Scotia, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. That Province is favoured with large deposits of high class iron ore and excellent coal, and it may safely be said that capital and enterprise alone are wanting, to make the iron ships of Nova Scotia almost as eagerly sought after in the present market as were her wooden vessels in olden days.

Shipping of Canada, 1888 and 1889.

498. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1888 and 1889 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1888 AND 1889.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons. Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1888.					
British	3,316	3,326,417	1,341,407	581,945	96,033
Canadian	33,395	6,182,697	2,296,748	1,440,009	266,258
Foreign	27,592	5,708,194	1,181,602	1,441,217	278,620
Total	64,303	15,217,308	4,819,757	3,463,171	640,911
1889.					
British	3,305	3,333,079	1,304,650	586,196	105,069
Canadian	34,564	6,636,032	2,147,859	1,476,032	303,337
Foreign	27,188	6,085,110	1,596,950	1,233,337	281,680
Total	65,057	16,054,221	5,049,459	3,295,565	690,086

499. The shipping of Canada is continually on the increase, for there was an increase in 1888 over 1887 of 6,368 in the number of vessels, of 1,126,310 tons in the number of tons register, of 333,358 tons in the number of tons of freight, and of 51,115 in the number of men employed, while in 1889, as compared with 1888, the increase was, in the number of vessels 754, of tons register 836,913 tons, of tons of freight 229,702 tons, and in the number of men employed of 49,175 Increase in shipping.

500. The next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1888 and 1889 :— Sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports, 1888 and 1889.

SEA-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1888 AND 1889.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Quantity of Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1888.					
British	3,316	3,326,417	1,341,407	581,945	96,033
Canadian	13,828	1,862,295	809,918	849,483	86,846
Foreign	13,663	4,009,091	733,205	923,325	181,902
Total	30,807	9,197,803	2,884,530	2,354,753	364,781
1889.					
British	3,305	3,333,079	1,304,650	586,196	105,069
Canadian	13,021	1,599,594	800,915	847,895	90,897
Foreign	12,218	4,363,928	946,341	945,120	188,286
Total	28,544	9,296,601	3,051,906	2,379,211	384,252

501. There was a decrease of 2,263 in the number of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1889, as compared with 1888, but an increase of 98,798 tons in the number of tons register, of 167,376 tons in the weight of freight, of 24,458 tons in measurement, and of 19,471 in the number of men. Of the total sea-borne trade of the country, 42·75 per cent. was carried in English bottoms, 26·24 per cent. in Canadian, and 31·01 per cent. in Foreign bottoms. This is the first time for some years that more freight was Increase in tonnage.

carried in Foreign than in Canadian bottoms. For a statement of sea-going vessels in each year since Confederation, see folding table.

Statistics of arrivals at the port of Montreal.

502. The decrease in the number of ocean-going vessels and the increase in tonnage is only a proof of the way in which large vessels, particularly steamers, are taking the place of the smaller vessels of a few years ago. In connection with this, it may be interesting to state that the first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers, of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1889, 35 years after, the total tonnage that arrived at Montreal was 1,892,225 tons, of which 823,165 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 522 of which were steamers and 173 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,184 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1889 the numbers respectively were 522, 8 and 49.

Shipping in British Possessions.

503. The following is a statement of British and Colonial shipping for 1888. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888.

Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
United Kingdom	68,519,145	Tasmania	776,288
Hong Kong	9,006,677	Mauritius	622,344
Malta	10,545,957	British Guiana	558,274
Gibraltar	11,986,032	Newfoundland	596,528
Canada	9,197,803	Gold Coast	560,025
Straits Settlement	8,136,605	Western Australia	812,393
India	7,189,465	Lagos	525,857
New South Wales	4,765,419	Sierra Leone	517,681
Ceylon	4,453,418	Natal	727,057
Victoria	4,307,883	Bermuda	228,385
Queensland	996,229	Honduras	253,152
Windward Islands	2,211,194	Turk's Island	193,078
South Australia	1,973,651	Bahamas	198,478
Cape of Good Hope	2,080,677	Gambia	193,511
Leeward Islands	1,374,367	St. Helena	127,163
Trinidad	1,271,383	Fiji	101,127
New Zealand	1,057,913	Falkland Islands	54,960
Jamaica	1,084,657	Labuan	74,930

Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian Colonies considerably exceeds that of this country. The year 1888 was the first in which Canada stood second to Great Britain, Hong Kong having in previous years taken that place.

Registered tonnage of the world.

504. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, 1889:—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average tons to each Vessel.
United Kingdom	17,723	7,123,754	402
Sweden and Norway	11,380	2,024,471	178
German Empire	3,811	1,240,182	325
Canada	7,142	1,089,642	152
United States*	1,681	1,021,595	608
France	15,237	972,525	64
Italy	6,918	895,625	129
Russia	2,387	614,561	257
Spain	968	531,269	548
Australasia	2,786	361,634	129
Netherlands	621	673,781	1,085
Austria	9,728	287,267	30
Denmark	3,324	272,500	82
Greece	5,157	258,846	50
Portugal	220	79,516	361
Belgium	65	86,391	1,329
Turkey	842	182,259	216

* Licensed and enrolled vessels not included.

United States shipping.

505. Canada, it will be seen, stands fourth in the list, but if the licensed and enrolled vessels belonging to the United States which are employed in the river and home trade were included, that country would take second place, its total tonnage amounting to 4,307,475 tons. To such an extent has the American mercantile marine declined that, whereas in 1856 75·2 per cent. of the United States imports and exports were carried in American bottoms, in 1888 the proportion was only 13·48 per cent., the value carried having increased in the same period 112 per cent.

PART II—FISHERIES.

Fisheries of Canada.

506. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.

507. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also of the value of the same by Provinces, in 1888 and 1889.

Yield and value of the fisheries of Canada 1888 and 1889.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1888-1889.

Kinds of Fish.		1888.		1889.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod	Cwt.	1,050,847	4,203,388	904,560	3,618,240
Boneless Cod	Lbs.	3,000	120	.....	.....
Herring, pickled	Brls.	341,077	1,364,308	286,678	1,165,724
" smoked	Boxes	1,497,890	373,272	2,685,170	666,342
" frozen	No.	22,305,500	133,833	22,247,860	133,487
" fresh	Lbs.	9,653,308	482,821	10,648,021	532,804
Lobsters, preserved, in c'ns	"	9,597,773	1,207,033	10,637,233	1,276,468
" in shell, alive, &c.	Tons.	6,288	276,354	5,247	208,020
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	8,464	109,978	6,704	84,740
" fresh in ice	Lbs.	4,640,660	680,432	4,267,173	634,734
" preserved, in cans	"	8,878,156	1,110,874	20,141,152	2,417,508
" smoked	"	30,576	6,115	24,714	4,943
Mackerel, preser'd, in cans	"	63,563	7,883	196,212	23,545
" fresh	"	540,600	32,436	542,500	32,550
" pickled	Brls.	62,756	941,340	62,237	874,302
Haddock	Cwt.	237,183	948,732	125,662	532,948
Hake	"	121,635	486,540	118,714	474,856
Pollock	"	121,071	484,284	77,196	308,784
Trout	Lbs.	4,499,860	449,381	5,125,493	512,549
" pickled	Brls.	6,068	60,680	4,082	40,820
Whitefish, pickled	"	7,563	75,630	3,986½	39,865
" fresh	Lbs.	8,677,256	626,694	9,009,122	645,231
Smelts	"	3,723,772	222,674	5,011,058	298,952
Sardines	Hhds.	16,941	104,428	23,804	71,412
Oysters	Brls.	56,234	163,902	63,049	189,897
Hake sounds	Lbs.	103,557	103,557	79,489½	79,490
Cod tongues and sounds	Brls.	16,606	21,560	.....	19,254
Alewives	"	28,565	128,541	37,470	166,441
Shad	Lbs.	514,251	30,855	170,330	10,220
" pickled	Brls.	3,950	39,500	4,868	48,145
Eels "	"	22,594	206,570	7,100	71,000
"	Lbs.	1,590,145	114,778	1,378,473	82,708
Halibut	"	1,368,808	126,405	1,903,115	160,059
Sturgeon	"	1,892,518	111,116	1,773,685	102,128
Maskinongé	"	786,981	47,218	755,203	45,312
Bass	"	1,034,846	62,090	1,153,487	55,725
Pickerel	"	3,484,416	194,458	3,264,501	182,382
Pike	"	1,500,878	55,333	1,743,444	69,288
Winninish	"	100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
Tom Cod or Frost-fish	"	1,299,895	51,995	.....	26,580
Flounders	"	83,650	8,365	84,300	8,430

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA—1888-1889—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		1888.		1889.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Squid	Brls.	12,446	49,784	11,649	46,596
Oolâchans, pickled	"	282	2,820	380	3,800
" fresh	Lbs.	20,200	20,020	82,500	8,250
" smoked	"	200	40	6,700	1,340
Clams			3,000		19,950
Fur seal skins	No.	27,983	279,830	33,570	335,700
Hair "	"	32,562	31,687	33,333	31,583
Sea otter skins	"	100	7,500	115	11,500
Porpoise "	"	455	1,847	777	3,151
Fish oils	Galls.	960,541	390,650	984,183	407,815
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls.	40,202	208,851	27,275	147,853
Fish used as bait	Brls.	159,391	231,586	217,609	261,347
" manure	"	126,449	63,224	60,563	30,281
Guano	Tons.	1,158	28,950	984	24,600
Crabs and prawns in B.C.			7,500		10,750
Fish, assorted, in B.C.	Lbs.			942,325	52,486
" sold in Halifax markets			45,500		40,500
" for home consumption, not included in Returns			203,235		295,871
Total			17,418,510		17,655,256
Increase					236,746

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1888 AND 1889.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1888.	1889.
	$	$
Nova Scotia	7,817,031	6,346,722
New Brunswick	2,941,863	3,067,039
Quebec	1,860,013	1,876,194
Prince Edward Island	876,862	886,431
British Columbia	1,902,195	3,348,068
Ontario	1,839,869	1,963,123
Manitoba and North-West Territories	180,677	167,679
Total	17,418,510	17,655,256

508. As compared with 1888 there was an increase in the total value of $236,746, the large decrease of $1,470,309 in Nova Scotia being counterbalanced by the equally large increase of $1,445,873 in British Columbia. There were also increases in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario aggregating $274,180, making a total increase of $1,720,053, against a total decrease of $1,483,307, leaving the net increase, as stated, of $236,746. The decrease in Nova Scotia was largely attributed to the use of purse seines and to the scarcity of bait. The mackerel catch generally was a small one, and in Quebec a complete failure. There was a general increase in lobsters, smelts and oysters, the improvement in the smelt fishery being a very decided one. The large increase in British Columbia was principally caused by the unprecedented run of salmon in the Fraser River, the total pack of canned salmon having reached the enormous quantity of 20,122,128 1-lb. tins, being an increase of 11,288,184 lbs. over that of 1888, and of this increase the Fraser River contributed 11,112,288 lbs., and the Inspector says that sufficient fish ascended the river to pack 15,000,000 lbs. in addition, had there been sufficient appliances. It is not, however, expected that such a large catch can be maintained, and the number of licenses has been limited to 500, 350 on the Fraser River and 150 to local fishermen. There were 28 canneries in operation, 16 on the Fraser River and 12 on the coast (Naas and Skeena Rivers), and the pack was 14,789,856 lbs. on the Fraser River and 5,332,272 lbs. on the coast. Since 1876, when canning operations first commenced, 2,160,763 cases or 103,716,624 lbs of salmon have been packed in British Columbia.

Particulars of the yield in 1889.

Salmon in British Columbia.

Value of catch of principal fish, 1888 and 1889.

509. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1889 as compared with the catch of 1888.

VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN 1889, COMPARED WITH 1888.

Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$
Cod	3,618,240		585,268
Salmon	3,141,925	1,234,525	
Herring	2,498,357	144,123	
Lobsters	1,484,488	1,100	
Mackerel	930,396		51,263
Whitefish	685,096		17,228
Trout	553,369	43,308	
Haddock	532,948		415,784
Hake	474,856		11,684
Pollock	308,784		75,500
Fish oils	407,815	17,165	
Seal skins	367,283	55,766	
Smelts	298,951	76,277	
Oysters	189,897	25,995	
Pickerel	182,381		12,077
Alewives	166,441	37,900	
Halibut	160,059	34,654	
Eels	153,708		167,640
Sturgeon	102,127		8,989

Number & value of fishing vessels, nets, etc.

510. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, &c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several Provinces in 1889, according to returns published by the Fisheries Department. Canning establishments, fishing piers, houses, hand lines, trawls, steamers, &c., are not included, and their value cannot be given, but it is very considerable :—

VESSELS, MEN, NETS, &c., EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1889.

Province.	Vessels and Boats.		Men, Number	Nets.		Other Fishing Material.
	Number	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		$			$	$
Nova Scotia	14,773	1,754,668	27,334	3,131,080	706,076	81,670
New Brunswick	5,288	320,510	10,527	396,531	232,385	242,765
Prince Edward Island	1,357	85,634	4,245	92,927	65,935	800
Quebec	5,930	275,463	11,583	248,823	156,311	53,838
British Columbia	1,656	355,085	7,786	263,013	212,187	8,800
Ontario	1,650	236,568	3,528	1,320,798	218,191	96,147
*Manitoba and North-West Territories	542	44,200	2,000	53,000	8,400	.....
Total	31,196	3,072,128	67,003	5,506,172	1,599,485	484,020

* Returns incomplete.

Seal fishery in British Columbia.

511. In addition to the above, British Columbia employs 559 men and 213 vessels of 1,499 tons aggregate, in the seal fishery. The total number of seals caught by Canadian vessels in 1889 was 33,570, valued at $349,825, while 7,428 seals, valued at $74,280, caught by foreign vessels, were disposed of in Victoria, B.C.

Number of hands employed.

512. It will be seen that upwards of 68,000 men are employed in the fisheries proper, while no account can be given of the number of men, women and children employed on shore in connection with them.

Fisheries Protection Service.

513. Four steamers and two schooners were employed in the Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic Coast during the season of 1889, but only one seizure was made, viz., that of the U. S. schooner "Mattie Winship," for fishing within the territorial waters of the Dominion. The vessel was afterwards released on payment of a fine of $2,000. The *modus vivendi*, which has been in force for two years, pending a settlement of the fisheries question, has been continued for another year. By this arrangement

United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of $1.50 per ton, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year, being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This is shown by the fact that 78 licenses were issued, as compared with 36 in 1888, and $9,589 collected in fees, as against $3,831 in the previous year.

U. S. mackerel fleet.

514. The United States mackerel fleet, fishing in Canadian waters in 1889, comprised 62 vessels, and the take amounted to 6,775 barrels, as compared with 83 vessels in 1888 and a take of 10,418 barrels.

Fishing bounties.

515. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, the sum of $150,000 has been annually distributed among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. The number of claims paid during the year was 15,599, and the amount paid $150,185. The bounty was paid on the basis of $1.50 per ton to vessels and $3 per man to boat fishermen, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 827, of 31,640 tons, the number of boats 14,772, and the number of fishermen 28,256. The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been $1,094,801.

Fish hatcheries.

516. There were 11 Government fish hatcheries in operation in 1889, situated at Fraser River, B.C.; Sydney and Bedford, N.S.; St. John River and Miramichi, N.B.; Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que.; and Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The gross output of young fish of all kinds during the year amounted to 67,700,000, of the following species, viz.: Salmon, (Atlantic and Pacific), salmon and brook trout, whitefish, pickerel and black bass. The number of eggs collected in the autumn of the year for subsequent hatching was 136,000,000. A fish hatchery has been recently established at Ottawa, and the one at Dunk River, P.E.I. will probably be in operation next summer. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is universally acknowledged, and it was the almost unanimous opinion of

those interested that the extraordinary run of salmon on the Fraser River was largely due to the operations of the hatchery there.

517. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, was: Fisheries Department expenditure.

Fishery officers	$ 83,684
Fish-breeding	41,315
Fisheries protection service	69,694
Fishing bounty	149,991
Miscellaneous	10,912
Total	$355,596

518. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry :— Value of yield and exports of fisheries, 1868-1889.

VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES IN CANADA, 1868-1889.

Year.	Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada.	Value Exported.
	$	$
1868		3,357,510
1869	4,376,526	3,242,710
1870	6,577,391	3,608,549
1871	7,573,199	3,994,275
1872	9,570,116	4,386,214
1873	10,754,997	4,779,277
1874	11,681,886	5,292,368
1875	10,350,385	5,380,527
1876	11,147,590	5,500,989
1877	12,029,957	5,874,360
1878	13,215,678	6,853,975
1879	13,529,254	6,928,871
1880	14,499,979	6,579,656
1881	15,817,162	6,867,715
1882	16,824,092	7,682,079
1883	16,958,192	8,809,118
1884	17,766,404	8,591,654
1885	17,722,973	7,960,001
1886	18,679,288	6,843,388
1887	18,386,103	6,875,810
1888	17,418,510	7,793,183
1889	17,655,256	7,212,208
Total	282,534,938	134,404,437

The yield of the fisheries in 1889 was four times as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not much more than double the value of 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facilities of transportation.

Indian consumption of fish

519. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-West and British Columbia, of which no account can be obtained. For the eleven years, 1879–1889, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at $45,600,000.

Yield of the fisheries by provinces, 1869-1889.

520. The next table gives the value of the yield by Provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 48 per cent., or nearly one-half of the total yield; New Brunswick 19 per cent., and Quebec 14 per cent., the three Provinces having yielded 81 per cent. of the total.

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869 1889.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	$	$	$	$
1869	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576
1870	264,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433
1871	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033
1872	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459
1873	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661
1874	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792
1875	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654
1876	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389
1877	438,223	2,500,147	5,527,858	2,133,237
1878	348,122	2,664,055	6,131,600	2,305,790
1879	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722
1880	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447
1881	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904
1882	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339
1883	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675
1884	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454
1885	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431
1886	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227
1887	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507
1888	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,863
1889	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,067,039
Total	15,753,741	39,525,049	135,216,714	54,804,632

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1889.—*Concluded.*

Year.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.
	$	$	$	$
1869.	.....	.....	.....	4,376,526
1870.	.....	.....	.....	6,577,391
1871.	.....	.....	.....	7,573,199
1872.	.....	.....	.....	9,570,116
1873.	.....	.....	207,595	10,754,997
1874.	.....	.....	288,863	11,681,886
1875.	.....	.....	298,927	10,350,385
1876.	30,590	104,697	494,967	11,147,590
1877.	24,023	583,433	763,036	12,029,957
1878.	.....	925,767	840,344	13,215,678
1879.	.....	631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
1880.	.....	713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
1881.	.....	1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
1882.	.....	1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
1883.	.....	1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
1884.	.....	1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
1885.	.....	1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
1886.	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
1887.	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
1888.	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
1889.	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256
Total	719,033	19,139,443	17,376,326	282,534,938

CANADIAN

QUANTITIES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL

Year.	Cod and Ling.	Haddock.	Mackerel.		Her-	
			Pickled.	Fresh and in Cans.	Pickled.	Smoked.
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Boxes.
1869	513,358	483,000	51,011	.....	301,976	169,879
1870	578,423	351,800	92,183	.....	249,180	99,345
1871	674,602	537,500	240,305	24,228	385,700	12,435
1872	824,438	227,600	119,439	84,180	284,932	606,705
1873	880,842	1,940,626	150,404	31,892	314,392	521,086
1874	797,891	4,128,632	161,096	139,460	406,068	454,209
1875	748,788	4,708,528	123,654	61,380	309,658	642,000
1876	830,860	15,167,800	104,356	32,620	429,367	549,150
1877	815,068	11,488,114	163,916	191,036	327,249	553,205
1878	902,496	11,251,804	183,919	121,025	318,036	622,487
1879	1,067,484	14,183,550	191,449	93,514	349,925	720,960
1880	1,092,514	11,104,266	233,669	113,707	342,763	544,922
1881	1,075,582	11,798,063	105,772	390,666	362,354	1,060,416
1882	903,030	17,903,050	110,352	594,061	423,042	1,247,231
1883	1,075,121	17,334,200	124,093	702,743	443,611	1,247,660
1884	1,022,389	21,654,400	180,170	190,457	493,241	1,938,194
1885	1,077,393	19,318,200	145,752	539,734	477,262	1,461,854
1886	1,081,416	21,347,400	148,429	772,592	374,784	1,129,305
1887	1,078,355	21,600,300	129,610	508,641	349,909	1,580,558
1888	1,053,847	23,718,300	62,756	604,163	341,077	1,497,890
1889	904,560	12,566,200	62,237	738,712	286,678	2,685,170
Total	18,998,457	242,753,330	2,884,572	5,934,721	7,571,204	19,344,661

FISHERIES.

KINDS OF FISH CAUGHT DURING THE YEARS 1869-1889.

RING.		SALMON.		Lobsters.	Smelts.	Fish Oils.
Fresh.	Frozen.	Pickled.	Smoked, Fresh and in Cans.			
Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.
.....	.....	7,663	984,164	61,000	124,000	192,691
.....	.....	12,613	1,490,392	591,500	16,400	534,729
.....	.....	7,676	2,119,825	1,130,000	555,100	616,364
.....	.....	8,205	2,104,302	3,565,863	584,000	696,791
.....	.....	7,722	3,997,238	4,864,998	810,399	674,155
.....	.....	7,383	4,578,572	8,117,221	1,156,350	518,234
.....	.....	5,026	2,419,300	6,514,380	1,451,580	629,752
.....	.....	5,649	2,274,706	5,373,088	1,990,825	702,017
.....	.....	7,130	5,772,896	8,086,819	2,266,202	915,667
.....	.....	9,440	8,405,143	10,714,611	2,718,207	969,179
25,000	.....	4,340	5,717,182	10,244,329	1,787,378	1,060,860
.....	.....	4,157	4,693,640	13,105,072	2,942,628	1,064,746
.....	16,050,000	6,038	11,149,373	18,576,523	2,324,715	1,278,247
.....	20,527,200	6,840	14,213,336	20,813,730	3,241,924	1,077,005
7,968	20,875,000	603	12,593,966	17,084,020	4,180,943	1,149,598
1,049,550	14,851,500	10,094	10,926,903	22,063,283	6,177,410	783,765
364,640	15,800,150	7,826	10,101,648	27,299,038	5,982,358	818,152
5,767,554	21,023,300	6,511	10,729,081	33,758,421	7,209,888	901,163
7,354,497	21,986,700	9,042	14,465,365	19,485,687	5,932,418	995,509
9,653,308	22,305,500	8,464	13,549,392	22,173,773	3,723,772	960,541
10,648,021	22,247,860	6,704	24,433,039	21,131,233	5,011,058	984,183
34,870,538	175,667,210	149,126	166,719,463	274,754,599	60,187,555	17,523,348

The figures in the foregoing table will probably be found interesting, as giving some idea of the enormous quantities of some kinds of fish that are taken annually, though they are almost too large to convey any really correct impression.

Quantities and values of certain kinds of fish, 1869-1889.

521. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the period :—

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1889.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Cod and ling	Cwt.	18,998,457	79,618,468
Haddock	Lbs.	242,753,330	9,655,325
Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	2,884,572	29,278,974
" fresh, in cans	Lbs.	5,934,721	
Herring, pickled	Brls.	7,571,204	37,969,124
" smoked	Boxes.	19,344,661	
" fresh	Lbs.	34,870,538	
" frozen	No.	175,667,210	
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	149,126	23,351,525
" smoked and fresh and in cans	Lbs.	166,719,463	
Lobsters	"	274,754,599	33,801,216
Smelts	"	60,187,555	3,379,676
Fish oils	Galls.	17,523,348	9,626,323

The fishery laws of the Dominion.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

Table of Close Seasons in force on 31st December, 1889.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. T.
Salmon (net fishing).	.....	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1	Aug. 15 to March 1	.....	.....
Salmon (angling).	.....	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	.....	.....
Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*).	Sep. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Winnipish and Landlocked Salmon.	.....	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	.....	.....

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

The fishery laws of the Dominion.

KINDS OF FISH.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. T.
Pickerel (Doré)	April 15 to May 15.	April 15 to May 15.	....	....	....	April 15 to May 15.
Bass and Maskinongé.	April 15 to June 15.	April 15 to June 15.	....	....	....	....
Whitefish and Salmon Trout.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	....	....	....	....	....
Whitefish	....	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1.	....	....	....	Oct. 5 to Nov. 10.
Sea Bass	....	....	....	March 1 to Oct. 1.	....	....
Smelts	....	April 1 to July 1. Bag-net fishing prohibited, except under license.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	....
Lobsters	....	July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31. On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 1.	....
Sturgeon	....	....	....	Aug. 31 to May 1.	....	May 1 to June 15.
Oysters	....	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	....

NOTE.—The following Regulations are applicable to the Province of British Columbia :—

1. Net fishing allowed only under licenses.
2. Salmon nets to have meshes of at least 5½ inches extension measure.
3. Drift nets confined to tidal waters. No nets to bar more than one-third of any river. Fishing to be discontinued from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.
4. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to determine number of boats, seines or nets to be used on each stream.
5. The close season for trout is fixed from the 15th October to 15th March.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CHAPTER IX.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

PART I.—RAILWAYS.

Government aid to public railways.

522. In India and in all the principal British Colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been principally, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways; the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second to fulfil the pledges made to Prince Edward Island when that Province entered Confederation. The Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than $135,894,304 in the shape of bonusus at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. In addition to the above, the Government has at various times made loans to railways, the amount of such loans at present outstanding being $21,201,314. The Provincial Government have also contributed aid to the extent of $24,036,307, and various municipalities to the extent of $13,461,224.

Railway development in Canada.

523. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of

the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin in 1850 there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. But this country, though undoubtedly backward at one time in the matter of railway construction, has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on 30th June, 1889, 12,628 miles, with a total of 13,325 miles completed, being an increase in the 22 years since Confederation of 10,370 miles. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1889 to $760,576,446. The progress of railroad construction is briefly shown by the following figures: 1840, 16 miles in operation; 1850, 71 miles; 1860, 2,087; 1870, 2,497; 1880, 6,891, and in 1889, 12,628.

Progress of railway construction.

524. The following table gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid, the amount derived from each source, and the amount of each per mile of completed railway:

Particulars of capital paid.

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1889.

Source of Capital.	Amount.	Amount per Mile.
	$	$
Ordinary share capital	236,689,181	17,735
Preference "	95,870,491	7,184
Bonded debt	251,675,226	18,859
Aid from Dominion Government	135,894,304	10,183
" Ontario "	5,947,008	446
" Quebec "	9,986,667	748
" New Brunswick "	4,230,636	317
" Nova Scotia "	1,853,496	139
" Manitoba "	1,981,000	148
" British Columbia Government	37,500	3
" Municipalities	13,461,224	1,008
Capital from other sources	2,949,713	221
Total	760,576,446	56,991

Proportion of heads of capital to total.

525. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows :—

	Per cent.
Ordinary share capital	31·
Bonded debt	33·
Dominion Government aid	18·
Preference share capital	12·
Provincial Government aid	3·
Municipal aid	2·
Other sources	0·4

Nearly 25 per cent. of the total capital has thus, it will be seen, been contributed by State and Municipal aid.

Railway statistics 1875-1889.

526. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874 :—

Year ended 30th June	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.
					$	$
1875	4,826¼	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532
1876	5,157¼	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721
1877	5,574¼	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091
1878	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102
1879	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102
1880	6,891¼	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705
1881	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418
1882	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709
1883	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667
1884	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351
1886	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	23,177,582
1887	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683
1888	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,151,153	30,652,048
1889	12,628	38,819,380	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045

527. It will be seen that in spite of the increase in the business of the railways in 1889, the total receipts were $1,538 less than in 1888. The earnings per mile in 1880 averaged $3,418; in 1884, $3,490; in 1885, $3,175; in 1886, $3,106; in 1887, $3,322; in 1888, $3,465, and in 1889, $3,338, being a decrease in the last year of $127 per mile as compared with the year before. The average amount of working expenses per mile in 1886 was $2,166; in 1887, $2,363; in 1888, $2,520, and in 1889, $2,458, showing a decrease, as compared with 1888, of $62 per mile, due chiefly to the reduction of working expenses on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and there was also a decrease in the proportion of net receipts to capital cost; in 1886 it was 1·41 per cent.; in 1887, 1·64 per cent., in in 1888, 1·58 per cent., and in 1889, 1·46 per cent. There was an increase in train mileage of 1,428,174 miles, in the number of passengers carried of 734,260, and in the tons of freight carried of 754,867.

Earnings per mile.

Expenses per mile.

528. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1888 and 1889, particulars of the principal lines being given separately:—

Business of Canadian railways, 1888 and 1889.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

Railways.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
			$	$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic	130	138	3,362,864	3,372,355	134,003	131,177	348,632	407,500
Canada Southern	362½	378	34,493,959	34,493,959	552,325	582,301	2,365,590	2,563,304
Canadian Pacific System	4,662	4,973	234,146,438	248,835,433	2,135,735	2,457,306	2,321,957	2,636,121
Central Ontario	104	104	970,000	970,000	55,826	66,518	40,143	60,735
Grand Trunk System	3,093	3,114	312,918,634	318,048,144	5,855,439	5,917,742	6,901,874	7,128,973
Manitoba and Northwestern	207	233	9,504,040	10,494,040	17,286	22,697	58,662	50,084
New Brunswick System	415½	415	15,103,437	15,063,368	273,873	296,277	310,636	295,919
Quebec Central	154	154	8,627,882	8,627,882	84,780	113,632	97,690	122,924
South Eastern System	260	260	8,230,853	8,230,854	177,612	182,548	214,121	219,067
Windsor and Annapolis	116	116	3,922,072	3,934,607	115,731	122,481	67,997	68,137
Other Lines	1,474	1,559	42,887,282	56,258,760	842,771	969,320	3,097,031	3,101,303
Total	10,978	11,444	674,167,461	708,329,402	10,245,381	10,861,999	15,824,333	16,654,067
Government Railways	1,184	1,184	53,012,987	52,247,044	1,171,410	1,289,052	1,348,426	1,274,559
Total for Canada	12,162	12,628	727,180,448	760,576,446	11,416,791	12,151,051	17,172,759	17,928,626

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

Railways.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
			$	$	$	$		
Canada Atlantic	402,720	370,835	488,244	515,372	281,492	307,170	57·	59·
Canada Southern	3,075,646	3,068,307	4,717,222	4,153,967	2,884,322	2,899,434	61·	69·
Canadian Pacific System	10,077,416	10,631,977	12,711,010	13,016,612	9,034,360	8,997,312	71·	69·
Central Ontario	116,928	163,712	80,382	100,367	78,598	94,925	97·	94·
Grand Trunk System	14,327,531	15,608,034	17,241,378	17,326,809	11,958,927	12,193,253	69·	70·
Manitoba and Northwestern	95,357	112,318	159,019	167,748	146,332	183,630	92·	109·
New Brunswick System	1,112,697	891,886	856,103	899,787	577,014	610,092	67·	67·
Quebec Central	204,719	259,104	211,483	264,007	175,601	187,998	83·	71·
South Eastern System	523,071	513,468	524,638	529,072	454,208	509,668	86·	96·
Windsor and Annapolis	184,614	185,275	227,569	253,504	159,497	173,396	70·	68·
Other Lines	2,005,937	2,080,370	1,806,404	1,783,201	1,312,616	1,388,960	72·	77·
Total	32,126,636	33,885,286	39,023,452	39,010,446	27,062,967	27,545,838	69·	70·
Government Railways	5,264,570	4,934,094	3,135,700	3,139,169	3,589,079	3,492,207	114·	111·
Total for Canada	37,391,206	38,819,380	42,159,152	42,149,615	30,652,046	31,038,045	72·	73·

Proportion of expenses to receipts.

529. Though, as previously noted, there was a decrease of working expenses per mile in operation, there was an increase of 1 per cent. in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the mileage having increased in a faster proportion than the receipts. The Canada Atlantic again showed the smallest proportion of working expenses, and the Manitoba and North-Western the largest. There was a decrease of 3 per cent. on Government railways, but the expenses are still in excess of the receipts, the reasons for which are alluded to further on. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts is higher in Canada than in many other countries. In the United Kingdom in 1888 it was 52 per cent., and in India 41 per cent.; in the Australasian Colonies in 1887 it was 64 per cent., in the United States in 1886 63 per cent., and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent.

Proportion of traffic, &c., to miles in operation.

530. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portion of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 6,892 tons per mile, that on the Grand Trunk system having been 2,289 tons, and on the Canadian Pacific 530 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were : on the Grand Trunk 1,900, on the Canada Southern 1,561, and on the Canadian Pacific 494. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was : on the Canada Southern 8,226 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,012 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,137 miles.

Principal sources of receipts and expenditure.

531. The following table gives the principal sources of receipts and expenditures on the most important railroads, as well as the earnings and expenses per mile :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1889.

Railways.	Earnings from			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic	110,791	333,920	70,662	515,373	3,734
Canada Southern	1,201,389	2,803,089	149,489	4,153,967	10,960
Canadian Pacific system	4,127 319	8,095,114	794,178	13,016,611	2,617
Grand Trunk system	5,532,749	11,061,589	732,470	17,326,808	5,564
Intercolonial	867,171	1,882,361	145,833	2,895,364	3,238
New Brunswick system	293,280	537,154	69,354	899,788	2,163
Manitoba & Northwestern	44,105	111,822	10,821	166,748	715
South-Eastern system	185,304	310,656	33,112	529,072	2,034
Total	12,362,108	25,135,705	2,005,919	39,502,731	3,798

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1889.

Railways.	Maintenance of Line, Buildings, etc.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic	57,312	141,800	108,057	307,169	2,225
Canada Southern	405,129	1,089,717	1,404,588	2,899,434	7,650
Canadian Pacific system	2,172,351	3,454,702	3,370,259	8,997,312	1,809
Grand Trunk system	2,402,540	5,441,026	4,349,687	12,193,253	3,915
Intercolonial	789,678	1,556,033	808,218	3,153,929	3,528
New Brunswick system	197,946	253,399	158,746	610,091	1,470
Manitoba & Northwestern	67,082	63,821	52,727	183,630	788
South-Eastern system	173,885	175,786	159,996	509,667	1,960
Total	6,265,923	12,176,284	10,412,278	28,854,485	2,774

532. The receipts from freight traffic of the lines given formed 63·63 per cent., and from passenger traffic 31·30 per cent. of the total, while of working expenses 42·20 per cent. Proportion of principal sources to total.

were for working and repairs, 36·08 for general working expenses, and 21·71 per cent. for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were double that of any other of the large roads. The earnings and expenses of the lines given above formed respectively 93·72 per cent. and 92·96 per cent. of the figures for all the railways in Canada.

Proportion of net revenue to capital cost.

533. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost was very small, being only 1·46 per cent., and considerably lower than in many other countries and colonies, as seen by the following figures :—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

British Possessions.	Per cent.	Foreign Countries.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	4·25	Germany	4·68
India	5·12	France	4·65
Canada	1·46	Belgium	4·03
Victoria	4·17	Austria-Hungary	3·98
New South Wales	2·96	Italy (State lines)	3·70
South Australia	3·27	Switzerland	3·67
New Zealand	2·33	United States	3·77
Queensland	1·61		
Tasmania	0·25		
Western Australia	0·87		

The figures for Canada are probably slightly below the true proportion, as the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress and completed, but not yet in operation, and consequently unproductive.

Principal articles of freight carried, 1889.

534. The next table gives some particulars of the quantities of the principal articles of freight carried by Canadian Railways in 1889 :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1889.

Railways.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood.
	Brls.	Bush.	No.	Feet.
Canada Atlantic	294,648	1,878,142	18,965	115,970,000
Canada Southern	1,040,380	15,051,485	978,575	33,401,696
Canadian Pacific system	1,857,472	14,456,904	228,272	427,051,269
Grand Trunk Railway system	4,038.020	53,636,760	1,293,641	623,459,371
Intercolonial	927,014	1,519,862	77,661	197,545,777
New Brunswick system	120,616	303,237	44,657	42,266,000
Manitoba and North-Western	22,173	822,407	2,301	4,017,000
South-Eastern system	108,850	360,383	30,180	40,736,000
Other lines	1,136,217	16,459,885	454,649	462,539,514
Total	9,545,390	104,489,065	3,128,901	1,946,986,627

Railways.	Firewood.	Manufactured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight Carried.
	Cords.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic	42,957	10,907	94,692	407,500
Canada Southern	233,395	151,785	1,364,328	2,563,304
Canadian Pacific system	100,907	656,420	578,719	2,636,121
Grand Trunk Railway system	169,409	882,956	3,076,465	7,128,973
Intercolonial	19,230	252,398	523,955	1,204,790
New Brunswick sytem	9,980	170,962	34,953	295,919
Manitoba and North-Western	730	16,377	1,252	50,084
South-Eastern system	.....	59,320	67,445	219,067
Other lines	95,823	426,259	1,457,032	3,422,868
Total	672,431	2,627,384	7,193,841	17,928,626

Proportion of freight carried by principal lines.

535. The Grand Trunk system carried 39 per cent. of the total freight, a slightly smaller proportion than in 1888, and about the same as in 1887. The Canadian Pacific carried the next largest proportion, viz., 15 per cent., and the Canada Southern the next, viz., 14 per cent.

Decreases and increases in freight.

536. There was a decrease of 1,694,609 barrels in the quantity of flour carried, and of 671,654 tons in the quantity of miscellaneous freight, while there was an increase of 11,183,654 bushels in the quantity of grain, of 256,672 in the number of

live stock, of 258,335 cords of firewood, and of 144,187 tons of manufactured articles.

Proportion of traffic to capital cost.

537. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1889 the gross receipts only amounted to 5·54 per cent. of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been $421,496,150 and the actual cost $760,576,446. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

Actual and theoretical cost of railways in Canada.

538. The following table shows the cost and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1888. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost:—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1888.

Name of Railway.	Number of Miles.	Theoretical Cost.		Actual Cost.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
		$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic	130	4,882,440	37,557	3,362,864	25,868
Canada Southern	362	47,172,220	130,310	27,451,478	75,832
Canadian Pacific system	4,691	127,110,100	27,096	237,082,947	50,539
Central Ontario	104	803,820	7,729	1,494,663	14,371
Eastern Extension	80	705,520	8,819	1,928,040	24,100
Erie and Huron	73	962,920	13,191	1,289,407	17,663
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	78	767,370	9,838	2,766,907	35,473
Grand Southern	82	276,660	3,374	1,669,000	20,353
Grand Trunk system	3,093	172,413,780	55,743	300,736,846	97,231
*Intercolonial	926	31,403,510	33,913	45,887,759	49,554
International	81	819,120	10,113	1,286,521	15,883
Kingston and Pembroke	112	1,914,470	17,093	4,018,201	35,876
Manitoba and North-Western	207	1,590,190	7,682	3,465,213	16,740
New Brunswick system	415	8,561,030	20,629	10,929,281	26,335
North-Western Coal and Navigation Co.	109	2,301,980	21,119	1,050,484	9,637
Pontiac and Pacific Junction	71	314,730	4,432	1,088,805	15,335
Prince Edward Island	210	1,583,630	7,541	3,741,780	17,818
Quebec Central	154	2,114,830	13,733	8,627,882	56,025
Windsor and Annapolis	84	2,275,690	27,092	3,922,590	46,697
Total	11,062	407,974,010	36,881	661,800,668	59,826

* Windsor Branch included.

Most expensive and cheapest roads.

539. There are, it will be seen, only three railways in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, and those are the Canada Atlantic, Canada Southern and North-Western Coal and Navigation Railway Companies. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive, and the cost of construction of the North West Coal and Navigation Company has been the lightest, owing probably to the line running through a level prairie country, and to no outlay having been required for the purchase of land. The gauge on this road, also, was only 3 feet.

Cost of railway construction in principal countries.

540. The total average cost per completed mile of all the railways in Canada has been $56,991, which it will be seen from the following table compares favourably with the figures for some principal countries :—

COST OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PER MILE IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Cost per Mile.	Countries.	Cost per Mile.
	$		$
United Kingdom	216,479	Canada	56,991
Belgium	177,672	United States	54,301
France	134,826	Australasia	46,336
Germany	103,349	Cape Colony	44,856
Russia	97,333	Tasmania	39,328
Austria	97,177	New Zealand	36,811
Victoria	66,741	Queensland	33,540
India	64,970	South Australia	29,404
New South Wales	64,173	Western Australia	22,236

Railway accidents in Canada.

541. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 14 years :—

	Killed.	Injured.
1876	109	304
1877	111	317
1878	97	361
1879	107	66
1880	87	102
1881	99	147
1882	147	397
1883	169	550
1884	227	796
1885	157	684
1886	144	571
1887	178	633
1888	231	775
1889	210	875

Causes of accidents.

542. There was a decrease of 21 in the total number of persons killed, but an increase of 17 in the number of passengers killed, owing to the large number of 25 having been killed by the disastrous accidents near Hamilton and Paris on the Grand Trunk Railway. Of the remaining 12 passengers killed, 3 fell from cars, 5 were getting off trains in motion, 2 were on the track and 1 was killed by striking a bridge, and it is probable that all of the above 11 accidents were preventable by the persons themselves, and were not such as the railway companies could be held responsible for. Ninety persons were killed by being on the track, 74 of whom were persons other than passengers and employés. The total number of employés killed was 89 and of other persons, 84.

Persons injured.

543. The total number of persons injured was 100 more than in 1888, and 79 more than in any year since the statistics were generally collected. Out of the whole number, 103 were passengers, 637 employés and 135 other persons, 97 of which latter number were injured through being on the track. Rather more than half the number of the employés were injured while coupling trains, the number being 335, and the proportion to the whole number 52 per cent.

Passengers killed per million carried in Canada.

544. In calculating the safety of railway travelling the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling :—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1889.

Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875	2·11	1883	0·52
1876	0·90	1884	4·60
1877	0·82	1885	0·82
1878	1·40	1886	0 61
1879	1·38	1887	1·03
1880	1·55	1888	1·75
1881	0·72	1889	3·05
1882	1·07		

Average for the whole period 1·48.

These figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1888, which say that only 1 passenger in every 6,942,336 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 527,577 injured. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1889 are 1 passenger in 328,407 killed and 1 in 117,971 injured.

545. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried relatively to population and length of line in each year from 1875 :— Passengers and freight per head of population and miles of line.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1889.

Year.	Passengers.		Freight.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line open.
1875	1·34	1,055	1·46	1,175
1876	1·40	1,075	1·60	1,228
1877	1·51	1,090	1·71	1,231
1878	1·58	1,049	1·93	1,283
1879	1·57	1,006	2·01	1,288
1880	1·53	938	2·36	1,442
1881	1·60	956	2·78	1,662
1882	2·12	1,242	3·06	1,802
1883	2·12	1,098	2·94	1,520
1884	2·17	1,043	2·98	1,432
1885	2·06	953	3·12	1,444
1886	2·06	922	3·27	1,465
1887	2·19	914	3·36	1,401
1888	2·30	938	3·45	1,412
1889	2·39	962	3·53	1,417

As regards population, both passenger and freight traffic have increased in a faster ratio, but in both cases it will be seen that the total mileage has increased in a faster proportion than has the traffic carried over it.

546. The following table shows the number of passengers and of tons of freight carried per head of population in some Freight and passengers per

head in various countries.

of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources :—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Passengers per Head.	Tons of Freight per Head.
United Kingdom	19·8	7·5
England and Wales	22·8	8·3
Ireland	4·1	0·7
Scotland	16·9	9·5
United States	5·8	7·6
Belgium	11·1	6·5
German Empire	5·8	5·3
France	5·5	2·5
Italy	1·2	0·6
Russia	0·4	0·4
Switzerland	8·4	.....
British India	0·4	0·8
Canada	2·3	3·5

Railway receipts per mile in various countries.

547. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and also in those foreign countries for which statistics are available :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Receipts Per Mile Open.	Country.	Annual Receipts Per Mile Open.
	$		$
United Kingdom	17,130	New South Wales, 1887	5,163
Belgium	12,167	Trinidad and Tobago	4,957
France	11,967	Cape Colony	4,163
Russia	11,325	Jamaica	4,078
Germany	10,006	Australia, 1887	4,024
Austria-Hungary	9,198	Australasia, 1887	3,684
British Guiana	7,806	Canada	3,338
Natal	7,265	New Zealand, 1887	2,628
India	6,648	Barbados	2,380
Ceylon	6,575	South Australia, 1887	2,353
United States	6,569	Newfoundland	2,088
Italy	6,424	Queensland, 1887	2,000
Victoria, 1887	6,351	Tasmania, 1887	1,878
Mauritius	5,856	Western Australia, 1887	836

548. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South Wales, are higher than in the Australasian Colonies. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by Provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian Colonies. Receipts in Canada compared with other colonies.

549. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, and Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora roads, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the North-western Coal and Navigation Company, where the gauge was, until this year, 3 feet. Gauge of Canadian Railways.

550. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1888 and 1889 will be found in the next table. An increase will be found under each head:— Rolling stock in use 1888 and 1889.

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

Year.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1888	1,653	79	759	568	505	27,870	12,992	3,047
1889	1,761	105	795	581	517	31,025	13,925	3,235
Increase	108	26	36	13	12	3,155	933	188
Decrease								

551. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year:— Rolling stock hired

Year.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.
1888	39	8	17	15	23	2,952	242
1889	43	17	32	17	33	3,583	326

Rolling stock on Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific systems.

552. Out of the above numbers in 1889, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk :—

—	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.
Engines	425	687
Sleeping and parlour cars	86	No returns.
First-class cars	116	366
Second-class and emigrant cars	133	230
Baggage, mail and express cars	124	214
Cattle and box cars	9,454	13,744
Platform cars	2,788	5,818
Coal and dump cars	407	.....

Railway mileage in British possessions.

553. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the number of persons and of square miles of area to each mile :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889.

Countries.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom	19,812	1,908	6
India	14,460	14,454	114
Canada	13,325	380	260
Australasia (Total)	10,480	351	302
New South Wales	2,205	492	141
New Zealand	1,861	326	56
Cape of Good Hope	1,776	804	120
Victoria	2,191	498	40
Queensland	1,931	201	346
South Australia	1,518	209	595
Tasmania	327	446	80
Natal	233	2,066	80
Ceylon	181	15,745	140
Western Australia	447	94	2,371
Jamaica	67	9,154	62
Mauritius	92	4,014	8
Newfoundland	115	1,679	365
Trinidad	54	3,510	32
Barbados	24	7,541	7
British Guiana	21	13,261	5,190
Malta	8	20,303	15

554. Canada, it will be seen, has 2,845 miles of railway more than all the Australasian Colonies combined, and 5,033 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as on that basis there are only 533,800 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities—rather more than one-seventh of the total area. In the Australasian Colonies about one-eighth of the area has been thus developed. Proportion of railway development to area.

555. The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 60,668, which on the estimated area of 8,235,151 square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 135 square miles, and on the assumption in the preceding paragraph allows for rather less than one-third of the area of the whole Empire being within reach of railway accommodation. Railway mileage of British Empire.

556. The latest available figures place the railway mileage of the world at 359,071 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for rather more than one-fourth of the total area. Railway mileage of the world.

557. The next table gives particulars of the railways in the principal foreign countries in 1887 and 1888 :— Railways in foreign countries.

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1887 AND 1888.

Countries.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe—			
Austria-Hungary	15,172	2,613	16
Belgium	2,776	2,129	4
Denmark	1,214	1,736	12
France	29,683	1,287	7
German Empire	25,127	1,865	8
Greece	380	5,209	66
Italy	7,486	4,000	15
Netherlands	1,584	2,772	8
Portugal	1,192	3,950	28
Roumania	1,398	3,934	34
Russia	18,800	4,692	111
Servia	340	5,697	55
Spain	5,920	2.910	33
Sweden and Norway	5,625	1,187	52
Switzerland	1,860	1,581	9
Turkey	1,261	7,357	99
Asia—			
Japan	721	52,914	206
Africa—			
Egypt	1,109	6,147	10
America—			
Argentine Republic	4,700	731	239
Brazil	5,290	2,443	608
Chili	1,630	1,550	180
Mexico	4,700	2,223	158
Peru	1,625	1,661	285
United States	154,275	421	23
Uruguay	346	1,724	212

It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz.: Austria-Hungary, France, the German Empire, Russia, and the United States have a greater railway mileage than Canada.

Dates of openings of railways in various countries.

558. The following table gives the dates when railways were opened in various countries, arranged in chronological order.*

* Hazell's Annual and Poor's Manual of Railroads.

DATES OF OPENINGS OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Date.
England	1825	17 September.
Austria	1828	30 "
France	1828	1 October.
United States	1829	28 December.
Belgium	1835	3 May.
Germany	1835	7 December.
Canada	1836	21 July.
Cuba	1837	.....
Russia	1838	4 April.
Italy	1839	— September.
Switzerland	1844	15 July.
Denmark	1844	18 September.
Jamaica	1845	21 November.
Spain	1848	24 October.
Mexico and Peru	1850	8 "
Sweden	1851	9 February.
Chili	1852	— January.
India	1853	18 April.
Norway	1853	14 July.
Portugal	1854	9 "
Brazil	1854	21 April.
Victoria (Australia)	1854	14 September.
Colombia	1855	20 January.
New South Wales	1855	25 September.
Egypt	1856	26 January.
South Australia	1856	16 April.
Cape Colony	1860	26 June.
Turkey	1860	4 October.
Mauritius	1862	13 May.
Algeria	1862	15 August.
Western Australia	1864	21 January.
British Guiana	1864	1 September.
Argentine Republic	1864	14 December.
Queensland	1865	31 July.
Ceylon	1865	1 October.
Uruguay	1869	1 January.
Tasmania	1871	19 February.
Honduras	1871	25 September.
Japan	1873	17 October.
Trinidad	1880	.....
Barbados	1883	10 September.

559. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island Railways, with a total mileage in operation of 1,217 miles, as follows : Government railways.

	Miles.
Intercolonial Railway	894
Eastern Extension Railway	80
Windsor Branch "	32
Prince Edward Island Railway	211
	1,217

Financial position of Government railways.

560. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1889 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1888-1889.

RAILWAYS.	Capital Paid Up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profit.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Intercolonial	46,542,987	2,895,364	3,153,928	.....	258,564	108·9
Eastern Extension.	1,318,731	72,437	90,719	.....	18,282	125·2
Windsor Branch...	.....	28,372	20,856	7,516	.....	73·5
P. E. Island.....	3,741,781	171,370	247,559	.....	76,189	144·4
Total	51,603,499	3,167,543	3,513,062	7,516	353,035	110·9

Excess of expenditure.

561. Though the expenses still exceeded the receipts on Government railways, there was an improvement on the results as compared with 1888, the percentage of expenses to earnings being 110·9, as compared with 114·3 in 1888, and the total excess being $345,519, as compared with $454,823. The improvement was almost entirely due to the Intercolonial, the excess of expenditure on this road having been $105,094 less than in 1888, due in a great measure to the favourable character of the winter of 1888–89.

Causes of excess of expenditure.

562. The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines may be attributed principally to two causes, one being that both the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways were built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience: the first road depending largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development, while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway will be sufficient to cover expenses ; and the other being that while every effort is made to secure economy and profit, the public interests are first considered, and many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremuner-

ative to the Government. For instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss, and it is partly to the reduction in the quantity of coal carried during the year that the decrease in excess of expenditure is attributed. The difficulty also of keeping the track of the Intercolonial free from snow during the winter will always be the source of an expense to which other roads are not liable in the same degree.

Intercolonial Railway.

563. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 688 miles, and in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway now forms part of the through route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The extensions consist of 206 miles, making a total length of 894 miles.

Traffic on the Intercolonial, 1878-1889.

564. The following are figures of the traffic during the past 12 years :—

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1878-1889.

Year.	Earnings.	Freight.	Passengers.
	$	Tons.	No.
1878	1,378,947	522,710	618,957
1879	1,292,100	510 861	640,101
1880	1,506,298	561,924	581,483
1881	1,760,394	725,577	631,245
1882	2,079,262	838,956	779,994
1883	2,370,921	970,961	878,600
1884	2,353,647	1,001,163	920,870
1885	2,368,154	970,069	914,785
1886	2,383,201	1,008,545	889,864
1887	2,596,010	1,131,334	940,144
1888	2,912,784	1,275,995	996,194
1889	2,895,364	1,204,790	1,091,189

Chief articles of freight carried, 1888 and 1889.

565. There was an increase in 1889 as compared with 1888 in the number of passengers of 94,995, but a decrease in the receipts of $17,420 and of 71,205 tons in the quantity of freight, the falling off in which was principally in general merchandise, as shown by the following figures :—

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1888 AND 1889.

Articles.		1888.	1889.	Increase or Decrease.
Flour	Brls.	845,750	927,014	+81,264
Grain	Bush.	1,211,540	1,519,862	+308,322
Lumber	Feet.	196,444,819	197,545,777	+1,100,958
Live stock	No.	90,439	77,661	—12,778
Miscellaneous	Tons.	909,487	814,993	—94,494

Coal carried.

566. The quantity of coal carried was 173,732 tons, being a decrease of 18,290 tons.

Receipts and expenses per mile.

567. The receipts per mile were $3,238, as compared with $3,258 in 1888, and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,347 tons, as against 1,427 tons in 1888. The expenses per mile were $3,528, being a decrease of $195 per mile, and the train mileage was 4,591,087, a decrease of 348,166.

Canadian Pacific Short Line.

568. On the 3rd June, 1889, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company opened their Short Line from Montreal, *viâ* Mattawamkeag, through the State of Maine to St. John, N.B., reducing the distance between that port and Montreal to 480 miles. It is extremely probable that a portion of the business of the Maritime Provinces with the West will in future take this route, reducing proportionately the traffic on the Intercolonial.

Windsor Branch.

569. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but it is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1889 the profits amounted to $7,516. The road runs from Halifax to Windsor, a distance of 32 miles.

Eastern Extension Railway.

570. The Eastern Extension Railway is 80 miles in length and extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave on the Strait of Canso, and connects with Cape Breton by means of a ferry. It is worked by the officers of the Intercolonial Railway. There was a decrease both in freight and passenger re-

ceipts, and the expenditure for renewals of bridges, &c., was very heavy. Expenditure for these purposes may be expected to be costly for the next few years.

571. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the Island, a distance of 154½ miles, and including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. There was an increase in the passenger traffic during 1889 of $7,688, but a decrease in receipts from freight of $806. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be several years before the earnings equal the expenditure. Prince Edward Island Railway.

572. A line of railway between the Oxford station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town Branch, and a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being respectively 67½ and 4¾ miles in length, are now being built, and will soon be completed. Oxford Branch.

573. A line of railway is also now in course of construction by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance of 98 miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road will form part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections will be made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which will thus be placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road, which is well advanced towards completion, will connect with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave, and will, it is expected, be open for traffic about August, 1890. Cape Breton Railway.

574. The Government have also assumed the work of constructing the link of 22 miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road is expected to be completed about the middle of 1890. Digby and Annapolis Railway.

575. About 115 miles of a contemplated link from Harvey, on the New Brunswick Railway, to Salisbury, on the Intercolonial Railway, which will also provide a short route to Canadian Atlantic sea ports, is under survey by the Government. It Harvey & Salisbury Branch.

is expected that this route will be about 32 miles shorter than that *viâ* St. John.

Chignecto Marine Railway.

576. The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway, 17 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, which separates the Straits of Northumberland from the Bay of Fundy, which is being rapidly built, and which, it is expected, will transfer vessels across in two hours, saving a distance of 500 miles, has been subsidised by the Government, as has also the St. Clair Frontier Tunnel, which will be 6,000 feet in length, and is being built under the River St. Clair, between Sarnia and Port Huron, and which is intended to connect the Grand Trunk Railway and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway: but no payments had been made up to the 31st December, 1889.

St. Clair Tunnel.

Government expenditure on railways, 1885-1889.

577. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways:—

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Railways.	Year ended 30th June				
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pacific	3,258,921	818,150	471,795	52,374	87,134
do subsidy	6,862,201	2,890,427	460,087	.....	.....
Surveys	60,465	40,763	17,103	9,208	15,992
Statistics	125	2,985	1,200	116	561
Intercolonial	3,636,841	3,035,378	3,525,418	4,018,827	3,810,267
Windsor Branch	18,751	19,229	26,042	24,040	20,856
Prince Edward Island	289,651	221,413	210,037	229,640	247,559
Eastern Extension	80,390	94,940	94,254	90,955	124,955
Carleton Branch	.....	85,479	2,300	504	.....
Subsidies, general	403,245	2,326,349	1,406,533	1,027,042	846,722
Short Line Railway claims	.....	124,678	24,157	397	.....
Annapolis and Digby	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,847
Cape Breton	.....	.....	76,502	689,451	1,083,277
Windsor and Annapolis	.....	.....	125,937	.....	.....
Royal Commission	.....	.....	13,831	13,575	.....
Albert Railway	.....	.....	11,437	3,112	177
Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Co.	.....	.....	.....	274,947	25,053
Oxford and New Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	280,932	841,943
Total on railways	15,610,530	9,659,791	6,466,633	6,715,120	7,114,343
Pacific Railway Loan Account	9,701,438	995,800	.....	.....	.....
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension	135,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,836,638	995,800	.....	.....	.....

PART II.—CANALS.

St. Lawrence system of canals.

578. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior; of this distance 71¾ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,188¼ miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

Distances between Port Arthur and Liverpool.

579. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior and Liverpool:—

	Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste Marie	273
Sault Ste Marie to Sarnia	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg to Port Colborne	232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston	170
Kingston to Montreal	178
Montreal to Three Rivers (Tidewater)	86
Three Rivers to Quebec	74
Quebec to Saguenay	126
Saguenay to Father Point	57
Father Point to W. end Anticosti	202
Anticosti to Belle Isle	441
Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland)	2,013
Malin Head to Liverpool	221
	4,494

Particulars of the Great Lakes.

580. The great lakes, which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation, contain

more than half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea :—

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior	390	160	32,000	602
Huron—with Georgian Bay	400	160	24,000	576
St. Clair	25	25	360	570
Erie	250	60	10,000	566
Ontario	190	52	6,700	240
Michigan	345	84	22,400	578

Lake Michigan.

581. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

582. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side, and through Canadian territory. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 150 feet, and a depth of 18 feet below the lowest water line. There will be one lock, 600 feet long and 85 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. The work is progressing, and the contracts require the whole undertaking to be ready for use in May, 1892. The total cost is estimated to be about $3,000,000.

Traffic through Sault Ste.

583. The present canal was open for navigation for 233 days during the year 1889, being 21 days above the average

time, which is 212 days, and during that time 7,516,022 tons of actual freight, valued at $83,732,527, passed though, being an increase over 1888 of 1,104,599 tons, and $1,576,507. The total number of vessels was 9,579, of which 9,136 had an aggregate registered tonnage of 7,221,935 tons. This was an increase over 1888 of 1,776 in the number of vessels and of 2,091,276 tons in the amount of registered tonnage. The east-bound freight amounted to 5,552,641 tons, and the west-bound to 1,963,381 tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to official returns was 6,640,834 tons, and in 1889 6,783,187 tons, from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1889, exceeded in bulk that carried through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of 282 million dollars annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered from the foregoing and following figures of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it. Marie Canal.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1855.

YEAR.	TONNAGE.		Passengers.	Coal.	Flour.	Wheat.	All other Grain.	Manufactured and pig Iron.	Salt.	Copper.	Iron Ore.	Lumber, B. M. 000's omitted.
	Registered	Actual Freight.		Tons.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Brls.	Tons.	Tons.	Ft.
1855	106,296	....	4,270	1,414	10,289	....	....	1,040	587	3,196	1,447	126
1856	101,458	....	4,674	3,968	17,686	....	33,908	981	464	5,727	11,597	395
1857	180,820	....	6,650	5,279	16,560	....	22,300	1,325	1,500	5,760	26,184	572
1858	219,819	....	9,230	4,118	13,732	....	10,500	2,597	950	6,744	31,035	185
1859	352,642	....	....	8,884	39,459	....	71,738	5,504	2,737	7,247	65,769	....
1860	403,657	....	....	....	50,250	....	133,437	....	....	9,000	120,000	....
1861	276,639	....	8,816	11,507	22,743	....	76,830	4,194	3,014	7,645	44,836	394
1862	359,612	....	8,468	11,346	17,291	....	59,062	6,438	2,477	6,881	113,014	196
1863	507,434	....	18,281	7,805	31,975	....	78,480	6,681	1,506	1,044	181,567	1,411
1864	571,438	....	16,985	11,282	33,937	....	143,560	7,643	1,776	5,331	213,753	2,001
1865	409,062	....	19,777	....	34,985	....	....	7,346	3,175	9,935	147,459	822
1866	458,530	....	14,067	19,915	33,603	....	299,926	13,235	4,454	9,550	152,102	144
1867	556,899	....	15,120	22,927	28,345	....	249,031	20,602	5,316	10,585	222,861	390
1868	432,563	....	10,590	25,814	27,372	....	285,123	22,785	4,624	12,222	191,939	1,119
1869	524,885	....	17,657	27,850	32,007	....	323,501	23,851	5,910	18,662	239,368	1,260
1870	690,826	....	17,153	15,952	33,548	49,700	304,077	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,850	722
1871	752,101	....	15,859	46,798	26,060	1,376,705	308,823	54,984	36,199	14,562	327,461	1,072
1872	914,735	....	25,830	80,815	136,411	567,134	445,774	86,194	42,690	14,591	383,105	1,742
1873	1,204,446	....	30,966	96,780	172,692	2,119,997	309,645	44,920	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1874	1,070,857	....	22,958	61,123	179,855	1,120,015	149,999	31,741	42,231	15,346	427,658	638
1875	1,259,534	....	19,685	101,260	309,991	1,213,788	250,080	54,381	43,989	18,396	493,408	5,891
1876	1,541,676	....	30,286	124,734	315,224	1,971,549	407,772	64,091	46,666	25,756	609,752	17,761
1877	1,439,216	....	21,800	91,575	355,117	1,349,738	343,542	39,971	63,188	16,767	568,082	4,143
1878	1,667,136	....	20,394	91,856	344,499	1,872,940	264,674	14,882	63,520	22,529	555,750	24,119
1879	1,677,071	....	18,979	110,704	451,000	2,603,666	951,496	39,218	92,245	22,309	540,075	35,598
1880	1,734,890	....	25,766	170,501	523,860	2,105,920	2,547,106	46,791	77,916	21,753	677,073	44,539
1881	2,092,757	1,567,741	24,671	295,647	605,453	3,456,965	367,838	87,830	65,897	29,488	748,131	58,877
1882	2,468,088	2,029,521	29,256	430,184	344,044	3,728,856	473,129	92,870	176,612	25,409	987,060	82,783
1883	2,042,259	2,267,105	39,130	714,444	687,031	5,900,473	776,552	109,910	70,898	31,024	791,732	87,131
1884	2,997,837	2,874,557	54,214	706,379	1,248,243	11,985,791	517,103	72,428	144,804	36,062	1,136,071	122,389
1885	3,035,937	3,256,628	36,147	894,991	1,440,093	15,274,213	422,981	60,428	136,355	31,927	1,235,132	127,984
1886	4,219,397	4,527,759	27,088	1,009,999	1,759,365	18,991,485	715,373	115,208	158,677	38,627	2,087,809	138,688
1887	4,897,598	5,494,649	32,668	1,352,987	1,572,735	23,096,520	775,166	74,919	204,908	34,886	2,497,713	165,226
1888	5,130,659	6,411,423	25,558	2,105,041	2,190,725	18,596,351	2,022,308	63,703	210,433	28,960	2,570,517	240,372
1889	7,221,935	7,516,022	25,712	1,629,197	2,228,707	16,231,851	2,133,245	57,561	168,259	33,456	4,095,855	315,554

584. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, 26¾ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of 326¾ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, 7⅝ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 15¾ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of 11½ feet; Farran's Point, ¾ of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11¼ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of 82½ feet, and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet. Other canals on the St. Lawrence system.

585. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is 70½ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533¼ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but all permanent improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, and it is calculated that this depth will be provided by the end of three years from the present time. Depth of canals.

586. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter vessels drawing 27½ feet of water can now ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, which means that this port is now accessible by the largest merchant vessels afloat. St. Lawrence Ship Canal.

587. The other canal systems of the country are as follow: The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total Ottawa system.

distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of $3,911,701, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

Chambly Canal.

588. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

Burlington Bay Canal.

589. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

St. Peter's Canal.

590. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

Trent River system.

591. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and, up to the present time, only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a Commission has been appointed to examine into the question, which

has not yet reported. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

592. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is 4¼ miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of 9½ miles. It was opened for traffic during the season of 1889. Murray Canal.

593. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was $4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, $16,518,323. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of $33,903,945, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $54,596,189, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures. Government expenditure on canals.

594. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several Canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1884 to 1888, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received. Traffic through canals, 1884-1888.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

Canals.	Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.		
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total No.		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total No.
Welland	1884	530	1,689	2,219	403,555	252	667	919
	1885	530	1,323	1,853	394,336	190	690	880
	1886	831	1,711	2,542	546,140	315	732	1,047
	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654
	1888	745	1,150	1,895	477,953	303	449	752
St. Lawrence System	1884	2,733	4,593	7,326	1,439,845	515	727	1,242
	1885	2,828	5,039	7,867	1,465,383	511	652	1,163
	1886	3,187	5,972	9,159	1,667,685	552	717	1,269
	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	790	1,206
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207
Chambly	1884	351	941	1,292	151,208	7	1,179	1,186
	1885	322	790	1,112	122,548	5	1,093	1,098
	1886	332	699	1,031	122,509	3	1,109	1,112
	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250
	1888	355	619	974	115,699	10	1,293	1,303
Ottawa	1884	1,052	1,884	2,936	391,472	.....	622	622
	1885	1,033	2,029	3,062	405,980	.....	510	510
	1886	1,203	2,458	3,661	417,506	2	561	563
	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	.....	628	628
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	.....	436	436
Rideau	1884	689	1,190	1,879	117,255	27	72	99
	1885	745	1,039	1,784	110,123	24	102	126
	1886	917	1,225	2,142	130,506	42	114	156
	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220
Burlington Bay	1884	181	275	456	136,984	.....	12	12
	1885	163	244	407	110,673	.....	18	18
	1886	.....	1	1	325	.....	.....	.....
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's	1884	593	901	1,494	133,165	.....	.....	.....
	1885	173	975	1,148	68,716	.....	.....	.....
	1886	35	1,171	1,206	57,322	.....	.....	.....
	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	.....	.....	.....
	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	.....	3	3
Newcastle District	1884	24	16	40	2,440	.....	.....	.....
	1885	51	28	79	3,880	.....	.....	.....
	1886	85	17	102	3,620	.....	.....	.....
	1887	126	20	146	4,475	.....	.....	.....
	1888	144	2	146	2,587	.....	.....	.....

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEAR 1884-1888.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
					$	$
337,774	3,138	741,329	4,676	837,811	153,192 —	33,185
287,611	2,733	681,947	3,912	784,928	145,814 —	7,378
393,588	3,589	939,728	3,182	980,135	188,984 +	43,170
283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711 —	42,273
350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135 +	22,424
91,732	8,568	1,531,577	49,117	727,048	84,481 —	25,913
85,313	9,030	1,550,696	44,185	734,280	74,513 —	9,968
97,094	10,428	1,764,779	52,460	913,590	74,917 +	404
92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437 —	2,480
92,299	9,005	1,500,096	50,602	781,599	65,715 —	6,722
116,780	2,478	267,988	6,502	199,146	18,898 —	3,449
108,173	2,210	230,721	3,813	184,212	17,118 —	1,780
109,689	2,143	232,198	5,109	193,940	18,140 +	1,022
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496 +	2,356
127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,313 +	1,817
62,540	3,558	454,012	16,439	673,760	54,714 —	5,222
51,555	3,572	457,535	13,714	763,236	54,995 +	281
56,436	4,224	473,942	15,038	745,335	57,813 +	2,818
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997 —	2,816
42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603 —	3,394
7,566	1,978	124,821	1,015	76,389	4,062 —	1,282
10,370	1,910	120,493	2,181	87,944	4,976 +	914
11,146	2,298	141,652	2,973	90,990	6,318 +	1,342
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556 —	762
18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627 +	1,071
1,612	468	138,596	232	75,895	1,975 +	9
4,416	425	115,089	1,899	73,174	944 —	1,031
.....	1	325	.....	.....	1 —	943
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... —	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,494	133,165	6,449	19.115	2,854 +	664
.....	1,148	68,716	867	20,160	1,575 —	1,279
.....	1,206	57,322	.....	25,887	1,405 —	170
.....	1,691	82,597	.....	41,174	2,508 +	1,103
253	1,584	90,654	.....	39,149	2,204 —	304
.....	40	2,440	.....	13,049	225 +	47
.....	79	3,880	.....	25,707	486 +	261
.....	102	3,620	.....	19,216	384 —	102
.....	146	4,475	.....	15,645	330 —	54
.....	146	2,587	.....	14,799	257 —	73

Summary of traffic through canals, 1884-1888.

And the next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1884 TO 1888.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.		
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1884.....	6,153	11,489	17,642	2,775,924	801	3,279	4,080
1885.....	5,845	11,467	17,312	2,681,639	730	3,065	3,795
1886.....	6,590	13,254	19,844	2,945,613	914	3,233	4,147
1887.....	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883
1888.....	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	$	$
618,004	21,722	3,393,928	84,430	2,622,213	320,401	—68,331
547,438	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,673,641	300,421	—19,980
667,953	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,093	347,962	+47,541
566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	—44,927
631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+14,819

Increases and decreases.

595. There was an increase in 1888 over 1887 in the number and tonnage of United States vessels and in the amount of tolls received, but with these exceptions there was a decrease under each head. There was a decrease in passengers of 7,117, in freight of 58,919 tons and in the total tonnage of vessels passing through of 142,533 tons. The figures generally were the smallest since 1885.

Freight carried through canals, 1887 and 1888.

596. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1887 and 1888.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1887 AND 1888.

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	23,949	16,983	14,582	9,830	225	377	634	432
Wheat	221,927	160,963	248,049	117,766	3	.....	122	326
Corn	114,938	194,886	37,742	82,194	.....	.....	27	92
Barley	9,574	5,906	3,646	1,563	1,753	373	186	275
Oats	12,050	26,629	7,714	1,743	1,326	1,050	204	17
Rye	.....	811	2,722	.....	.....	9	33	15
All other vegetable food	12,533	13,608	37,654	22,975	2,997	901	294	229
Lumber	61,134	59,604	64,152	61,166	90,680	91,874	42,943	59,780
Coal	145,193	223,871	145,513	143,624	94,016	108,994	3,979	9,523
All other merchandise	176,620	175,539	325,208	340,738	32,272	38,175	44,036	41,559
Total	777,918	878,800	886,982	781,599	223,272	241,753	92,478	112,248

Articles.	Ottawa Canals.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.		Totals.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	53	23	2,550	2,206	.....	.....	41,993	29,851
Wheat	271	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,372	279,095
Corn	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,708	277,172
Barley	692	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,851	8,588
Oats	3,255	1,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,549	30,527
Rye	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,784	837
All other vegetable food	3,439	1,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,917	39,615
Lumber	560,736	533,206	4,385	4,126	1,435	434	825,465	810,190
Coal	99	327	23,795	20,816	.....	.....	412,595	507,155
All other merchandise	214,492	156,190	10,444	12,001	14,210	14,365	817,282	778,567
Total	783,047	693,249	41,174	39,149	15,645	14,799	2,820,516	2,761,597

Expenditure on construction, &c., 1885-1889.

597. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past five years for construction, repairs and maintenance :—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1885 TO 1889.

Canals.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Lachine ... *$9,221,214	1885	111,215	20,199	49,004	180,419
	1886	210,509	19,199	50,969	280,678
	1887	44,393	22,568	53,114	120,075
	1888	27,411	19,999	52,230	99,640
	1889	77,006	22,958	54,111	154,075
Beauharnois ... *1,735,714	1885	7,993	14,637	18,960	41,597
	1886	8,492	14,356	19,229	42,077
	1887	3,634	14,999	18,868	37,501
	1888	14,412	14,349	19,325	48,086
	1889	10,993	14,983	20,019	45,995
Cornwall ... *$2,989,288	1885	78,333	12,368	15,988	106,691
	1886	64,782	11,833	15,994	92,609
	1887	46,966	12,100	17,521	76,587
	1888	67,946	13,933	16,948	98,827
	1889	163,994	58,205	17,891	240,090
Williamsburg System— Farran's Point... Rapide Plat ... Galops ... *$1,824,754	1885	103,237	8,198	7,696	119,131
	1886	149,836	7,847	7,671	165,354
	1887	115,853	7,905	7,636	131,394
	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
St. Lawrence System, unapportioned ... *$870,017	1885	113,110	...	...	113,110
	1886	116,053	...	...	116,053
	1887	74,465	...	...	74,465
	1888	56,483	...	...	56,483
	1889	18,494	...	...	18,494
Welland ... *$23,787,950	1885	469,655	91,534	112,670	673,860
	1886	216,837	69,507	111,670	398,004
	1887	1,074,903	77,441	109,372	1,261,716
	1888	440,551	87,309	110,806	638,666
	1889	270,677	77,547	113,587	461,811
Burlington Bay ...	1885	...	206	...	206
	1886	....	100	...	100
	1887	...	...	...	...
	1888	...	...	...	...
	1889	...	...	...	...

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

CANAL.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Ottawa System— St. Ann's *$1,173,970	1885	93,679	4,042	2,618	100,340
	1886	129,682	5,803	2,611	138,096
	1887	51,330	1,500	2,537	55,367
	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
Carillon and Grenville *4,040,973	1885	157,187	10,429	19,702	187,319
	1886	105,048	9,303	20,598	134,949
	1887	20,747	10,554	20,011	61,312
	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,535
Culbute *413,717	1885	19,071	572	730	20,374
	1886	26,385	2,396	730	29,511
	1887	7,761	967	730	9,458
	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
	1889	17,112	116	1,050	18,278
Rideau *$4,185,861	1885	2,098	18,189	26,971	47,259
	1886	550	35,648	27,046	63,244
	1887	20,824	18,565	29,440	68,829
	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
Trent *$1,060,609	1885	121,382	4,653	3,303	129,340
	1886	75,103	5,918	1,639	82,661
	1887	179,542	6,009	1,938	187,489
	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
	1889	77,270	5,936	3,242	86,448
Chambly System— St. Ours *$166,712	1885	4,700	3,652	2,271	10,624
	1886	.....	4,143	2,312	6,455
	1887	.....	5,865	2,175	8,040
	1888	.....	2,801	2,216	5,017
	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
Chambly *$910,773	1885	21,049	13,046	18,378	52,474
	1886	14,547	12,000	19,501	46,048
	1887	17,911	20,071	19,054	57,036
	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
	1889	51,438	19,392	19,679	90,509
St. Peter's *$677,267	1885	16,820	183	1,929	18,932
	1886	2,317	298	2,360	4,975
	1887	1,838	343	2,777	4,958
	1888	.....	1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1889.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Canal.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Murray	1885	148,902	.....	.....	148,902
	1886	179,704	.....	.....	179,704
*$1,043,046	1887	142,535	.....	.....	142,535
	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754
	1889	215,326	.....	.....	215,326
River Tay	1885	92,473	.....	.....	92,473
	1886	65,561	.....	.....	65,561
*$407,764	1887	49,618	.....	.....	49,618
	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
	1889	89,486	.....	.....	89,486
Sault Ste. Marie	1888	8,145	.....	.....	8,145
*$42,164	1889	34,019	.....	.....	34,019
Miscellaneous	1885	16,725	1,210	.....	17,936
	1886	20,322	776	.....	21,100
	1887	20,874	649	.....	21,523
	1888	34,533	5,800	.....	40,333
	1889	10,092	1,999	3,208	15,299
Recapitulation	1885	1,579,644	203,125	280,226	2,062,996
	1886	1,385,729	199,128	282,324	1,867,181
*$54,596,189	1887	1,873,193	199,537	285,172	2,357,902
	1888	1,188,302	208,599	292,468	1,689,369
	1889	1,145,988	242,261	304,248	1,692,497

*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1888.

The sum of $44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of $54,596,189.

CHAPTER X.

SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

RELIGION.

Distribution of religions in Canada.

598. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State assistance is given to any denomination; the Roman Catholic church, however, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec, the privileges enjoyed before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Statistics of certain denominations.

599. It is not possible to give the exact figures of the various religious denominations in Canada, as some of the leading ones, notably the Roman Catholic church, and many dioceses of the Church of England, do not supply the information asked for; but the following figures, which are partly official, are believed to give a very fairly correct statement of particulars concerning the principal religious bodies in this country:—

The Church of England has 19 Bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial Bishop was appointed in 1787 to Nova Scotia; the next was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the diocese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor was appointed in 1836, and the first Bishop of Upper Canada in 1839. A Bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in 1845, and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently.

It is estimated that the church has 450,000 members in Canada now. The Roman Catholic church has 1 Cardinal, 5 Archbishops, 18 Bishops and about 1,200 clergy. Under the provisions of the "Quebec Act," passed in 1774, this church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a large amount of property. The Presbyterians number 921 clergy and 152,013 communicants, 1,837 churches and stations, with a seating capacity for 435,177 persons, and 20,022 Sunday-school teachers, with 119,985 pupils. The total expenditure in 1888 was $1,942,723. The Methodists have 1,450 clergy, 218,532 members, 2,763 Sunday-schools, 26,058 teachers and 208,785 pupils. The Congregationalists have 97 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 35,469 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils. Their average annual expenditure in salaries, &c., is $127,800. The Evangelical Association has 67 clergy, 84 churches (seating capacity 33,600), 85 Sunday-schools, 1,003 teachers and 6,300 pupils. The average salary of each minister is $450 per annum. The Universalists have 9 clergy, 12 churches, 402 communicants, 7 Sunday-schools and 382 pupils. The church property is valued at $123,000. The United Brethren in Christ have 23 clergy, 41 churches, 30 Sunday-schools, 427 teachers and 1,768 pupils. The average expenditure in salaries, &c., is $7,400. Among other denominations, the Baptists have about 500 clergy; Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 53; Reformed Episcopal church, 24; United Brethren, 22; African Methodist Episcopal, 17; and New Jerusalem Church, 8.

Average attendance.

600. Particulars of the average attendance were received in some instances, but not in enough to make them worth quoting.

Census returns of principal denominations.

601. The following were the numbers of the leading denominations in the several Provinces according to the latest censuses:

NUMBERS OF THE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUSES.

Provinces.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.
*Ontario	320,839	366,539	417,749	591,503	106,680
*Quebec	1,170,718	68,797	50,287	39,221	8,853
*Nova Scotia	117,487	60,255	112,488	50,811	83,761
*New Brunswick	109,091	46,768	42,888	34,514	81,092
†Manitoba	14,651	23,206	28,406	18,648	3,296
*British Columbia	10,043	7,804	4,095	3,516	434
*Prince Edward Island	47,115	7,192	33,835	13,485	6,236
‡The Territories	9,301	9,976	7,712	6,910	778

* Census 1881. † Census 1886. ‡ Census 1885.

The total number of Protestants in the Dominion in 1881 was 2,439,188, and of Roman Catholics 1,791,982.

602. The New York *Independent* gives the following statistics of the principal religious denominations in the United States in 1889 :— Numbers of principal religious bodies in United States.

NUMBERS OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Denomination.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Adventists	1,575	840	100,712
Baptists	46,624	32,017	4,078,589
Christian Union	1,500	500	120,000
Congregationalists	4,569	4,283	475,698
Friends	763	1,017	106,930
German Evangelical	675	560	125,000
Lutherans	6,971	4,151	988,008
Methodists	50,680	29,770	4,723,881
Mennonites	420	605	100,000
Moravians	98	111	11,219
Presbyterians	13,349	9,796	1,180,113
Episcopalians	5,159	4,012	459,642
Reformed	2,058	1,378	227,542
Roman Catholic	7,424	7,996	7,885,294
Universalists	721	691	38,780
New Jerusalem	100	113	6,000
Unitarians	381	491	64,780
Totals	142,767	98,322	20,667,318

The relatively large figures for the Roman Catholic church are accounted for, the paper says, by the fact that they include all the adherents of that church, as reported in Sadler's Catholic Directory, while in the case of the other churches the figures represent only the actual church membership.

EDUCATION.

Educational control vested in Provincial Governments.

603. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Governments of the several Provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.

Difference in the several Provincial systems.

604. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the Public School systems in force in the various Provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each Province are admirable, and it is doubtful if any country other than Canada can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Leading features of the several systems.

605. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other Provinces there are Superintendents and Boards of Education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no religious "creed or dogma taught." In the other three Provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic,

but a Bill was passed during the last session of the Manitoba House of Assembly providing for the abolition of Separate Schools—all Public Schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the School Trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the Advisory Board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible, being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed Separate schools within certain limitations. Every Public and High school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instruction are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

Public schools in Ontario, 1887.

606. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the Public and High schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the Province. The following table gives particulars respecting the Public schools of Ontario in 1887, Roman Catholic Separate schools being included :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1887.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,506	611,212	493,212	259,083	234,129	245,152

Teachers.				Average Cost per Pupil.	
Male.	Female.	Receipts.	Expenditure	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
		$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,718	4,876	4,331,357	3,742,104	7 59	15 26

Average attendance.

607. The number of pupils registered in 1887 did not bear quite so large a proportion to the total school population as in the two preceding years, the figures having been 81·02 per cent., 81·08 per cent. and 80·70 per cent., but there was an improvement of 1 per cent. in the average attendance, the proportion being 50 per cent. in 1887 as against 49·03 per cent. in 1886. There was a decrease in the number of children between the ages of 7 and 13 that did not attend for the full time of 100 days, but the number was still large, viz., 89,628, 90 per cent. of whom lived in the rural districts. The average attendance in rural districts was 46 per cent. of the registered attendance; in towns it was 60 per cent. and in cities 62 per cent.

Separate schools in Ontario, 1887.

608. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic Separate schools in Ontario in 1887:—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1887.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
229	30,373	15,376	14,997	16,866	229,848	211,223	6 95	12 52

The average attendance at the Separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 55 per cent. of the total number of pupils, and it will be seen that the average cost per pupil was less both on total and average attendance than in the Public schools.

There were also 7 Protestant Separate schools, 6 of which made returns, showing 6 teachers, 319 pupils, average attendance 142, and expenditure $1,894.

609. The following are particulars concerning the High schools in Ontario in 1887:— High schools in Ontario, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1887.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
112	17,459	8,793	8,666	10,227	529,323	495,612	28 38	48 46

The average attendance was 59 per cent. of the number of pupils.

610. There were 5,549 school houses in the Province, of which 2,572 were of brick or stone, 2,386 frame and 591 log. The log school houses are fast disappearing. School houses in Ontario.

Number of teachers.

611. According to the returns there was 1 teacher to every 65 pupils in the Public schools, and 1 to every 62 in the Separate schools, and 1 to every 44 pupils in the High schools.

Total receipts.

612. The total receipts for Public school purposes in 1887 amounted to $4,331,357, derived from the following sources: Legislative grant, $268,722; municipal school grants and assessments, $3,084,352; clergy reserve fund and other sources, $978,282.

Model schools, Mechanics institutes, &c.

613. In addition to the Public and High schools, there were 57 county Model schools, with 1,072 teachers in training; 5 training institutes, with an attendance of 46, 66 teachers' institutes, with 6,718 members, and 6 Normal and Provincial Model schools, with 1,260 students. There were also 8 Art schools in operation, with 808 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 186 Mechanics Institutes and free libraries, with over 225,000 books and 18,176 members. Their property was valued at $403,574, and the expenditure of 167 amounted to $96,360.

Arbor Day.

614. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885 on that day 38,940 trees, in 1886 34,087 trees, and in 1887 28,057 trees were planted.

Total number of pupils.

615. The total number of pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 511,911, an increase of 7,972 as compared with 1886.

Educational statistics, Quebec, 1887.

616. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and

Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters. Out of a total number of 973 uncertificated male teachers, 916 were Roman Catholic clergy, or members of some religious institution; and out of 2,380 uncertificated female teachers, 2,254 were nuns and sisters belonging to Roman Catholic conventual institutions. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the Province, and of the pupils who attended them:

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1886-87.

Schools, Colleges, Academies and Universities.	Number	Pupils and Students.		Boys.	Girls.	Total Number of Pupils and Students.
		Protestant.	Roman Catholic.			
Elementary Schools—						
Protestant	964	25,898	3,705	15,472	14,131	29,603
Roman Catholic	3,501	705	135,185	67,315	68,575	135,890
Superior Schools—						
Protestant	64	5,337	142	2,865	2,614	5,479
Roman Catholic	525	67	66,985	33,598	33,454	67,052
Independent Schools-						
Protestant	48	1,497	37	725	809	1,534
Roman Catholic	125	18	15,683	7,776	7,925	15,701
Normal Schools—						
Protestant	1	96	....	5	91	96
Roman Catholic	2	.....	185	185	.....	185
Laval University	1	.....	575	575	....	575
Universities and Affiliated Colleges	8	772	.....	689	83	772
Special Schools	20	.....	.....	.....	....	1,720
Total	5,259	34,390	222,497	129,205	127,682	258,607

* Not receiving grants.

617. The average attendance at the Public and High schools was 194,191, and formed a very much larger percentage of the

Average attendance.

total number of pupils than can be found in any other Province, the proportion being as high as 75·99 per cent.

Protestant pupils.

618. The proportion of Protestant pupils was just a shade less than in 1886, being 15·1 per cent., as compared with 15·6 per cent.

Education in Nova Scotia.

619. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The local management of the Public schools is in the hands of trustees chosen by the ratepayers of the section.

Average attendance.

620. There was a falling off in the number of pupils and in the average attendance, the latter having been 57·6 per cent. of the number enrolled, as compared with 58·5 per cent. in 1887. This is attributed to an exceptional prevalence of weather unfavourable to attendance, especially of small children, in the rural districts. Attendance at the Public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was, however, a decrease of 12 in the number of sections without schools, and increases of 20 and 43 respectively in the number of teachers and schools in operation.

Population at school.

621. The proportion of the population enrolled in the Public schools remained about the same as in 1887, viz.: 1 in 5·7. This proportion is based on the estimated population of the Province.

Expenditure.

622. The total Government expenditure for education during 1888 was $211,196, a decrease of $4,889. The county fund amounted to $118,485, and the sectional assessments to $346,314, the three amounts making a total of $675,995.

Educational statistics, Nova Scotia.

623. The following table of educational statistics explains itself:—

NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1888.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term Ended.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost per Pupil.
1888.							$ cts.
April 30.....	2,045	82,486	44,509	37,977	47,520	1 in 5·8	0 99
Oct. 31.....	2,166	86,585	43,211	43,371	49,893	1 in 5·6	0 98

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,504	767	737	15·7	812	35

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
				$	$
Institution for deaf and dumb.....	11	72	60	8,470	9,344
School for blind...	8	32	27	Not given.	Not given.

624. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education. Education in New Brunswick.

Average attendance.

625. The total number of pupils was slightly larger than in the preceding year, but the average attendance decreased from 58·65 per cent. to 57·21 per cent. This is also attributed to exceptionally severe weather. The average daily attendance during the term ended 31st December, 1887, was 60, and during that ended 30th June, 1887, 54·43, a decrease in both cases over the figures for the two preceding terms. The proportion of the estimated population attending the Public schools was 1 in 5·5.

Expenditure.

626. The Government expenditure for the year was $136,326; the county fund amounted to $94,501, and the district assessment to $175,424, making a total of $406,251. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of Superior and Grammar schools, was $5.88.

Arbor Day.

627. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held on 18th May, 1888, when 6,571 trees and 650 shrubs were planted and 393 flower beds laid out.

Educational statistics, New Brunswick.

628. The following table gives the educational statistics for the year :—

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1887–88.

Term Ended.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1887.							
Dec. 31.	1,542	1,613	55,492	27,888	27,604	33,315	6·24
1888.							
June 30. ..	1,532	1,587	59,636	31,766	27,870	32,465	5·80

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

Grammar Schools.				Normal Schools.			
Term Ended.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Year Ended.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1887.				1888.			
Dec. 31.....	64	657	427	June 30.....	38	158	196
1888.							
June 30.....	61	654	421				

Twenty-five pupils attended the institutions for the deaf and dumb at Fredericton and Halifax, and 27 the school for the blind at Halifax.

Education in Manitoba.

629. The central control of educational matters in Manitoba has been in the hands of a Board of Education, composed of 21 members, and divided into two sections, one section consisting of 12 Protestants and the other section of 9 Roman Catholics, each section having exclusive control over the schools of its own denomination. (See, however, ante par. 605.) The local management is in the hands of trustees elected by the people.

School lands.

630. Two sections of land of 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands, for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands have, until quite recently, been purposely kept out of the market, in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the Province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of $140,189.

Protestant Schools in Manitoba.

631. The following statistics relate only to the Protestant schools of Manitoba. The increase in the number of schools has been very rapid. In 1871 there were only 16 in the Province; in 1881 there were 128, and in 1887 there were 522 districts organized and 464 schools in operation. The school age is 5 to 15 years inclusive, and in 1887 the school population in organized districts was 17,600, the number attending school 16,940, and the average attendance 9,715. There is a Normal School for the training of teachers at Winnipeg, at which the attendance in 1887 was 143. The total number attending school was 17,905, there being 305 over the school age. The first Arbor Day was held on 8th May, 1890. The number of teachers employed was 581. The expenditure of local school boards is provided for annually as follows:—1. From the Government grant, not exceeding $100 to each school. 2. From the municipal levy, not exceeding $240 to each school. 3. From the special district tax for the balance required. The Government grant in 1886 amounted to $59,550 and the total receipts to $357,267. The total expenditure amounted to $318,142.

Roman Catholic Schools in Manitoba.

632. Under control of the Roman Catholic Board there were, in 1888, 59 school districts, with a total of 4,364 pupils—2,163 boys and 2,201 girls. The expenditure for the half year ended 30th June, 1889, amounted to $8,138.

Educational system British Columbia.

633. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district.

Average attendance.

634. There was an increase in the number of schools and pupils, but a decrease in the average daily attendance from 53·75 per cent. to 48·54 per cent., which was attributed partly to severe weather, and partly to a prevalence of contagious diseases incident to children, which necessitated absence on the part of many in order to avoid infection. There was an in-

ease of 1,027 in the total number of pupils, and of 8 in the umber of school districts.

635. The expenditure for education proper amounted to 99,902, and for construction of school houses, furniture, epairs, &c., $13,777, making a total of $113,679. Expenditure.

636. The following table shows the number of schools, eachers, and pupils in each class :— Educational Statistics British Columbia.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1888.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
83	83	2,542	1,373	1,169	1,309
GRADED SCHOOLS.					
13	37	3,637	1,954	1,683	1,678
HIGH SCHOOLS.					
3	4	193	78	115	106
TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.					
99	124	6,372	3,405	2,967	3,093

637. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under he control of a Board of Education appointed by the Govern- ient, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly y Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1888, was $108,846, and that of he school boards $38,609, making a total expenditure of 47,455, being an increase of $677, as compared with 1887. Education in Prince Edward Island.

638. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it as estimated that there were upwards of 23,000 children be- ween those ages in 1888, of whom 22,441 attended school uring some portion of the year. There was, however, a falling ff in the average percentage of attendance from 54·88 per cent. Average attendance.

to 54·49 per cent. The number of districts without schools has decreased from 74, in 1876, to 3 in 1888. An Arbor Day was established in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

Educational Statistics Prince Edward Island.

639. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the Province in 1888 :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1888.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
Queen's.						
Primary schools	146	146	3,602	2,939	6,541	3,391
Advanced graded schools	14	28	558	476	1,034	619
First-class schools	9	18	401	296	697	389
Charlottetown Public schools	3	25	822	525	1,348	1,036
Total	172	217	5,383	4,237	9,620	5,435
Prince.						
Primary schools	127	127	3,217	2,628	5,845	3,060
Advanced graded schools	6	12	303	163	466	263
First-class schools	5	11	278	233	511	282
Summerside Public schools	3	11	290	207	497	300
Total	141	161	4,088	3,231	7,319	3,905
King's.						
Primary schools	113	113	2,539	2,254	4,793	2,476
Advanced graded schools	5	10	241	143	384	230
First-class schools	2	7	184	141	325	183
Total	120	130	2,964	2,538	5,502	2,889
Totals.						
Primary schools	386	386	9,358	7,821	17,179	8,927
Advanced graded schools	25	50	1,102	782	1,884	1,112
First-class schools	16	36	863	670	1,533	854
Charlottetown and Summerside Public schools	6	6	1,112	733	1,845	1,336
Grand Total	433	508	12,435	10,006	22,441	12,229

Education N. W. T.

640. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under the control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and composed of five mem-

bers, two Protestant and two Roman Catholic, and the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be chairman.

641. No school district shall, at its erection, exceed an area of 36 square miles, nor shall it contain less than 4 heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10. School districts.

642. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour if desired. Religious instruction.

643. The increase in the number of schools and pupils during 1889 is a very reliable indication of the progress of settlement in the Territories. The total increase was 33 schools, 33 teachers, and 1,121 pupils, divided amongst Protestants and Roman Catholics, as follows:—Protestants, 25 schools, 28 teachers, and 801 pupils; Roman Catholics, 8 schools, 5 teachers and 320 pupils. There were, therefore, 164 public schools in operation, and 5 Roman Catholic Separate schools, with a total of 4,574 pupils. The average attendance in the Protestant schools was 59·55 per cent. and in the Roman Catholic schools 68·06 per cent. of the pupils on the register. The following table shows the state of the schools during the years 1888 and 1889:— Educational Statistics, N. W. T.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE TERRITORIES, 1888 AND 1889.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

District.	1888.			1889.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.
Eastern Assiniboia	38	40	727	52	54	1,123
Western do	38	42	1,050	41	46	1,153
Prince Albert District	13	14	361	17	19	520
Battleford do	2	2	45	2	2	69
Calgary do	9	11	345	12	15	410
Edmonton do	5	6	154	6	7	183
Macleod do	3	4	122	3	4	147
Total	108	119	2,804	133	147	3,605

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Edmonton	5	8	165	6	9	248
Prince Albert	8	10	220	13	13	321
Macleod	1	1	13	3	3	74
Calgary	1	3	70	1	3	113
Battleford	1	2	48	1	1	57
Assiniboia East	7	7	113	5	5	115
do West	.....	.....	... ...	2	2	41
Total	23	31	649	31	36	969
Grand total	131	150	3,453	164	183	4,574

Union Schools, N. W. T.

644. Union or High schools have been opened at Regina and Calgary, but particulars of attendance are not available. The school expenditure, the greatest part of which is provided for by Government grants, in 1888 was $44.547, and in 1889 $56,985.

Summary of Educational Statistics.

645. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

PROVINCES.	Year Ended	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Attendance.
					$	
Ontario	Dec. 31, '87.	511,911	255,379	8,025	4,237,717	49·89
Quebec	June 30, '87.	255,540	194,191	7,939	2,511,627	75·99
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, '88.	105,231	49,518	2,133	675,995	47·06
N. Brunswick	Dec. 31, '88.	69,063	*33,314	1,673	406,251	48·24
Manitoba	Jan. 31, '88.	22,412	†8,783	†535	†316,546	†49·06
British Columbia	June 30, '88.	6,372	3,158	124	113,679	49·56
P. E. Island	June 30, '88.	22,441	12,229	508	147,455	54·49
The Territories	Sept. 17, '89.	4,574	‡3,088	183	56,986	‡67·51
Total		997,544	559,660	21,120	8,466,255	55·22

*Not including Normal students. †Protestant schools only. ‡Quarter ended 30th June, 1889.

Total number of pupils.

646. It will be seen that the total number of pupils at the Public, High, and Model schools amounted to 997,544. If all those attending the various universities, theological colleges

and private schools could be reckoned, the whole number of those undergoing tuition of some kind would be considerably over one million.

Difference in dates of Provincial Reports.

647. Owing to the fact that the various Provinces issue their reports at different periods, as appears in the above table, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date; but as it is intended in future issues to keep to the same periods as those given above, the figures will in a very short time be as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year.

The higher educational institutions.

648. A second attempt, more successful than the first, has been made to collect particulars concerning the principal higher educational institutions in the country, and though a large number of small local as well as all the private institutions are necessarily omitted, it is believed that all the principal institutions are referred to in the following pages :—

King's College Windsor, N. S.

King's College, Windsor, N.S., was founded in 1789, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and by Royal Charter in 1802 received all the privileges of a University, thus becoming the first university of British origin established in Canada. The college is in connection with the Church of England, the patron being the Archbishop of Canterbury, but is open to students of all denominations, no religious tests being imposed, except in the Divinity course. It confers degrees in Arts, Divinity, Civil Law and Engineering. It has an endowment fund of $155,000, without including real estate, and an income of about $9,000 per annum, and has also a number of scholarships attached, to the value of $2,000. The total value of property owned is about $250,000. The number of students in November, 1889, was 18.

University of New Brunswick

The University of New Brunswick, situated at Fredericton, was first founded and incorporated by Provincial Charter in 1800 as the College of New Brunswick, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1828, under the name of King's College, Fredericton, and was re-organised by Act of the Provincial Legislature and established as the University of New Brunswick in 1860. It has an endowment from the State of $8,844 per annum, and the average revenue and expenditure are about $10,000 per annum. Scholarships are attached of the annual value of $1,500. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Science, Philosophy and Civil Law. The College possesses an Observatory fitted with a powerful achromatic telescope and a complete collection of astronomical and meteorological instruments. There were 60 students in 1889. Females are admitted.

McGill University Montreal.

The University of McGill, Montreal, consists of McGill College and affiliated colleges. McGill College was founded after the death of the Hon. James McGill, in 1813, who endowed it by will with 46 acres of land in Montreal and £10,000. It was made a University by Royal Charter in 1821, and re-organized by an amended charter in 1852. The total value of its buildings, grounds, apparatus, &c., is $400,960, the

total amount of its endowment $842,418, and its revenue and expenditure average $90,000. It is a Protestant Institution, but entirely undenominational. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Law, Medicine and Applied Science. There is also a special course in Arts for females, in separate classes. The total annual value of scholarships and exhibitions is $1,700. The number of students of the college proper in session 1889 was 650, and there were in addition 45 in colleges affiliated in Arts, and 98 in the Normal School, making a total of 793, exclusive of students in the affiliated theological colleges, who are not reckoned, except when taking courses of lectures in the Faculty of Arts. There were also 321 in the Model schools of the Normal School. The affiliated colleges are Morrin College, Quebec; St. Francis' College, Richmond; Congregational College, Montreal; Presbyterian College, Montreal; The Diocesan College, Montreal: The Wesleyan College, Montreal; The Montreal Veterinary School, as a Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Service; McGill Normal School, and a number of schools and High schools. The university possesses a valuable museum, and an excellent library, containing 38,985 volumes.

Dalhousie College, Halifax.

Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N. S., was founded by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1821, "for the education of youth in the higher branches of science and "literature." The original endowment was derived from funds collected at the port of Castine, in the State of Maine, during its occupation in 1814 by Sir John Sherbrooke. After a chequered career of many years, the College was re-organised in 1863, and owes its present prosperity principally to the generosity of Geo. Munro and Alexander McLeod. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Law and Medicine. The number of students in 1886 was 169. The Presbyterian College, Halifax, which confers the degree of B. D. is affiliated with the above. It has an endowment of about $120,000, and the number of students in 1888, was 30.

University of Toronto.

The University of Toronto was founded by Royal Charter in 1827 as a Church of England institution under the name of King's College. It possesses an endowment of $1,042,000, invested in various securities, and also owns lands in the city of Toronto valued at $1,800,000. Its income is about $85,000, of which upwards of $13,000 are derived from fees, and expenditure about $70,000. Scholarships to the value of $890 are attached. The University is a Provincial institution, wholly undenominational, and it was owing to its being placed on this basis, (in 1850), so as to be in harmony with the Provincial educational system, that Trinity College was established. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Law, Medicine (including Dentistry) Civil Engineering, and Agriculture. In order to conciliate certain proposed federating colleges (1887) the name of University College was retained, and certain departments of instruction are classed under it, while the remaining departments in Arts, and the Faculties of Law and Medicine, are teaching Faculties of the University; but as the whole work is carried on in the same buildings and under the same President, the distinction is little more than nominal. The University and University College constitute one body for teaching purposes, and all examinations are conducted under regulations of the Senate of the University, which determines the requirements and appoints examiners. In October, 1889, there were upwards of 500 students in Arts and 300 in Medicine. Females are admitted. There were 195 degrees conferred during 1888. On 14th February, 1890, the University buildings were totally destroyed by fire, including the contents of the Library and Museum. The loss was upwards of $275,000, but many articles of value were destroyed, especially in the Library, that no money can replace.

Upper Canada College.

In connection with the University is Upper Canada College for boys, which was attended by 415 pupils during 1888. This institution provides a first-class education in classics, modern languages, history, geography, mathematics, &c.

Victoria University, Cobourg, founded as Upper Canada Academy in October, 1836, is under the control of the Methodist Church, but free from all sectarian tests. In 1841 the charter was enlarged, full university powers were secured, and the name changed to its present one. All State aid was discontinued in 1868, and the institution is supported by voluntary contributions. Endowment, exclusive of lands, buildings, &c., is $150,000. Annual expenditure, $20,000. In anticipation of federation with the Provincial University, a further sum of $450,000 is now being raised for buildings and endowment The land, buildings and equipments cost $75,000. The number of students in 1889 was 666. Females are admitted. Affiliated with Victoria University are Albert College, Belleville; Toronto Medical School and Trinity Medical College, Toronto; the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal; the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton; the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, and the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. Victoria University Cobourg.

The University of Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1838. The Governors are appointed by the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, and "while no religious tests or subscriptions are required, Acadia is designed to be a positively christian college." The college has an endowment of $100,000, and its lands, buildings, &c., are valued at a similar amount. It receives an annual appropriation from the funds of the Baptist Convention. There are seven scholarships of the value of $250 annually. The usual university degrees are conferred. There were 120 students in 1889. Females are admitted. Horton Academy and Acadia Seminary are under the direction of its Board of Governors. Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S.

The University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., was founded by Royal Charter in 1841. It has an endowment of $400,000, and the lands, buildings, &c., are valued at $125,000. The average revenue and expenditure is $40,000 per annum. It is undenominational, but has a Theological Faculty connected with the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The usual degrees are conferred in Divinity, Arts, Law and Medicine. In 1889 there were 425 students. Females are admitted. Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Quebec in 1843, and was designed to provide the Church of England in the Province of Quebec with a suitable place for educating her ministry, and also to offer to the Province at large the blessing of a sound and liberal education, based upon religious principles. The university was instituted by Royal Charter in 1852. The endowment, including real property, buildings, &c., amounts to $200,000. The value of the endowed scholarships is about $37,400, and their annual value about $2,000. Degrees are conferred in Divinity, Arts, Medicine, Law and Music. The Medical Faculty has its quarters in Montreal, and there are at present 40 students. The Law Faculty is situated at Sherbrooke, Que. The fees for board and tuition are $190 per annum. The number of resident students in Divinity and Arts in October, 1889, was 32. Females are not admitted. Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

Affiliated to the university and under the control of the corporation of Bishop's College is Bishop's College school, Lennoxville, for boys. Fees, $280 per annum. Sons of clergymen working in the dioceses of Quebec and Montreal are admitted as boarders at a greatly reduced rate. In October, 1889, there were 110 pupils. Bishop's College, School.

The University of Ottawa, Ottawa, was founded in 1848, under the title of "College of By-town," in 1866 received the title of College of Ottawa, and the power of conferring degrees, and in 1889 was created a university. It has an average revenue of $46,000. It is a Roman Catholic institution, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, but Protestants are not excluded. Scholarships are attached, of the value of $17,500; yearly value, $875. It confers degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, University of Ottawa.

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering and Music, and all degrees conferred are officially recognized in the Province of Ontario. The number of students in 1888 was 398. Females are not admitted.

Trinity College, Toronto.

The University of Trinity College, Toronto, was constituted by Royal Charter, dated 15th July, 1852, and possesses all such powers of conferring degrees as are enjoyed by the universities of Great Britain. The amount of endowment, including the value of lands and buildings, is about $750,000, all contributed by private subscription. Annual revenue, $30,000. It possesses scholarships of the value of about $2,000 per annum, besides exhibitions in the theological school of the value of $1,700. The university is under the supervision of the Church of England, but students in Arts are admitted without reference to their religion, provided they conform to the regulations. The total number of degrees conferred in 1888 was 152. The following colleges are affiliated :—St. Hilda's College for women, Toronto (on the pattern of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford); Trinity Medical College, Toronto; The Women's Medical College, Toronto; the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, and the Conservatory of Music, Toronto. The total number of undergraduates last year was 399, viz.: Arts, 65; Law, 13; Medicine, 215; Music, 106. In connection with the university are the following schools: Trinity College school, Port Hope, opened on 1st May, 1865, for boys only, possessing fine buildings valued at $90,000, and having an average number of 138 pupils, fees for board and tuition, $267 per annum; the Bishop Strachan school, Toronto, for girls, and the Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ont. The university fees are $200 per annum for resident students and $65 for non-residents.

St. Michael's College, Toronto.

St. Michael's College, Toronto, was established in 1852. It is a Roman Catholic institution, under the charge of the Basilian fathers. Since 1882 it has been affiliated with the University of Toronto, for the degrees of which students are prepared. The course consists of a complete classical and commercial education. There were 120 students in 1889. Females are not admitted.

Laval University, Quebec.

Laval University, Quebec, was founded by the Quebec Seminary, under Royal Charter, dated 8th December, 1852. It is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, but students of other denominations are admitted without distinction. Females are not admitted. It has a branch institution at Montreal, with Faculties of Theology, Medicine and Art, to the latter of which is attached the Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal. The number of students at Quebec and Montreal in 1889 was 550. All the usual degrees are conferred. Sixteen colleges and seminaries throughout the Province of Quebec are affiliated with the university. The total value of property owned, lands, buildings, &c., is over $1,000,000.

Knox College, Toronto.

Knox College, Toronto, is a theological school of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and was founded in 1845. The amount of endowment is $200,000. The average revenue is about $16,500, and expenditure $16,000. Value of scholarships, $1,800 per annum. The students of this college mostly prosecute their studies in Arts in University College Toronto. The number having in this manner connection with Knox College in 1888 was about 116, there being 76 resident students. The total value of property of all kinds is placed at $470,000.

Presbyterian College Montreal.

The Presbyterian College, Montreal, was founded in 1868, and has an endowment of $160,000, with scholarships worth annually $1,300. The value of the college buildings and grounds is $225,000, and the average revenue and expenditure about $12,600. The course of study is limited to the theological curriculum of the Presbyterian Church, including the preparation of French and Gaelic preachers, and degrees are

conferred in Divinity only. The number of students during the winter of 1889-90 was 84.

Mount Allison College, N.B.

The University of Mount Allison College was founded by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1862, and consists of the University of Mount Allison, the Mount Allison Academy for boys and young men, founded in 1843, and the Mount Allison Ladies' College, founded in 1854. The university is under the control of a Board appointed by the Methodist Church, and has an endowment of $120,000, and scholarships of the annual value of $500. The buildings, lands and equipments are valued at $110,000. It has power under its charter to confer degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law and Medicine. Eighteen degrees were conferred in 1889. The number of students in 1889 was 275.

Wesleyan College, Montreal.

The Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, is affiliated with McGill University, and confers degrees in Divinity only. It was founded in 1873, and has an endowment of $52,000, and lands and buildings worth $50,000. The average annual revenue and expenditure are $6,000, and the number of students in 1889 was 41.

Woodstock College, Ont.

Woodstock College, Ontario, in connection with McMaster University (of which particulars are not available, though several applications have been made) is a Baptist school of learning for young men and boys of all denominations, and has an endowment of $160,000, an average revenue of $25,000, and buildings and grounds valued at $200,000. The attendance in 1888 was about 100. In connection with the ordinary course of four years, a manual training department has been established, giving instruction in drawing, carpentry, wood-turning, carving and iron-work. Fees for board, tuition, &c., $144 per annum.

University of Manitoba.

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, was founded in 1877, being incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. It has in affiliation with it St. John's College (English Church), St. Boniface College (Roman Catholic), Manitoba Presbyterian College, Wesley Methodist College and the Manitoba Medical College, all situated in Winnipeg, and is at present only an examining and degree-conferring body. The Dominion Government has granted an allotment of 150,000 acres of land as an endowment, which lands are now being selected, and up to the 31st October, 1889, 123,541 acres had been chosen out of 250,000 acres temporarily reserved. It has also an endowment of $80,000 for scholarships. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Medicine, Divinity and Law. The number of students at the last examination was 102. Females are admitted.

St. John's College, Winnipeg.

St. John's College (Church of England) represents the first educational establishment started in the country in the early days of settlement by the Red River Academy. It was organised as a college by the present Bishop of Rupert's Land, and consists of a college and college school. It has Faculties of Divinity, Arts, Law and Medicine. The college buildings, as far as at present erected, have cost $60,000.

St. Boniface College, Winnipeg.

St. Boniface College, Winnipeg, dates back as far as 1820, when Winnipeg was nothing but a Hudson Bay Co. trading post. It has now an average revenue and expenditure of $12,000 per annum, and the buildings, land, &c., are valued at $50,000. There are six scholarships attached of the aggregate annual value of $780. The number of students in 1889 was 105. Females are not admitted.

Presbyterian College Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Presbyterian College, Winnipeg, was founded in 1870, and is affiliated with the University of Manitoba, for the degrees of which in Arts and Divinity students are prepared. The average revenue and expenditure is about $15,500, and the value of the buildings, &c., $50,000. Its endowment at present amounts to $15,000. Scholarships of the value of $280 are attached. The number of students in 1889 was 87. Females are admitted.

Methodist College, Winnipeg. The Wesley Methodist College was established in 1888 and embraces Divinity and Arts. It at present only occupies temporary quarters.

Manitoba Medical College. The Manitoba Medical Collegs was established in 1884, and has a well-arranged building.

Wycliffe College, Toronto. Wycliffe College, Toronto, is a Church of England institution, affiliated with the University of Toronto, and the course of study is confined to theological subjects. It has an average revenue of $10,000 per annum, an endowment of $63,290, and the buildings, &c., are valued at $65,000. Scholarships of the annual value of $1,320 are attached. The number of students in 1889 was 40. Females are not admitted.

Assumption College, Sandwich. Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., (Roman Catholic) was founded in 1856, and gives a general education. It has a revenue of $17,000 per annum, and the buildings &c., are valued at $110,000. The number of students in 1889 was 135. Females are not admitted. Fees for board and tuition, $150 per annum.

Hellmuth LadiesCollege. Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, was founded in 1869 as a Church of England institution. Its average revenue is $30,000, and the value of property owned amounts to $80,000. The number of students in 1889 was 100.

Ladies College, Whitby. Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby (Methodist) was founded in 1874. It has an average revenue of $235,000, and property valued at $80,000. It confers degrees and diplomas. The number of students in 1889 was 175.

Brantford Ladies College. Brantford Ladies' College (Presbyterian) was founded in 1874, and has an average revenue of $20,000, with property valued at $60,000. The number of students varies from 70 to 140.

Ladies College, St. Thomas Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, founded in 1878, has a revenue of $24,000, with buildings and lands valued at $110,000, and, though under the control of the Methodist church, is undenominational. Several degrees are conferred. The number of students in 1889 was 225.

Ladies College, Hamilton. Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, was founded in 1860. The average revenue is $17,000, and the value of land, buildings, &c., $80,000. It is Wesleyan in name, but practically undenominational. The number of students in 1888 was 144.

Ladies College, Oshawa. Demill Ladies' College, Oshawa, founded in 1876, has a revenue of $14,000 per annum, and property valued at $55,000. It is undenominational. The number of students in 1889 was 138.

Agricultural College, Guelph. The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was established by the Provincial Government in 1874, and is supported by an annual vote of the Provincial Legislature, the average annual expenditure being about $38,000. The total value of the land, buildings, &c., is $340,900. There are no scholarships, but each county in Ontario may send one student free of tuition. A general education is given in agriculture, live stock, draining, veterinary science, chemistry, geology, botany, &c., mensuration, mechanics and book-keeping. The degree of B. S. A. (Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture) is conferred. There were 135 students in 1889.

School of Agriculture, Truro N. S. The Provincial School of Agriculture, Truro, N.S., was established and is supported by the Provincial Government. There is a farm in connection with it, which is worked by the students, who are paid for their labour, and by this means a sound practical agricultural education may be acquired. There are also classes for women in dairying and domestic economy.

School of Practical Science, Toronto. The school of Practical Science at Toronto was established in 1877, when the Provincial Government affected an arrangement with the council of University College, whereby the students of the school enjoy full advantage of the instruction given by

its professors and lecturers in all departments of science embraced in the work of the school. As now organized, the school includes in its teaching staff professors in Engineering and Applied Chemistry, and professors and lecturers in Mathematics, Physics, Surveying, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Biology and Ethnology. Diplomas are granted in Engineering, Assaying and Mining Geology and Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preliminary scientific training for the professions of Surveying and Medicine is also furnished. A laboratory and workshop are also attached to the school. The school is maintained by an annual grant from the Provincial Government of about $8,800. The number of of students in 1888 was 71. Candidates for the degree of C. E. at the University of Toronto must hold the diploma in Civil Engineering of this school. The Provincial Minister of Education proposes to establish full courses of instruction in Applied Chemistry, Applied Mechanics and Architecture.

The details given above, as far as they go (and they are by no means complete), show a sum of no less than $9,836,000 invested in endowments, buildings, lands, &c., with an annual income of upwards of $655,000, making provision for the education of over 7,000 students.

LAW AND CRIME.

Appointment of Judges in Canada.

649. By the British North American Act it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the Judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those Provinces are made uniform.

The Supreme Court.

650. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and five Puisné Judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz.: in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada.

Exchequer Court.

651. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate Judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada.

The Superior Court.

652. The Superior Courts of the several Provinces are constituted as follows: Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz.: the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two Judges, and the Chancery Division, presided over by a Chancellor and three Judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisné Judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-six puisné Judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the Province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisné Judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three pusiné Judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisné Judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant Judges. In the North-West Territories there are five puisné Judges of the Supreme Court. There are also Vice-Admiralty Courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and a Maritime Court of Ontario.

County Courts.

Magistrates.

653. There are also County Courts, with variously limited jurisdiction, in all the Provinces, but not in the North-West Territories. Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, of whom there is an ample supply in each Province, are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

654. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ont.; St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que.; Dorchester, N.B.; Stoney Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., and the total convict population of the Dominion (that is, the total number confined in the above penitentiaries) on the 30th June, 1888, was 1,094, as compared with 1,159 on the same date in 1887. These figures show a decrease of 65, but do not, however, represent a corresponding decrease in crime, the number admitted in 1888 having been 359*, or 8 more than in 1887, when it was 351, and the decrease of 65 was due to the large number of convicts who, having served their time or for other reasons, were discharged from prison. There has been, however, in proportion to the increase in population, a satisfactory falling off in the penitentiary population of late years. At Kingston, in 1878, the average number of prisoners was 698; in 1888 it was 553. In proportion to population there was, of course, a considerable decrease, the proportion in 1885 having been 1 convict in every 4,226 persons, in 1887 1 in 4,206, and in 1888 1 in 4,639. Out of the total number of convicts, 1,068 were males and 26 females, the proportion being just about the same as in the preceding year. Penitentiaries and inmates.

655 The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as follows :— Number of convicts.

	Number.	Daily Average.
Kingston	526	553
St. Vincent de Paul	276	269
Dorchester	157	154
Manitoba	67	70
British Columbia	68	73

656. The value of the buildings and stock, &c., on hand on 30th June, 1888, of the several penitentiaries, together with the revenue and expenditure of each during the year then Value of Penitentiaries, etc.

* The Report shows 360; but one was a recapture, not a new admission.

closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources.

	Value of Buildings, Stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	$	$	$
Kingston	847,693	1,646	113,039
St. Vincent de Paul	706,635	1,621	89,468
Dorchester	405,821	3,757	42,248
Manitoba	315,907	1,906	50,727
British Columbia	290,395	751	35,353
	2,566,451	9,681	321,835

Cost of prisoners.

657. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been $312,154, an increase of $19,488 over the preceding year. This, however, is largely accounted for by a decrease of $10,182 in revenue principally at Kingston. Assuming that the number 1,119 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost *per capita* will have been $278.95. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost *per capita* would appear to be reduced to $177.54.

Punishments awarded 1888.

658. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES, 1888.

Penitentiary.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Dark Cells.	Solitary Cells.	Flogged.	Lost Remission.	Other Punishments.
Kingston	19	221	11	.....	172	28
St. Vincent de Paul	1	159	12	.....	65	851
Dorchester	51	70	.....	.....	29	238
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	88
British Columbia	8	.....	.....	4	51	117
Total	79	450	23	4	345	1,322

"Other Punishments" include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was a considerable increase in the number of punishments as compared with 1887, but principally in the lighter kinds, such as admonition, loss of light, &c.

659. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the Penitentiaries in the years 1887 and 1888, and the sex of the offenders :— Crimes of inmates, 1887 and 1888.

Offences.	1887.			1888.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder and attempt at	8	.....	8	12	...	12
Manslaughter	8	.....	8	9	1	10
Rape and other sexual offences	14	..	14	16	.....	16
Bigamy	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Abortion	2	.....	2	...	.....	.....
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	18	.....	18	13	.....	13
Assault	9	.....	9	22	.....	22
Burglary and robbery with violence	78	.....	78	66	.....	66
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	18	.....	18	23	.....	23
Other offences against property	123	4	127	135	14	149
Forgery and offences against currency	16	.....	16	19	...	19
Arson	3	.....	3	13	1	14
Other felonies and misdemeanors	25	.....	25	11	.....	11
Total	323	4	*351	343	16	359

* Including 24 not given.

It would be possible to compile more complete statistics if the returns from the Penitentiaries were all made alike and on the same forms. As it is, the amount of information varies in almost each case.

660. Particulars of all persons committed to the Penitentiaries during the years 1887 and 1888 are given in the next table :— Particulars of convicts, 1887 and 1888.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

Description.	1887.			1888.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	303	4	307	329	16	345
Coloured	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Indian	4	.....	4	*10	.....	10
Chinese	6	.....	6	4	.....	4
Married	118	2	120	110	10	120
Single	204	2	206	203	5	208
Widowed	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Not given	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Under 20 years	60	.....	60	51	3	54
From 20 to 30 years	152	1	153	145	5	150
" 30 to 40 "	66	1	67	80	3	83
" 40 to 50 "	20	.....	20	25	2	27
" 50 to 60 "	15	2	17	11	3	14
Over 60 years	10	.....	10	7	.....	7
Not given	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Cannot read	39	4	43	38	2	40
Read only	26	.....	26	12	1	13
Read and write	187	.....	187	205	9	214
Not given	71	.....	71	88	4	92
England	34	.....	34	38	3	41
Scotland	8	.....	8	9	1	10
Ireland	23	2	25	17	4	21
United States	35	.....	35	40	.....	40
Canada	206	2	208	223	8	231
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
France	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Italy	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Denmark	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
China	6	.....	6	4	.....	4
West Indies	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Spain	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Commercial	26	.....	26	35	.....	35
Agricultural	23	.....	23	18	.....	18
Industrial	109	.....	109	91	.....	91
Professional	10	.....	10	7	.....	7
Domestic	.....	3	3	5	5	10
Labourers	155	1	156	126	2	128
Not given	.....	.....	.....	61	9	70

* Including 4 half-breeds.

The proportion of women to the number of men admitted in 1887 was 1·24 per cent., and in 1888, 4·66 per cent.

The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age fell from 18·35 per cent. in 1887 to 15·04 per cent. in 1888. The number of Canadians remains about the same, the proportion for the last three years having been 64·68 per cent., 63·60 per cent. and 64·34 per cent. As regards the amount of education possessed by the criminals of 1888, 60 per cent. could read and write, 11 per cent. could not read, and of no less than 25 per cent. particulars were not given. Roman Catholics numbered 176; Protestants of some denomination 178, and those of no religion 5. The labouring class contributed 35 per cent., the industrial 25 per cent., and of 19 per cent. the occupation was not given.

Number of deaths.

661. The number of deaths during 1888 was 13, being just a little over 1 per cent., which is a very low average, especially when the physical condition of many of the offenders is considered, and makes it evident that the prisoners are well attended to.

Cells for isolation.

662. A block of cells is about to be built at Kingston, for the purpose of trying the experiment of isolation or cellular confinement both on incorrigible and habitual criminals, as well as on those newly received, and good results are expected in both cases.

Criminal Statistics.

663. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables are compiled from the Criminal Statistics collected by the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offence. The Act authorising their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, but are yet some considerable distance from perfection. It is much to be regretted that this should be the case, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indica-

tions of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between Provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it follows that the Province supplying the fullest particulars must appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the Provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.

Classification of indictable offences.

664. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

Class I. Offences against the person.
Class II. Offences against property, with violence.
Class III. Offences against property, without violence.
Class IV. Malicious offences against property.
Class V. Forgery, and offences against the currency.
Class VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.
Manslaughter.
Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.
Rape and other offences against females.
Unnatural offences.
Bigamy.
Abduction.
Assault, aggravated and common.
Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property, with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
Other offences, not included in the above classes.

Convictions in Canada, 1884-1888.

665. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1884 to 1888. Owing to the much greater promptness shown by the various officials in making returns, the statistics of 1888 were able to be compiled in shorter time than usual, and consequently the figures for both 1887 and 1888 are given in the subsequent tables :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1884 TO 1888.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Year ended 30th September.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
I.—Offences against the person	4,284	4,886	5,202	4,902	4,790
II.— do property, with violence	228	222	255	208	225
III.— do do without violence	3,286	3,599	3,178	2,784	3,437
IV.—Malicious offences against property	274	201	269	176	332
V.—Forgery and offences against the currency	20	48	43	43	45
VI.—Other offences, not included in the above classes	21,459	24,913	24,927	26,340	28,820
Total	29,551	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,649

Apparent increase in convictions.

666. There was an increase of 579 in the total number of convictions in 1887 over 1886, and of 3,196 in 1888 as compared with 1887, making a total increase of 3,775 over 1886 ; but it must not be inferred from this that there has been a corres-

ponding increase in crime, for it will be noticed that the increase is confined to minor offences, and is the consequence of the more complete returns received, particularly from Ontario and Quebec, which Provinces show a united increase of 5,179 over 1886, the improvements in the returns from Quebec having been very marked. Attention has been called in the press to the apparent excess of crime in Ontario as compared with the other Provinces, but so long as that Province continues to send in accurate returns and the other Provinces inaccurate ones, so long will it appear to have the largest proportion of criminals.

Persons convicted more than once.

667. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences a number of persons are convicted several times every year. The police returns for the city of Toronto for 1887 furnish an apt illustration of this. Out of a total number of 10,597 persons charged, 987 were brought up twice, 520 three times, 131 four times, 87 five times, 29 six times, 17 seven times, 10 eight times, 2 nine times, 1 ten times and 1 eleven times, thus reducing the number of individual criminals from 10,597 to 7,477, a reduction of 3,120. It seems a pity that the Police Commissioners have discontinued the keeping of these statistics.

Total convictions, 1887-1888.

668. Out of the total number of convictions, 3,253 in 1887 and 3,747 in 1888 were for indictable offences, showing an increase of 494 in 1888 over 1887, but only of 238 in 1888 over 1886, which was principally in Quebec, the increase there amounting to 212. The number of summary convictions were respectively 31,200 and 33,902, being in proportion to the estimated population of 1 in 156 persons and 1 in 146 persons respectively. The proportion of indictable offences

to population in the two years was 1 in 1,498 persons and one in 1,327 persons respectively. The total number of indictable offences charged in 1887 was 4,770, resulting in 3,253 convictions, or 68·2 per cent., and in 1888, out of 5,867 charges there were 3,747 convictions, or 63·8 per cent.

Number of criminals.

669. The number of individual criminals cannot be ascertained from the statistics, and, therefore, in the following tables the number of convictions only are given, and are treated as individuals. The statistics give only the number of those convicted twice or more than twice, and assuming that no one was convicted more than three times, the number of criminals in 1887 would have been 2,421, and in 1888, 3,089, as compared with 2,820 in 1886. It is probable that the number would be smaller in each year if the exact figures were obtainable.

Sex and Residence of criminals, 1887–1888.

670. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the years 1887 and 1888:—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1887.

Offences.	Sex.		Residence.		
	Male.	Female.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not Given.
Class I.	713	29	539	194	9
" II.	203	5	160	42	6
" III.	1,813	171	1,641	323	20
" IV.	51	2	32	21	.....
" V.	43	.....	30	12	1
" VI.	160	63	179	43	1
Total.	2,983	270	2,581	635	37
1888.					
Class I.	772	50	634	180	8
" II.	223	2	184	39	2
" III.	2,099	198	1,963	287	47
" IV.	67	6	46	25	2
" V.	42	3	31	13	1
" VI.	159	126	229	45	11
Total.	3,362	385	3,087	589	71

Conviction of females.

671. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in 1886, 8·6 per cent.; in 1887, 8·3 per cent., and in 1888, 11·2 per cent., and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10·5 per cent., 9·0 per cent. and 12·7 per cent., respectively, so that there would appear to have been a considerable increase of crime among females in 1888. No female has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence either in Manitoba or British Columbia.

Proportion of criminals in town and country.

672. It is invariably found in these days that cities and towns have an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively: in cities and towns 76·77 per cent., 79·34 per cent. and 82·38 per cent.; in rural districts 22·50 per cent., 19·52 per cent. and 15·71 per cent. of the total number of convictions.

Age and Education of criminals, 1887-1888.

673. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each Province in 1887 and 1888, together with the ages and educational status of the convicted.

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1887 AND 1888, BY PROVINCES.

1887.

Provinces.	Convictions.	Educational Status.				Ages.									
		Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not Given.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and Under 21		21 Years and Under 40		40 Years and Over.		Not Given.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ontario	1,807	22	1,447	275	63	294	13	318	26	755	73	240	45	27	16
Quebec	1,023	15	839	141	28	70	8	107	14	516	37	249	8	14	.
Nova Scotia	170	4	107	38	21	19	1	41	7	57	6	16	5	17	1
N. Brunswick	54	2	37	6	9	2	...	11	1	22	6	10	...	2	..
Manitoba	70	1	62	6	1	6	...	11	...	47	1	5	...	...	..
B. Columbia	96	3	40	21	32	...	...	6	...	61	1	13	1	14	..
P. E. Island	18	....	8	9	1	3	...	4	...	7	1	2	...	1	..
Territories	15	....	.....	.....	15	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	..
Total	3,253	47	2,540	496	170	396	22	498	48	1,467	125	535	59	86	17

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, &c.—*Concluded.*

1888.

Provinces.	Convictions.	Educational Status.				Ages									
		Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and Under 21		21 Years and Under 40.		40 Years and Over.		Not given.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ontario	2,144	20	1,767	266	91	390	20	352	52	807	131	292	38	48	14
Quebec	1,201	14	908	242	37	147	12	220	14	593	53	118	19	25	..
Nova Scotia	80	....	40	13	27	8	...	14	...	19	3	10	2	23	1
N. Brunswick	71	1	34	18	18	7	2	12	2	22	2	12	2	10	..
Manitoba	67	1	58	1	7	13	...	5	2	30	1	9	1	6	..
B. Columbia	122	....	61	12	49	3	...	14	2	60	6	9	1	23	4
P. E. Island	13	1	7	.....	5	...	...	6	...	4	1	...	...	2	..
Territories	49	....	9	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	..
Total	3,747	37	2,884	555	271	568	34	623	72	1,535	197	450	63	186	19

674. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read or write has ceased, as in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number was 9·60 per cent., but in 1887 it rose to 15·24 per cent., and in 1888 to 14·81 per cent. It is very probable that increased care in supplying particulars is the real cause of this increase. As regards ages, the proportions of those convicted were as follows:— Number unable to read or write.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Uunder 16 years	11·00	12·84	16·06
16 years and under 21	16·64	16·78	18·55
21 years and under 40	50·66	48·93	46·22
40 years and over	17·92	18·26	13·69

The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially as the increase is corroborated by the figures for 1884 and 1885, which were 10·13 per cent. and 10·24 per cent. respecti- Criminals under 16.

vely. Out of 418 young criminals under 16 years convicted of indictable offences, 329, or 78 per cent., were charged with larceny.

Religions of criminals, 1887 18·8

675. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1887 and 1888 :

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1887 AND 1888.

1887.

Offences.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not Given.
Class I	17	376	104	88	58	49	29	22
" II	4	82	44	35	17	10	5	11
" III	50	955	331	224	131	122	112	59
" IV	2	18	6	9	9	4	2	3
" V	2	11	12	5	6	1	4	2
" VI	7	88	25	36	11	15	18	23
Total	82	1,529	522	397	232	201	170	120

1888.

Class I	18	418	123	79	58	62	29	35
" II	10	116	37	26	17	7	5	7
" III	70	1,136	394	219	171	117	102	88
" IV	3	20	8	16	8	7	8	3
" V	2	17	14	3	5	1	2	1
" VI	7	100	61	34	32	15	10	26
Total	110	1,807	637	377	291	209	156	160

Proportions of principal religions.

676. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1886, 1887 and 1888 :—

	1886. Per cent.	1887. Per cent.	1888. Per cent.
Roman Catholic	44·17	47·00	48·22
Church of England	15·81	16·05	17·00
Methodist	9·88	12·20	10·06
Presbyterian	8·00	7·13	7·76

The number of Baptists convicted remained curiously even for some years, ranging from 82 to 88, but in 1888 it suddenly increased to 110.

677. The birthplaces of those convicted are given in the following table :— Birth places of criminals 1887-1888.

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1887 AND 1888.

1887.

Offences.	Birthplaces.							
	British Isles.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not Given
	England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.					
Class I	39	66	19	538	31	31	3	15
" II	28	10	3	134	22	3	.....	8
" III	181	144	37	1,389	109	70	6	48
" IV	4	3	1	40	3	.....	.....	2
" V	7	2	3	22	4	3	.....	2
" VI	28	21	5	138	13	3	.....	15
Total	287	246	68	2,261	182	110	9	90

1888.

Class I	76	83	16	552	31	35	4	25
" II	18	12	5	160	24	3	.....	3
" III	232	178	48	1,589	118	66	3	63
" IV	5	2	5	56	2	1	.....	2
" V	6	1	1	25	8	2	1	1
" VI	27	18	11	171	28	7	.....	.....
Total	364	294	86	2,553	211	114	8	94

It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Canada	65·37 per cent.	69·50 per cent.	68·14 per cent.
United Kingdom	20·77 "	18·48 "	19·85 "
United States	6·61 "	5·60 "	5·63 "
	92·75 "	93·58 "	93·62 "

The proportions have varied very little during the three years.

Occupations of criminals, 1887-1888.

678. The occupations of those convicted are given below :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1887 AND 1888.

1887.

Offences.	Occupations.						
	Agricultural.	Commercial	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not Given.
Class I	80	100	39	153	26	284	60
" II	9	15	8	39	3	88	46
" III	62	117	148	270	24	950	413
" IV	8	6	1	...	1	22	15
" V	4	14	1	3	4	15	2
" VI	10	28	30	34	9	73	39
Total	173	280	227	499	67	1,432	575

1888.

Class I	70	97	66	152	27	339	71
" II	4	8	8	51	2	103	49
" III	62	190	180	224	33	908	700
" IV	7	...	3	10	...	23	30
" V	4	9	3	8	4	14	3
" VI	7	37	23	17	6	64	131
Total	154	341	283	462	72	1,451	984

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the three years, 1886, 1887 and 1888.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Labourers	44 per cent.	44 per cent.	38 per cent.
Industrial	15 "	15 "	12 "
Commercial	8 "	8 "	9 "

Incomplete returns.

679. In the three years above named no less than 21 per cent., 17 per cent. and 26 per cent. of the number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns.

680. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1887 and 1888 were as follow :— Sentences passed 1887-1888.

	Number. 1887.	Number. 1888.
Death	4	9
Penitentiary, two years and under five	249	231
" five years and over	91	117
" life	3	5
Gaol, with option of a fine	543	596
" under one year	1,717	1,887
" one year and over	201	180
Sent to reformatories	167	216
Sentences deferred	250	458
Various sentences	28	48
Total convictions	3,253	3,747

681. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 3rd June, 1888, there have been 78 persons executed in Canada, and the following table gives all the available particulars concerning them :— Number of persons executed, 1867-1888.

PERSONS EXECUTED IN CANADA, 1867-1888.

Residence, Occupation and Sex.	1868 to 1888.	Birthplace, Religion, &c.	1868 to 1888.
Total number executed	78	Birthplace—*Con.*	
Residence—		France	1
Cities and towns	32	Germany	2
Rural districts	46	China	3
Occupation—		United States	2
Agricultural	11	Not given	10
Commercial	1	Religion—	
Industrial	5	Roman Catholic	13
Labourers	16	Protestant	5
Professional	2	Not given	60
Not given	43	Conjugal State—	
Sex—		Married	33
Male	77	Single	12
Female	1	Widowed	2
Birthplace—		Not given	31
Canada	55	Offence—	
England	3	Murder	77
Ireland	1	High treason	1
Scotland	1		

Of the above number 15 were Indians executed in the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

The largest number executed in any one year was 12 in 1885, the year of the North-West Rebellion, and next largest was 9 in 1881. There were no executions in 1871 and 1875.

Summary convictions.

682. In 1887 there were 31,200 summary convictions, of which 29,190 were commitments to gaol with the option of a fine, and 1,297 without that option; and in 1888 the total convictions were 33,902, of which 31,276 were with and 1,825 without the option of a fine. The proportion of convicts per 1,000 of population remains low, when compared with other countries, as for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 it was 6·33, 6·40 and 6·82 respectively.

683. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population of those committed and of those convicted during the last three years.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Commitments.....	1·14	0·97	1·18
Convictions.....	0·73	0·66	0·75

Commitments in England and Wales.

684. In England and Wales in 1888 the commitments per 1,000 were 0·47, and convictions 0·36, and in the United Kingdom in the same year they were respectively 0·50 and 0·37 per 1,000.

Total convictions by Provinces, 1887-1888.

685. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each Province in 1887 and 1888, according to the returns:—

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1887 AND 1888—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

1887.

Offences.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island.	The Territories.	Canada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	8	5	2	.....	2	5	2	2	26
Rape and other offences against females	24	23	7	2	3	1	.....	.....	60
Other offences against the person	329	245	44	12	6	14	5	1	656
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	127	40	23	9	5	4	.....	.....	208
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	27	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Other offences against property	1,129	630	78	26	51	62	11	12	1,999
Other felonies and misdemeanors	49	32	2	.....	3	10	.....	.....	96
Other minor offences	114	34	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Total	1,807	1,023	170	54	70	96	18	15	3,253

1888.

Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	8	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	24
Rape and other offences against females	47	27	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	78
Other offences against the person	377	259	14	18	8	32	.....	12	720
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	135	71	3	4	5	4	.....	3	225
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	17	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	34
Other offences against property	1,325	779	52	39	51	55	12	29	2,342
Other felonies and misdemeanors	71	29	1	2	1	6	.....	1	111
Other minor offences	164	21	5	5	.....	18	.....	.....	213
Total	2,144	1,201	80	71	67	122	13	49	3,747

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.

1887.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island	The Territories.	Canada.
Assault on females	11	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	18
Various offences against the person	2,478	1,036	209	295	50	49	21	4	4,142
Various offences against property	343	90	31	33	5	9	6	.....	517
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences	9,791	3,427	394	465	237	317	191	7	14,829
Drunkenness	6,200	2,947	462	1,011	529	261	274	10	11,694
Total	18,823	7,504	1,096	1,806	821	636	492	22	31,200
Grand Total	20 630	8,527	1,266	1,860	891	732	510	37	34,453

1888.

Assault on females	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	11
Various offences against the person	2,358	1,008	193	289	37	21	34	17	3,957
Various offences against property	477	255	53	58	7	8	.....	3	861
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences	11,395	3,365	376	513	158	278	135	46	16,266
Drunkenness	6,633	3,360	501	1,141	479	370	287	36	12,807
Total	20,873	7,989	1,123	2,001	681	677	456	102	33,902
Grand Total	23,017	9,190	1,203	2,072	748	799	469	151	37,649

Convictions for indictable offences, by Provinces.

686. The proportion of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each Province, in the years 1886, 1887 and 1888, was as follows :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Ontario	·96	·85	·99
Quebec	·68	·70	·81
Nova Scotia	·21	·35	·16
New Brunswick	·19	·16	·20
Manitoba	·71	·57	·49
British Columbia	1·70	·81	·89
Prince Edward Island	·33	·15	·11
The Territories	·77	·15	·48

The proportions fluctuate considerably in some of the Provinces, though Quebec shows a gradual increase, and Manitoba and Prince Edward Island a steady decrease. There is not much doubt that the increase in Quebec is due to more complete returns, this Province having been very remiss in earlier years.

Total convictions for drunkenness, 1886–1887 and 1888.

687. The total number of convictions for drunkenness during the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 were 11,156, 11,694 and 12,807, respectively, the numerical increase being apparently large, but the proportion per 1,000 persons not varying very much, the figures for each year being 2·33, 2·40 and 2·57. Improved returns again have undoubtedly to answer for some portion of the increase.

Convictions for drunkenness by Provinces, 1888

688. According to the returns for 1888, convictions for drunkenness were made in the several Provinces, in proportion to population, as follow :—

Manitoba,	1 conviction in every	284	persons
New Brunswick,	1	"	303	"
Ontario,	1	"	326	"
British Columbia,	1	"	368	"
Prince Edward Island,	1	"	420	"
Quebec,	1	"	441	"
Nova Scotia,	1	"	967	"

Manitoba still heads the list, but under improved circumstances, the proportion having steadily decreased during the last four years. British Columbia stands more favourably in the list, owing probably to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the consequent departure of numbers of navvies. Nova Scotia is still the most temperate Province, but the returns are not what they ought to be. It is most probable that there are a certain number of convictions for drunkenness in every Province, not even excepting Ontario, of which no returns are made; and such returns might change the above figures, though possibly not the order.

Convictions of all kinds by Provinces, 1884–1888.

689. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in the several Provinces in the years 1884 to 1888, together with the kind of sentence imposed :—

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentence. Committed to Penitentiary.	Committed to Gaol or Fined.	Committed to Reformatories.	Death	Various Sentences
Ontario	1884	16,284	159	15,864	73	6	182
	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
	1886	19,174	227	18,339	79	2	527
	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
Quebec	1884	6,192	121	5,901	76	.....	94
	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
	1886	7,854	135	7,190	72	.....	457
	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	.....	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	.....	582
Nova Scotia	1884	1,420	15	1,401	.....	1	3
	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4	.....	23
	1886	1,542	24	1,402	2	.....	114
	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
New Brunswick	1884	2,456	23	2,430	.....	.....	3
	1885	2,047	26	2,004	.....	1	16
	1886	2,176	22	2,143	....	.....	11
	1887	1,860	23	1,817	.....	.....	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	.....	.....	41
Manitoba	1884	2,148	10	2,133	.....	.....	5
	1885	1,683	18	1,648	.....	.....	17
	1886	1,411	15	1,330	.....	.....	66
	1887	891	11	845	.....	.....	35
	1888	748	6	683	.....	1	58
British Columbia	1884	485	13	469	.. ...	1	2
	1885	297	19	276	.....	.....	2
	1886	999	32	935	.....	4	28
	1887	732	18	697	.....	2	15
	1888	799	25	760	.....	2	12
Prince Edward Island	1884	527	4	521	.....	.....	2
	1885	698	.....	694	.....	.....	4
	1886	658	.....	654	.....	1	3
	1887	510	4	506	.....	.....	...
	1888	469	....	467	.....	1	1
The Territories	1884	39	10	22	.....	3	4
	1885	123	62	41	.....	7	13
	1886	60	10	40	.....	7	3
	1887	37	4	31	....	.....	2
	1888	151	7	133	.....	2	9

690. The following table shows the number of persons confined in common gaols and prisons of the several Provinces in 1888 as far as returns were available. As the Provinces differ as to the dates to which their returns are made up, it has not been possible to give these particulars at a date common to all, but they have been brought as close together as possible: Persons confined in county goals and prisons, 1888.

Provinces.	No. of Gaols.	Date.	No. Confined.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
		1888.			
Ontario	*54	Sept. 30	890	356	1,246
Quebec	24	Dec. 31	362	179	541
Nova Scotia	22	June 30	118	15	133
New Brunswick	15	do 30	44	14	58
Manitoba	3				
British Columbia	3	Oct. 31			109
Prince Edward Island	3	June 30			18
Total	124		1,414	564	2,105

* Including Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Only three counties in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick neglected to supply the information requested, and with these exceptions the returns, as far as given, may be considered complete. If the number of prisoners in 1887 in Manitoba be taken for 1888, viz., 48, the total would be increased to 2,153. These figures, taken in conjunction with the prisoners in the penitentiaries, show that on 30th June, 1888, one in every 1,531 of the population was in prison at that time.

691. There are 15 asylums for the insane in Canada, which are supported almost entirely by Government, and, in some cases, municipal aid, and the following table gives some particulars concerning them :— Asylums for the insane.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA.

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1888.

PROVINCE.	Number of Asylums.	Year Ended.	Number treated during the Year.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males	Females	Total.		
		1888.					
Ontario.....	5	Sept. 30..	1,993	1,946	3,939	182	4·62
Quebec.....	4	Dec. 31..	1,175	1,139	*2,424	144	5·94
Nova Scotia.....	3	" 31..	271	240	†587	121	20·61
New Brunswick..	1	No returns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	1	Dec. 31..	.....	.....	121	.....	.....
British Columbia.	1	" 31..	91	15	106	3	2·83
Total..... ..	15		3,530	3,340	7,177	450	6·27

* Including 110, sex not given. † Including 76 sex not given.

In addition to the number given above there were 100 insane in the Halifax City Asylum and Poor House. No returns are available from New Brunswick.

Number of persons of unsound mind under restraint in Ontario, 1888.

692. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1888, there were 3,137 persons in the Provincial Asylums, and 14 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, 31 insane convicts at Kingston and 130 insane persons in the common gaols, making a total of 3,312 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation in the Province on that date.

Public charitable institutions, 1888.

693. The following table gives some particulars concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada, 1888:—

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1888.

INMATES AND DEATHS.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females	Number of Inmates	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to total number treated
Ontario—						
General Hospitals	16	4,579	3,713	8,292	582	7·02
Deaf & Dumb Institution, Belleville	1	151	113	264	.....	.....
Blind Institution, Brantford	1	94	62	156	.....	.....
Houses of Refuge	26	986	1,376	2,362	180	7·62
Orphan Asylums	26	1,862	1,590	3,452	127	3·68
Quebec—						
Deaf & Dumb Institutions	3	139	246	385	.....	.....
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	8	714	453	1,167	14	1·20
Nova Scotia—						
General Hospital	1	524	153	677	47	6·94
Deaf and Dumb Institution	1	44	31	75	.....	.....
Infants' Home	1	.....	.....	85	22	25·88
Blind Institution	1	20	12	32	.....	.....
New Brunswick—						
Deaf & Dumb Institutions	2	*14	*11	*25	.....	.....
Manitoba—						
General Hospital	1	568	272	840	67	7·98

No particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in Quebec other than those given, but the figures for the other Provinces correctly represent the public charitable institutions in the same. Ontario is the only Province that furnishes full details of its various institutions,** and therefore no figures can be used for comparison either by Provinces or for the whole Dominion.

694. The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the several institutions in 1888, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts :— Receipts and expenditure of public charitable institutions, 1888.

*Fredericton institution only.

**Report on Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario, 1888.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES IN CANADA 1888.

Institutions by Provinces.	Receipts.		Expenditure
	Government	Other Sources.	
	$	$	$
Ontario—			
General Hospitals	63,674	121,442	168,581
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville	41,967	None.	41,967
Blind Institution, Brantford	36,710	None.	36,710
Houses of Refuge	35,210	87,512	118,776
Orphan Asylums	16,453	92,051	123,943
Asylums for the Insane	399,735	59,638	459,373
Quebec—			
Deaf and Dumb Institutions	13,200	‖	‖
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	70,419		79,820
Asylums for the Insane	231,973		231,973
Nova Scotia—			
General Hospital	18,401	6,600	27,269
Deaf and Dumb Institution	5,930	2,540	9,344
Infants' Home	‖	‖	‖
Blind Institution	‖	‖	‖
Asylums for the Insane	12,000	‡53,073	68,839
New Brunswick—			
Deaf and Dumb Institution	†1,500	†1,854	†3,350
Manitoba—			
General Hospital	7,645	*30,728	19,801
Asylum for the Insane, Selkirk	‖	‖	21,436
British Columbia—			
Asylum for the Insane	17,960		§16,590

* Including Loan of $7,500.
† Fredericton Institution only.
‡ Including $68,570 municipal aid.
§ Balance unexpended, $1,370.
‖ No returns.

The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and in some cases municipal aid, the amount derived from patients' fees being in many cases very small indeed.

Government expenditure

695. The above figures show a Government expenditure of $972,777, and if $20,000 is added for the Asylum for the Insane in Manitoba, the expenditure being practically all Government aid, and $39,316 for Government aid to charities generally in Quebec, we have a total Government expenditure of $1,032,093. This amount, less the general aid in Quebec, will give the sum of $39.74 per head of persons treated during the year as paid by the State.

696. Between the years 1867 and 1888 the Government of the Province of Quebec has spent $894,364 for hospitals, $1,235,085 for reformatories and industrial schools, and $3,816,940 for lunatic asylums, making a total of $5,946,389. Government expenditure in Quebec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

697. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order in Council may be issued bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that "no person shall, within such county or city, by himself, his "clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or "indirectly, on any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter, "or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, "give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who by himself or another violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor The Canada Temperance Act.

shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of $50, for the second offence, $100; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Places in which the Act has been submitted.

698. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredericton (City) N.B.	403	203	200	
York, N.B.	1,229	214	1,015	
Prince, P.E.I.	1,762	271	1,491	
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718	
Carleton, N.B.	1,215	69	1,146	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	837	253	584	
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604	
King's, P.E.I.	1,076	59	1,017	
Lambton, Ont.	2,567	2,352	215	
King's, N.B.	798	245	553	
Queen's, N.B.	315	181	134	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,082	299	783	
Megantic, Que.	372	844		472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	
Stanstead, Que	760	941		181
Queen's, P.E.I.	1,317	99	1,218	
Marquette, Man.	612	195	417	
Digby, N.S.	944	42	902	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED—*Concluded.*

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1881.				
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681	
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135	
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653	
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127	
Hamilton (City) Ont.	1,661	2,811		1,150
King's, N.S.	1,478	108	1,370	
Halton, Ont.	1,483	1,402	81	
Annapolis, N.S.	1,111	114	990	
Wentworth, Ont.	1,611	2,209		598
Colchester, N.S.	1,418	184	1,234	
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523	
Hants, N.S.	1,082	92	990	
Welland, Ont	1,610	2,378		768
Lambton, Ont.	2,857	2,962		105
1882.				
Inverness, N,S	960	106	854	
Picton, N.S.	1,555	453	1,102	
St. John, N.B.	1,074	1,076		2
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41	
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S.	1,560	262	1,298	
1884.				
Prince County, P.E.I.	2,939	1,065	1,874	
Yarmouth, N.S.	1,287	96	1,191	
Oxford, Ont.	4,073	3,298	775	
Arthabaska, Que.	1,487	235	1,252	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,774	1,701	73	
Halton, Ont.	1,947	1,767	180	
Simcoe, Ont.	5,712	4,529	1,183	
Stanstead, Que	1,300	975	325	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40	
Stormont and Dundas, Ont.	4,590	2,884	1,706	
Peel, Ont.	1,805	1,999		194
Bruce, Ont.	4,501	3,189	1,312	
Huron, Ont.	5,957	4,304	1,653	
Dufferin, Ont.	1,904	1,109	795	
Prince Edward, Ont.	1,528	1,653		125
York, N.B.	1,178	655	523	
Renfrew, Ont.	1,748	1,018	730	
Norfolk, Ont	2,781	1,694	1,087	
Compton, Que.	1,132	1,620		488
Brant, Ont.	1,690	1,088	602	

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878 &c.—*Continued.*

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1884—*Concluded.*				
Brantford (City), Ont	646	812		166
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	5,058	4,384	674	
1885.				
Kent, Ont	4,368	1,975	2,393	
Lanark, Ont	2,433	2,027	406	
Lennox and Addington, Ont	2,047	2,011	36	
Brome, Que	1,224	739	485	
Guelph (City), Ont	694	526	168	
Carleton, Ont	2,440	1,747	693	
Northumberland and Durham, Ont	6,050	3,863	2,187	
Drummond, Que	1,190	170	1,020	
Elgin, Ont	3,335	1,479	1,856	
Lambton, Ont	4,465	1,546	2,919	
St. Thomas, Ont	754	743	11	
Missisquoi, Que	1,142	1,167		25
Wellington, Ont	4,516	3,086	1,430	
Chicoutimi, Que	1,157	529	628	
Kingston (City), Ont	785	842		57
Frontenac, Ont	1,334	693	641	
Lincoln, Ont	2,060	1,490	570	
Perth, Ont	3,368	3,536		168
Middlesex, Ont	5,745	2,370	3,375	
Guysboro', N.S	463	31	432	
Hastings, Ont	2,369	2,376		7
Haldimand, Ont	1,755	2,063		308
Ontario, Ont	3,412	2,061	1,351	
Victoria, Ont	2,467	1,502	965	
Peterborough, Ont	1,915	1,597	408	
Fredericton, N.B	298	285	13	
Argenteuil, Que	526	601		75
Prescott and Russell, Ont	1,535	3,131		1,596
1886.				
Pontiac, Que	533	935		402
St. John (City), N.B	1,610	1,687		77
St. John (County), N.B	467	424	43	
Portland, N.B	667	520	147	
1887.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I	689	669	20	

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, &c.—*Concluded.*

Place.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1888.				
Arthabaska, Que	230	455		225
Bruce, Ont	3,693	5,085		1,392
Dufferin, Ont	1,451	1,664		213
Halton "	1,853	2,050		197
Huron "	4,695	6,005		1,310
Norfolk "	2,082	2,804		722
Renfrew "	1,670	2,580		910
Richmond, Que	1,231	721	510	
Stanstead "	1,187	1,329		142
Simcoe, Ont	3,894	6,996		3,102
Stormont and Dundas, Ont	3,155	5,298		2,143
Westmoreland, N.B	2,464	1,698	766	
1889.				
Brant, Ont	1,289	1,441		152
Carleton, Ont	1,682	2,407		725
Elgin "	547	1,770		1,223
Frontenac "	1,177	1,690		513
Guelph " (City)	480	929		449
Kent "	2,835	4,455		1,620
Lambton "	2,044	3,374		1,330
Middlesex "	2,992	5,530		2,538
Victoria "	1,560	2,552		992
Oxford "	1,538	3,460		1,922
Drummond, Que	739	600	139	
Ontario, Ont	2,866	3,787		921
Lincoln "	1,493	2,090		597
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	3,660	4,938		1,278
Peterborough, Ont	1,564	1,926		362
Northumberland, Ont	4,305	4,932		627
Lanark, Ont	1,538	2,309		771
Lennox and Addington, Ont	1,462	2,066		604
Colchester, N.S	43	1,107		1,064
Wellington, Ont	2,084	3,944		1,860
St. Thomas "	429	1,001		572
Fredericton, N.B	370	302	68	

Summary of the voting on the Scott Act.

699. Since the passing of the Act it will be seen that it has been submitted to public opinion in 82 places, viz., in 7 cities and 75 counties. It is now in force in 2 only of the cities and in 33 of the counties.

The following is a summary of the result of the voting:—

	Places.	
Carried 3 times and still in force	2	
" 2 " "	5	
" 1 " "	28	
At present in force in		35
Defeated and not submitted again in	16	
Carried the 1st time, defeated the 2nd time in	27	
" twice, defeated twice, in	1	
" once " " in	1	
" twice " once, in	1	
Defeated twice in	1	
		47
Total in which submitted		82

Convictions for drunkenness by Provinces, 1884-1888.

700. The following statement shows the aggregate number of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years named :—

	Convictions.
1884	8,537
1885	10,427
1886	10,136
1887	10,895
1888	11,922

Consumption of spirits in

701. The following table, compiled from an article by M. E. Yvernès*, will give a general idea of the consumption of

* The Consumption of Alcohol in Various Countries. Royal Statistical Society Journal, March, 1890.

spirits and in the criminal statistics of certain European countries :— and criminal statistics of certain European countries.

Country.	Number of houses licensed to sell spirits.	Number of persons to each house.	Average annual consumption.	Proportion per head.	Number of persons tried for crime and misdemeanors.	Proportion per 100,000 of popu-
			Galls.	Qts.		
Germany	¶	.....	63,798,500	6 89	* 356,357	760
England and Wales	181,297	160	19,930,000	2·19	695,445	2,429
Austria	112,572	266	‖	3·08	* 549.041	2,399
Belgium	136,000	43	11,318,100	7·74	168,230	7,980
Denmark	40,105	194	‖	16·00	18,212	970
Finland	1,655	1,574	2,022,000	3·11	† 1,968	85
France	395,703	90	‖	3·40	668,537	1,749
Hungary	¶	.....	48,130,720	12·30	282,078	1,803
Italy	167,472	175	32,447,100	4·40		1,501
Norway	** 907	** 225	‖	2·48	* 2,803	143
Netherlands	26,921	149	‖	8·10	16,689	416
Russia	181,979	206	‖	8·80	¶	¶
Sweden	** 997	** 771	‖	7·06	55,311	1,177
Switzerland	19,789	131	2,865,105	3·95	†† 2,560	88

¶ No returns available. * Persons convicted only. ‖ Figures not given. † Convicted for drunkenness only. ** Towns only. †† Number in prison only.

While the above table may serve to give, as stated, a general idea of the alcoholic consumption in the countries named, and also of the criminal statistics of the same, it must be clearly understood that no arguments or deductions respecting the connection between them can be safely based on the figures, for, as stated by M. Yvernès, economic and social conditions varying in different countries, and the statistics of each country, though possibly accurate in themselves, being prepared on different bases, make it almost impossible to obtain statistical data which would be absolutely comparable.

702. The business transacted by the Patent Office in 1889 was larger than in any previous year, the receipts for fees showing an increase of $12,650 over 1888, and of $76,106 over 1868. There was an increase of 532 in the number of applications and of 554 in the number of patents granted. The Patent Office.

Business of the Patent Office, 1868–1889.

703. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867:—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1869

Year Ended 30th June	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
1868	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,158
Total	38,374	32,956	2,895	35,851	4,050	18,490	989,898

* There were no caveats until 1869.

Duration of patents.

704. The limit of duration of a patent is fifteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to five or ten years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1884 there were 2,456 patents granted, of which 84 were for fifteen years, 15 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,357, for five years, and of this last number 2,048 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force for more than five years.

705. The Model Museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracts large numbers of visitors, and as it has now been moved to the new Departmental Block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage. Patent Model Museum.

706. The business in the Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch showed a small decrease, the receipts being $151 less than those of 1887, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :— Copyrights, trade marks, &c., 1868-1889.

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1889.

Year ended 30th June,	Copyrights Registered.	Trade Marks Registered.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Total Number of Registrations.	Total Number of Certificates.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
								$
1868....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870....	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,339
1875....	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,732
1878....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,434
1880....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,772
1882....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,397
1884....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,898
1886....	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
1887....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,192
1888....	566	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263
1889....	616	280	88	26	1,010	572	49	9,112

707. The importance of the Archives Branch of the Department of Agriculture is steadily growing, under the management The Archives Branch.

of Mr. Douglas Brymner, and references to it from various parts of the world for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered.

Date of establishment.

708. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records, Parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, has been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency.

709. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for $4.86\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and gold coins.

710. Silver coins struck, by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada, were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation.

711. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cent pieces, and bronze one cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current.

Paper currency.

712. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations $4, $2, $1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars.

The Bank Acts and principal provisions.

713. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, by which it is provided, amongst other things:

Capital paid up.

That at least one hundred thousand dollars of capital shall be *bonâ fide* paid up, to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board, before any incorporated bank shall commence business.

Amount of notes for circulation.

The amount of notes issued for circulation by any bank shall never exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, under a penalty varying with the amount of such excess.

Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

Any bank when making payment is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding sixty dollars, in Dominion notes, for $1, $2 or $4 each.

Notes to be a first charge.

The payments of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency.

Limit to dividend.

No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least twenty per cent. of its paid-up capital.

Monthly returns.

Monthly returns, certified by the President and General Manager, shall be made by every bank to the Government, according to the form and under the penalty provided by the Act.

Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

Every bank shall, subject to a penalty, always hold at least half, if possible, of its cash revenues in Dominion notes, and never a less proportion than forty per cent.

Private banks.

No person, firm or company, other than a bank incorporated under the above Acts, may use the title of bank, banking company, banking house, banking association or banking institution, without adding the words "not incorporated."

New Bank Act.

714. As most of the bank charters expire in 1891, a new Bank Act was passed during the last Session, but as the above provisions are still in force, and the new Act may be amended before coming into execution, notice of its provisions is deferred.

Number of incorporated banks.

715. There were 38 incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1889, including the Federal Bank and Bank of London, both in liquidation, distributed as follows: 12 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, and 1 each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the Provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion.

Bank statement, 1888-1889.

716. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1888 and 1889.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1888 AND 1889.

LIABILITIES.	1888.	1889.
	$	$
Capital paid up	60,168,010	60,236,451
Circulation	30,444,643	31,209,972
Deposits—		
Payable on demand	57,212,022	61,288,486
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	71,134,865	74,697,593
Held as security	378,642	307,899
Made by other banks	3,049,765	1,672,507
Due other banks or agencies	3,863,560	5,664,531
Other liabilities	261,354	221,269
Total liabilities	166,344,852	175,062,257
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes	17,536,113	17,095,912
Notes of and cheques on other banks	5,911,089	6,420,418
Due from agencies and other banks	29,861,519	20,242,670
Dominion debentures or stocks	2,166,617	2,604,670
Other Government securities	3,978,231	5,210,021
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	1,562,060	1,861,794
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held	11,436,196	12,039,439
Loans to municipal and other corporations	21,773,368	26,426,706
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	1,211,964	1,193,288
Discounts	137,400,009	149,798,597
Debts overdue, not secured	1,198,902	1,091,979
" " secured	1,368,342	1,364,403
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks	1,757,295	1,678,463
Bank premises	3,626,919	3,793,796
Other assets	4,177,598	4,943,475
Total assets	244,975,223	255,765,631

The proportion of liabilities to assets was larger in 1889, being 68·44 per cent., as compared with 67·90 per cent. in 1888, and 65·18 per cent. in 1887. The amount on deposit showed an increase of $7,568,449, discounts an increase of $12,389,588, and overdue debts a decrease of $110,862. Notes in circulation showed an increase of $765,329.

717. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1889: Proportions of assets and liabilities.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Items.	1868.	1877.	1889.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Liabilities—			
Notes in circulation	18·99	19·22	17·82
Deposits	75·03	75·03	77·85
Assets—			
Specie and Dominion notes	11·40	8·29	6·68
Debts due to the banks	78·84	80·77	78·82
Notes of and cheques on other banks	2·94	2·30	2·51
Balances due from other banks	4·66	4·59	7·91

Rate of interest.

718. The rate of interest allowed on deposits by the banks is at present in most cases 4 per cent.

Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1889.

719. The next table gives the paid up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act:—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1889.

Year ended 30th June,	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	
1868..	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56·15
1869..	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	48,380,967	83,565,027	57·89
1870..	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	66,530,393	102,147,293	65·13
1871..	36,415,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	77,486,706	121,014,395	64·03
1872..	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	94,224,644	151,772,876	62·08
1873..	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	98,296,677	168,519,745	58·33
1874..	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	117,656,218	188,417,005	62·44
1875..	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	101,371,845	184,441,108	54·96
1876..	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	101,686,717	184,421,514	55·13
1877..	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	95,004,254	174,375,603	54·48
1878..	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473,086	54·50
1879..	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	93,375,749	170,446,074	54·78
1880..	69,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	108,833,271	181,741,074	59·88
1881..	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	125,063,546	198,967,278	62·85
1882..	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	152,991,994	229,271,064	66·73
1883..	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	145,296,836	226,803,491	64·06
1884..	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	140,973,233	223,855,601	62·97
1885..	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	138,510,300	217,264,655	63·75
1886..	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	147,547,682	228,422,353	64·59
1887..	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	149,413,632	229,241,464	65·18
1888..	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	166,344,852	244,975 223	67·90
1889..	60,236,451	31,209,972	136,293,978	175,062,257	255,765,631	68.44

720. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on the 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 11 less than in 1889, and the following are the proportions of increase under the several heads, between those years:—Increase in amount of paid up capital, 98 per cent.; in notes in circulation, 276 per cent.; in amount on deposit, 315 per cent.; in liabilities, 300 per cent.; and in assets, 228 per cent. The proportion of liabilities to assets was higher in 1889 than in any other year, and was lowest in 1877. Increase during the period.

721. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1889, was $19,966,999. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed. Reserve fund.

722. The total amount of money on deposit in 1889, in the Chartered Banks, Post Office and Government Savings Banks, Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, and in the hands of Loan Companies, was upwards of $207,446,000, equal to the sum of $40 per head of population. Total amount on deposit.

723. The following table gives the share value, paid up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto, in 1889, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange:— Dividends and prices of principal stocks.

Stock.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last 6 months.	Prices during Year.	
				Highest	Lowest.
	$	$	Per cent.		
Banks—					
Montreal	200	12,000,000	5	238	222
Ontario	100	1,500,000	3½	141	125½
Toronto	100	2,000,000	3	222½	210
Merchants'	100	5,750,000	3½	147½	135½
Commerce	50	6,000,000	3½	130	117½
Imperial	100	1,500,000	4	159	138½
Dominion	50	1,500,000	5	229½	217
Standard	50	1,000,000	3½	142	132
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	4	150	141
British America	50	500,000	7	110	84½
Western Assurance	40	2,000,000	10	150	139
Consumers' Gas	50	1,200,000	2½	181½	172½
Montreal Telegraph	40	2,000,000	4	90	89½
North-West Land Co.	24	7,300,000	.....	87½	63½
Canada Permanent	50	2,000,000	6	208½	199
Freehold	100	1,301,380	5	171	166
Western Canada	50	1,400,000	5	188	180
Loan Companies—					
Union	50	627,000	4	135	131
Canada Landed Credit	50	663,990	3½	120½	116½
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	3	110½	104
Imperial Saving and Investment	100	625,900	3½	117½	110
Farmers' Loan and Savings	50	611,430	3½	122	116½
London and Canada Life and Accident	50	700,000	4	155½	127½
National Investment	100	425,000	3	105½	97
People's Loan	50	589,392	3½	121	110½
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co.	50	477,209	3	39½	35
London and Ontario	100	490,540	3½	114	110
The Land Security Co	25	399,188	5	260	242
Manitoba Loan	100	312,500	3½	110	99
Huron and Erie	50	1,239,455	4½	158½	158
Dominion Saving and Loan	50	918,250		93½	85½
Ontario Loan and Debenture	50	1,200,000	3½	125½	121
Hamilton Provident	100	1,100,000	3½	128	123
British Canadian Loan and Investment	100	322,412	3½	114	106
Ontario Industrial Loan and Inment Co	100	309,056	3½	116	110

Clearing House, Montreal.

724. A Clearing House for Banks was established in Montreal at the commencement of 1889, and has proved an unqualified success. Some idea of the magnitude of Montreal's financial

operations can be formed from the fact that the clearings for the year amounted to the sum of $454,560,667, being a monthly average of $37,880,055. The largest amount was in October, viz., $46,434,199, and the smallest in February, $82,198,789. Montreal stands eleventh among the cities of North America having clearing houses, and if the Stock Exchange operations were included, as is the case in cities of the United States, its position would be considerably higher.

Clearing Houses, London and Manchester.

725. The operations of the London Bankers' Clearing House in 1889 reached the enormous total of $37,077,994,533, being the largest yet recorded. The operations of the Manchester Clearing House amounted to $730,973,333.

Failures in Canada, 1889.

726. There were 1,668 failures in Canada during 1888 and 1,747 in 1889, representing liabilities to the extent of $13,974,787 and $14,528,884 respectively, divided among the Provinces as follow :—

NUMBER OF FAILURES IN CANADA, 1888 and 1889.

Province.	1888.		1889.	
	Number	Liabilities.	Number	Liabilities.
		$		$
Ontario	915	6,704,343	868	6,334,990
Quebec	482	4,466,824	651	6,856,105
Nova Scotia	126	1,305,503	78	469,234
New Brunswick	66	741,691	65	388,958
Manitoba	52	478,945	39	250,912
British Columbia	19	128,803	37	173,004
Prince Edward Island	8	148,678	9	53,681
Total	1,668	13,974,787	1,747	14,528,884

Increase in number and reasons therefor.

727. It will be seen that there was an increase of 79 in the number of failures and of $554,097 in the amount of liabilities, as compared with 1888. This increase was due almost entirely to the large number of failures in the Province of Quebec; and,

in fact, if it were not for the enormous increase in that Province there would have been a decided decrease as compared with former years. The *Journal of Commerce* attributes the increase in Quebec to three successive bad harvests, it being, outside of Montreal, a purely agricultural Province, and bad harvests being followed by unsatisfactory winters, together with the low prices for grain and hay that have prevailed, the farmers, as a consequence, have been unable to meet their obligations, and the small traders necessarily had to go under.

Failures, 1884-1889.

728. The following figures give the number of failures and extent of liabilities during the past six years :—

Year.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$
1884	1,327	19,191,306
1885	1,256	8,861,609
1886	1,252	10,386,884
1887	1,366	16,070,595
1888	1,668	13,974,787
1889	1,747	14,528,884
Average	1,436	13,835,677

It will be seen that the number in 1889 was considerably above the average of six years, and that the amount of liabilities was $693,207 above the average.

Failures in United States, 1889.

729. The number of failures in the United States in 1889 was 11,719, representing liabilities amounting to $140,000,000, as compared with 10,587 in 1888, with liabilities $120,000,000.

730. The following table gives particulars of all Chartered Banks that have failed in Canada since Confederation :—

Bank.	Date of Suspension.	Capital Paid up.	Assets.	Liabilities	Remarks.
		$	$	$	
Commercial Bank, N.B.	1868	600,000	1,222,454	671,420	Note-holders and depositors paid in full.
Bank of Acadia, Liverpool, N.S.	April, 1873	100,000	213,346	106,914	" "
Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, Que.	1877	800,170	779,255	293,379	" "
Mechanics Bank, Montreal, Que.	May, 1879	194,794	721,155	547,238	Note-holders and depositors paid 57½ per cent.
Consolidated Bank, Montreal, Que.	1879	2,080,920	3,077,202	1,794,249	Note-holders and depositors paid in full.
Bank of Liverpool, N.S.	Oct., 1879	370,548	207,877	136,480	
Stadacona Bank, Quebec	1879	991,890	1,336,675	341,500	
Exchange Bank, Montreal	Sept., 1883	500,000	3,335,907	2,431,935	Note-holders paid in full. The final dividend to depositors not yet declared; 64 per cent. paid to date.
Maritime Bank, N.B.	Mar., 1887	321,900	1,825,993	1,409,482	Notes all redeemed, but the bank not yet wound up.
Bank of London, Ont.	Aug., 1887	241,101	1,132,118	838,339	
Pictou Bank, N.S.	Sept., 1887	200,000	277,017	74,364	Note-holders and depositors paid in full.
Central Bank, Toronto	Nov., 1887	500,000	3,231,518	2,361,378	All notes paid and depositors have received 86⅔ per cent. ; final dividend not yet declared.
Federal Bank, Toronto	Jan., 1888	1,250,000	4,869,113	3,449,449	All obligations have been paid in full.

The Bank of Prince Edward Island failed in 1881, but as it operated under a local charter, it made no returns to the Dominion Government, and details are not available.

Failures of chartered banks since confederation.

Post office savings banks.

731. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the Savings Banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than $1, and must not exceed $300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are distributed in the several Provinces as follow: Ontario, 330; Quebec, 77; Nova Scotia, 27; New Brunswick, 18; Manitoba, 2; British Columbia, 6; and The Territories, 3.

Government savings banks.

732. Government Savings Banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks, deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. The number of offices under this system is 44, viz., 26 in Nova Scotia, 11 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 3 in British Columbia. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government Savings Banks in each Province to the Post Office Department as the position of Superintendent at each place becomes vacant.

Rate of interest.

733. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is now 3½ per cent., the reduced rate having come into operation on 1st October, 1889.

Progress of the post office savings banks.

734. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was $204,589. On the 30th June, 1889, there were 463 offices open, 113,123 depositors, 166,235 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was $23,011,422.

Almost the whole of this enormous increase has taken place during the last ten years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105,190, the average annual increase since that date having been $1,990,623. The average amount of each deposit received decreased, having been $47.67 in 1889, as compared with $49.51 in 1888. The average amount to the credit of each account was $203.41.

735. The following table shows the number of depositors in each Province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1889. There was an increase in the amount on deposit of $2,322,390, as compared with 1888, but this was largely due to the transference of Government Savings Banks to the Post Office:— Depositors and deposits, by Provinces.

Provinces.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.	Average Amount per Head of Population.
			$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	330	88,992	17,176,870	193 02	7 82
Quebec	77	16,662	3,982,357	239 01	2 65
Nova Scotia	27	3,618	957,391	264 62	1 95
New Brunswick	18	2,594	646,193	249 11	1 85
Manitoba	2	8	472	59 00	.....
British Columbia	6	1,177	241,309	205 02	1 54
The Territories	3	72	6,830	94 86	0 06
Total	463	113,123	23,011,422	203 41	4 53

736. In the United Kingdom, in 1888, the amount on deposit in Post Office Savings Banks amounted to $284,974,450, and averaged $7.54 per head of population. Deposits in United Kingdom.

737. It is generally admitted that the amount on deposit in the savings banks of the country is more or less an indication of the saving power of the people, and the increase in these deposits in Canada of late years has been very large. Mr. Giffen, in his address before the British Association in Septem- Significance of increase in savings bank deposits.

ber, 1887, the purport of which address was to show that, in spite of the depression, England had made and was making material progress, said: "Another fact is the steady increase "of saving bank deposits and depositors. These deposits are "not, of course, the deposits of working classes only, so called. "They include the smaller class of tradesmen, and the lower "middle classes generally. But, *quantum valeant*, the facts as "to a growth of deposits and depositors should reflect the con- "dition of the country generally, in much the same way as the "returns of pauperism." If, then, the figures for this country are taken, relating to Post Office savings banks alone, it is found that between 1870 and 1877 the number of depositors increased from 12,178 to 24,074, an increase of 97 per cent., and the deposits from $1,588,848 to $2,639,937, an increase of 66 per cent.; while between 1878 and 1889 the number of depositors increased from 25,535 to 113,123, an increase of 343 per cent., and the deposits from $2,754,484 to $23,011,422, an increase of 736 per cent. "Whatever special explanations "there may be, facts like these are at least not inconsistent "with a fuller employment of the population in the last ten "years than in the previous ten."

Disposal of balance on deposit.

738. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion.

Loan Companies, &c., 1874 1888.

738*a*. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of Loan Companies and Building Societies in each year since 1874 is given below.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874–1888.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874	8,042,157	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876	11,695,772	2,091,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,497,007
1877	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,609,152
1879	17,474,656	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,625,362	84,517,217
1884	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1685	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886	31,874,858	7,738,027	16,226,581	38,905,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,500,398	101,584,819
1888	32,410,358	8,420,735	17,307,033	43,797,456	6,043,394	107,978,976

ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875	18,360,715	18,890,809	645,605	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880	56,612,500	58,493,037	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,323	87,606,680
1885	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
1888	91,713,319	96,878,812	2,616,886	.....	12,551,346	109,430,158

739. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 78 in 1888, 65 of which were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and one in Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1888, the companies increased in number by 32, their paid-up capital increased $24,368,201, and their total loans $81,408,989. Increase in Loan Companies

740. The following tables are statements of the transactions the years 1888 and 1889, and of the affairs of Loan Companies

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE THE YEARS

Banks.	Year.	Balances, 1st July.	Deposited.	
			Cash.	Interest Allowed.
		$	$	$
Post Office Savings Banks.....	1888	19,497,750	*7,939,715	765,639
	1889	20,689,032	9,012,614	841,922
Government Savings Banks—				
Nova Scotia.....	1888	9,064,829	1,324,766	346,257
	1889	8,879,585	1,484,983	331,590
New Brunswick	1888	6,138,734	923,741	240,362
	1889	6,269,588	903,824	232,846
Toronto.....	1888	874,342	185,911	32,068
	1889	794,927	173,277	29,372
Winnipeg.....	1888	989,209	301,009	36,831
	1889	948,527	271,626	35,191
British Columbia.	1888	2,112,472	421,791	74,937
	1889	1,628,969	399,048	63,073
Prince Edward Island.....	1888	2,154,936	383,923	82,891
	1889	2,160,430	412,430	85,226
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined.....	1888	40,832,275	11,480,859	1,578,987
	1889	41,371,058	12,657,802	1,619,221

*$217,385 of this amount was transferred from British Columbia Savings Bank.
†$217,385 " " to Post Office Savings Bank.

of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks during and Building Societies in 1888 :—

AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA DURING 1888 AND 1889.

Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	With-drawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
$	$		$	$	$	
28,203,104	+ 2,079,287	7·9	7,514,071	20,689,032	+ 1,191,282	6·2
30,543,568	+ 2,340,464	8·2	7,532,145	23,011,422	+ 2,322,390	11·2
10,735,853	– 642,471	5·6	1,856,268	8,879,584	– 185,245	2·0
10,696,158	– 39,695	0·3	2,284,647	8,411,511	– 468,073	5·2
7,302,838	+ 146,384	2·0	1,033,250	6,269,587	+ 130,853	2·1
7,406,259	+ 103,421	1·4	1,360,913	6,045,346	– 224,241	3·5
1,092,322	– 141,013	11·4	297,395	794,926	– 79,416	9·1
997,576	– 94,746	8·6	244,871	752,705	– 42,221	5·3
1,327,049	– 70,232	5·0	378,522	948,527	– 40,682	4·1
1,255,345	– 71,704	5·4	363,308	892,037	– 56,490	5·9
2,609,202	– 506,807	16·2	+ 980,233	1,628,968	– 483,504	22·8
2,091,090	– 518,112	19·8	492,144	1,598,946	– 30,022	1·8
2,621,750	– 41,362	1·5	461,320	2,160,430	+ 5,494	0·3
2,658,086	+ 36,336	1·3	413,696	2,244,390	+ 83,960	3·8
53,892,122	+ 823,787	1·6	12,521,064	41,371,058	+ 538,783	1·3
55,648,082	+ 1,755,960	3·2	12,691,724	42,956,357	+ 1,585,299	3·8

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN

LIABIL

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	74,509,093	29,372,076	8,141,742	39,784,424
Quebec	6,583,299	2,414,912	278,348	2,896,487
Manitoba	550,000	550,000	....	550,000
Nova Scotia	173,900	73,370	645	529,314
Total	81,816,292	32,410,358	8,420,735	43,760,225

ASS

PROVINCES.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY
				Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	84,209,413	875,963	88,850,929	29,351
Quebec	5,828,431	90,935	6,333,719	33,832
Manitoba	1,121,700	.....	1,121,700	.....
Nova Scotia	553,775	....	572,464	.....
Total	91,713,319	966,898	96,878,812	63,183

MISCEL

PROVINCES.	Dividend Declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year.	Amount Received from Depositors during the Year.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	2,184,757	18,664,877	19,837,183	23,659,058
Quebec	60,764	665,678	596,755	444,902
Nova Scotia	1,565	200,101	1,551	48,463
Total	2,257,086	19,530,656	20,435,489	24,152,423

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1888.

ITIES.

Deposits.	Debentures Payable in Canada.	Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	Grand Total Liabilities.	
				1888.	1887.
$	$	$	$	$	$
16,558,349	6,870,083	32,882,394	59,090,151	98,974,275	97,287,957
643,444	344,702	2,900,276	4,121,657	7,018,444	2,553,779
.....	....	800,000	800,000	1,350,000	1,200,000
105,240	.....	....	106,940	636,257	543,083
17,307,033	7,214,785	36,582,670	64,118,751	107,978,976	101,584,819

ETS.

Owned.		Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.	
Cash on Hand.	Cash in Banks.		1888.	1887.
$	$	$	$	$
63,882	2,296,915	11,337,726	100,188,656	96,839,123
26,954	148,241	921,528	7,255,246	2,647,104
....	78,300	228,300	1,350,000	1,200,000
183	2,410	63,792	636,256	543,083
91,019	2,525,866	12,551,346	109,430,158	101,229,310

LANEOUS.

Amount Re-paid to Depositors during the Year.	Amount invested and secured by Mortgage.	Total Amouut of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages.
$	$	$	$	$
24,855,071	85,790,627	2,650,761	180,158,625	2,448,363
387,336	961,475	63,288	3,659,976	68,484
36,861	69,549	2,973	156,125	28
25,279,268	86,821,651	2,717,022	183,974,726	2,516,875

CHAPTER XII.

DOMINION LANDS.

Dominion Lands.

741. The Crown Lands of the Dominion of Canada, known generally as Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the Continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

Area taken up in 1889.

742. With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, the area of land entered by actual settlers under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act was greater than in any previous year. In 1885, owing to the disturbance in the North-West, the area entered for homestead purposes only amounted to 249,552 acres, but since then the increase has been continuous: the increase in 1888 over 1887 amounted to 100,833 acres, and in 1889 over 1888 to 275,717 acres.

Area pre-empted, 1889.

743. The increase in the area pre-empted was very considerable, amounting to 142,130. This increase was undoubtedly largely due to the fact that the privilege of pre-emption ceased on the 31st December, 1889, and many settlers were thereby induced to apply for pre-emption entries who otherwise might not have done so.

Area sold, 1889.

744. There was a decrease in the area of land sold of 20,048 acres. The following are the comparative figures for the last three years of the transactions in Dominion Lands :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Homesteads... ...	319,500 acres.	420,333 acres.	696,050 acres.
Pre-emptions.....	87,747 "	70,521 "	212,651 "
Sales.	114,544 "	197,140 "	177,092 "

745. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; in 1874 68 per cent. of the homestead and 93 per cent. of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1888 and 1889 there were no cancellations. The number of patents issued was 3,282, as compared with 3,275 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 30. The decrease in the number of patents issued during the last two years is, as stated last year, owing to the fact that under the Territories Real Property Act, notifications to the proper officials, by the Minister of the Interior, that certain lands have been granted to any railway company or to the Hudson's Bay Company, shall be equivalent to letters patent. Entries cancelled. Patents issued.

746. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1889 :— Receipts from fees and sales, 1873-1889.

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM SALES, 1873-1889.

Year ended 30th June.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970	21,616			28,586
1874	8,290	17,697			25,987
1875	11,570	13,591			25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	320		8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955		143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159		138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904		255,119
1880	32,358	41,768	81,685		155,812
1881	30,682	62,940	70,828		164,451
1882	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886	40,481	76,140	204,658		321,279
1887	26,502	48,176	337,640		412,318
1888	28,521	52,238	313,523	10,000*	404,282
1889	50,010	57,513	318,238	16,000*	441,761

*Scrip.

747. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1889, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and Total revenue.

mineral lands, was $588,862, being an increase as compared with 1888 of $25,153.

Revenue departmental year.

748. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental year ended 31st October, 1889 :—

Gross revenue in cash	$ 232,854
Scrip redeemed and warrants located	318,536
Total	$ 551,410
Total in 1888	629,450
Decrease in 1889	$ 78,040

Total receipts, 1872-1889.

749. The total receipts on account of Dominion lands under the various heads, from 1st November, 1872, to 31st October, 1889, have been :—

Homestead fees	$ 455,005
Pre-emption	203,374
Sales, cash	3,656,870
Timber, grazing and mineral	978,258
Colonization	883,456
Miscellaneous	272,361
	$ 6,449,324

Area set out for settlement.

750. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below :—

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	9,460,000	59,125
1883	27,000,000	168,750
1884	6,400,000	40,000
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4,023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,960	3,231
Total	71,326,972	445,795

At the rate of five souls to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,228,975.

Sales by railway and land companies.

751. In addition to the increase in area of Dominion lands entered upon by settlers, the sales made by the large land corporations were larger and at better prices than in 1888. The Canadian Pacific and Manitoba South-Western Railway Companies sold 191,857 acres for $719,879, being an average of $3.75 per acre. The North-Western Coal and Navigation Company sold 98,000 acres at an average of $2 per acre; the Hudson's Bay Company sold 40,652 acres, being an increase of 17,952 acres; and the Canada North-West Land Company sold 32,320 acres for $191,402, as compared with 20,620 acres in 1888 for $113,433.

Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company.

752. Owing to the dry summer, the crops on the farms of the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company were light, but at the same time sufficiently good to promise well for the future. During the summer 18,000 sheep were imported from Oregon and placed on the various farms. The area under crop in 1889 was 6,631 acres, and the area intended for crop in 1890, the greater part of which is already broken, is 14,489 acres.

Rocky Mountains Park.

753. Numerous improvements were made during the year in the Rocky Mountains Park, principally in opening out new roads and avenues, and in improving those already made, and the total amount expended was $21,204. Owing to the heavy fires that prevailed through Oregon and Washington Territories during the summer, the Mountains were obscured by dense clouds of smoke, which, no doubt, had the effect of keeping away a large number of visitors, the number of whom, however, was larger than in any previous year, those registering at the Cave and Basin having been 3,156, of whom 2,245 were Canadians and 517 Americans. The receipts from fees for bathing, &c., during the year, amounted to $1,545.

The Pelly-Yukon District.

754. During 1887 and 1888 Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., made an important exploratory survey of the Yukon and Mackenzie

country in British Columbia and the North-West Territories, covering a total distance of 2,700 miles, and traversing some portions of the country that had never before been visited by a white man. He reports the country comprising the Pelly-Yukon district as being generally unsuitable for agriculture, and not likely ever to attract attention, without the discovery and development of large mineral wealth. The timber is unimportant, there being a certain quantity fit for firewood and for use in mines, but practically none for the manufacture of lumber. Indications of large quantities of coal were found in the neighbourhood of Coal Creek, and, that rich finds of both coarse gold and gold-bearing quartz will yet be made, is confidently asserted. From information he obtained, Mr. Ogilvie places the total amount of gold already taken out of the district at $250,000, about half of which was out of Canadian territory.

Mackenzie River district.

755. Between Fort McPherson, on Peel River, and Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabasca, a distance of 1,390 miles, Mr. Ogilvie says that the country, as far as soil is concerned, is as capable of supporting an agricultural population as the greater part of Ontario and Quebec, but the principal drawback is the climate. He gives a number of instances of favourable growth both of vegetables and cereals that came under his notice, and, in spite of the prevalence of summer frosts, sees no reason to regard the district as useless, as there is ample time before the territory is required for settlement to determine what parts are fitted for agriculture. On the lower Mackenzie he considers the timber about sufficient to supply the needs of the immediate vicinity, but on the upper river the supply is not sufficient. He calls particular attention to the indiscriminate slaughter of fur-bearing animals, and shows that they will soon become extinct, unless restrictive measures for preserving them are adopted.

Forestry in N.-W. T.

756. Beyond some experiments on a comparatively small scale at the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, noth-

ing has yet been done in the interest of forest tree culture in the North-West, and the Forestry Commissioner in his Report* very earnestly points out the importance of immediate attention being given to this question, not only by the Dominion, but by the Provincial Governments, particularly those of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, in which Provinces, he says, the destruction of our forests by fire and by the axe goes on with unabated fury, and with painful disregard of the inevitable consequences in the near future.

Land regulations, Railway Belt, B.C.

757. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the Railway Belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that Province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the Province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments:

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the Provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves), offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of $5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause, shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a

* Report of the Department of the Interior, 1889, Part VI.

written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion Land Surveyor at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian Reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dominion Land regulations.

758. Amendments are being made to the Dominion Land Regulations, which, at the time of going to press, were not completed, but the regulations, as amended, will, if practicable, be added in an appendix.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITIA AND MOUNTED POLICE.

Part I.—Militia.

759. Previous to the confederation of the Provinces, the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who for that purpose maintained troops in each Province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient service in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.

760. After Confederation the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops.

761. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow : —

Command in chief vested in the Queen.

Militia Act.

Who constitute the Militia.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

Persons exempt from service.

762. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service, except in case of war.

Number of men and period of drill.

763. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days and not less than eight days each year.

Active and reserve militia.

764. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

Period of service.

765. The period of service is three years.

Military districts.

766. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant-General.

Permanent corps.

767. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" troop of Cavalry at Quebec, "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; "A," "B," "C" and "D" Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, N.B., St. John's, Q., Toronto and London, Ont., and a School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,015 men, including officers.

768. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The present number of cadets is 64. The total number of cadets who have joined has been 295, of whom 143 have graduated, and 74 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1889 one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and two in the Infantry. Royal Military College.

769. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service :— Strength of the Active Militia, 1889.

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA IN CANADA, 1889.

Province.	District.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Total District.	Total Province.
Ontario	1	187	240	.....	.....	4,098	4,525	16,995
	2	437	240	67	.....	5,801	6,545	
	3	329	160	45	.....	2,973	3,507	
	4	83	160	.....	..	2,175	2,418	
Quebec	5	417	240	302	89	4,070	5,118	11,600
	6	.....	.....	.....	....	2,430	2,430	
	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
New Brunswick	8	324	160	250	45	1,672	2,451	2,451
Nova Scotia	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	3,646
Manitoba	10	45	80	.....	.....	939	1,064	1,064
British Columbia	11	.....	.....	180	.....	45	225	225
P. E. Island	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	617
Total	.....	1,963	1,440	1,913	179	31,103	36,598	36,598
Royal Military College and Schools	.....	43	.....	439	.....	597	.....	1,079
Totals, 31st Dec., 1889.	.....	2,006	1,440	2,352	179	31,700	.....	37,677

There was an increase in the total number of men of 203 as compared with 1888. The number of troops, batteries and

companies was: troops, 43; batteries, 61½; companies of infantry, 640, and engineers, 3—making a total of 747½.

Militia expenditure, 1889.

770. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to $1,323,551, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to $41,228. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1889:—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1889.

Salaries, district staff	$ 20,700
Brigade majors	13,164
Royal Military College	51,237
Ammunition, clothing and military stores	195,589
Public armouries	61,177
Drill pay and camp purposes	286,637
Drill instruction	36,885
Dominion Rifle Association	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges	19,641
Construction and repairs	88,067
Barracks in British Columbia	17,868
Care of military properties	9,410
Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000
A, B and C Batteries, Cavalry and Infantry Schools	471,720
Improved rifle ordnance	3,000
Contingencies	36,455
Total ordinary militia service	$1,323,551
North-West service (Rebellion, 1885)	41,228
Total expenditure	$1,364,780

Militia revenue, 1889.

771. The Militia revenue for 1889 amounted to $22,738, made up as follows:—

Ammunition, sale of	$13,002
Military stores "	1,574
Clothing "	679
Miscellaneous stores, sale of	3,127
Military properties, rent of	4,356
Total	$22,738

Militia pensions.

772. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to $31,940, as follow:—

Pensioners.	Number.	Amount.
		$
Pensioners for wounds, 1812-1815	46	3,590
" " Fenian raids	23	3,367
" " Rebellion, 1885	123	21,963
Annual grant to surviving veterans of 1812	104	3,120
Total	296	31,940

773. In addition to the gratuities reported as having been paid in 1887 and 1888, an additional amount of $529 was paid in 1889 to two applicants, making a total of $68,861 paid in this way to 240 persons. Gratuities.

PART II.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

774. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35, (1873) authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-West Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year, a small force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1889, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 178 non-commissioned officers and 807 constables, making a total of 1,038. There were also 894 horses, valued at $150,000, and 24 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the Depot, and these divisions are sub-divided into a total of 58 stations, Organization of the N. W. M. Police.

775. The duty of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, is — Duties of the Force.

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

2. To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.

3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from gaols, asylums, &c.

4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the Force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that any constable has by law.

Work done by the Force

776. The amount of work that is yearly done by this Force can hardly be realized by any one unfamiliar with the enormous extent of territory that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle stealing and smuggling—especially of intoxicants, and in this way are of the greatest possible use—as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that no less than 1,546,262 miles were covered by the Force, in the discharge of duty, during 1889. It is generally admitted that the Force constitute a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to.

Regulations and pay.

777. The following may be said to be the principal regulations :—

Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, ablebodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follow :—

Staff-Sergeants			$1 to $1.50 per day
Other Non-Commissioned Officers			85c. to $1 "
	Service Pay.	Good Conduct Pay.	Total.
Constables—1st year's service	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimun height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Popularity of the Service.

778. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 122 men whose time expired during 1889, 72 re-engaged without leaving, and 17 who took their discharge afterwards rejoined.

Average height.

779. The average height of present force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and average chest measurement 37¾ inches.

Deposits by the Force.

780. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Savings Bank during 1889 amounted to $32,929, and in addition to this a considerable amount was placed in other banks.

Number of cases tried 1889.

781. There were 644 criminal and other cases tried during 1889, principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

CHAPTER XIV.

INSURANCE.

PART I—FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire Assurance Companies in 1888.

782. During the year 1888 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 32 active companies; of these 6 were Canadian, 21 British and 5 American. Inland Marine and Ocean Marine Insurance were also transacted by 4 of them (3 Canadian and 1 American). This list of companies does not differ from that of the previous year.

Premiums received and losses paid, 1888.

783. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to $5,437,263, being greater than that received in 1887 by $192,761; and the amount paid for losses was $3,073,822, being less than that paid in 1887 by $329,692. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1888.

Companies.	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
			1888.	1887.
	$	$		
Canadian Companies	750,448	1,131,991	66·29	68·16
British "	2,094,465	3,859,282	54·27	63·21
American "	228,909	445,990	51·33	70·89
Total	3,073,822	5,437,263	56·53	64·90

Premiums received and losses paid, 1869–1888.

784. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1888.

Year ended 31st December	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	56·67
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58
1878	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47
1880	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01
1883	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14
1884	4,980,128	3,245,323	65 16
1885	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22
1886	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93
1887	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90
1888	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53
Total	74,413,984	53,734,641	72·21

785. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :— Amounts received and paid by Companies.

Companies.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Loses to Premiums.
	$	$	
Canadian Companies	22,386,048	16,334,024	72·97
British "	46,108,832	33,332,022	72·29
American "	5,919,104	4,068,595	68·74
Total	74,413,984	53,734,641	72·21

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 64·04.

786. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1888 :— Fire insurance business, 1888.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1888.

COMPANIES.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent. to Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses Paid to Premiums received
Canadian Companies.	$	$		$	$	
British America	20,685,154	273,384	1·32	139,784	197,723	70·70
Citizens'	19,147,445	241,982	1·26	146,937	203,727	72·12
London Mutual Fire	16,059,876	203,593	1·27	95,257	129,881	73·34
Quebec	7,214,498	95,637	1·33	57,976	87,955	65·92
Royal Canadian	18,109,265	223,040	1·23	134,896	171,846	78·50
Western	38,942,354	461,331	1·18	175,598	340,858	51.52
Totals	120,158,592	1,498,967	1·25	750,448	1,131,990	66·29
British Companies.						
Atlas	5,560,515	64,236	1·16	23,873	45,895	52·02
Caledonian	9,172,762	117,,994	1·21	69,500	106,886	65·02
City of London	11,557,690	175,264	1·52	127,144	153,789	82·67
Commercial Union	26,002,083	337,463	1·30	145,737	286,903	50·80
Employers' Liability	4,384,825	53,932	1·23	30,892	48,749	63·37
Fire Insurance Association	11,326,614	130,872	1·16	89,472	117,721	76·00
Glasgow and London	26,791,491	361,733	1·35	219,775	319,829	68·72
Guardian	18,361,769	204,549	1·11	93,334	179,807	51·91
Imperial	19,334,459	226,881	1·17	85,557	213,440	40·08
Lancashire	20,297.401	256,604	1·26	104,728	212,992	49·17
Liverpool, London & Globe	26,209,379	275,893	1·05	127,360	253,446	50·25
London and Lancashire	12,874,832	142,712	1·11	42,890	123,183	34·82
London Assurance	10,338,733	90,506	0·88	28,605	75,883	37·70
National of Ireland	8,737,658	102,170	1·17	43,823	73,413	59·69
North British	31,695,226	354,065	1·12	165,952	312,663	53·08
Northern	16,282,207	199,776	1·23	99,298	170,111	58·37
Norwich Union	9,901,521	108.841	1·10	46,101	89,800	51·34
Phœnix of London	20,211,820	238,988	1·18	96,785	206,427	46·89
Queen	21,647,421	254,802	1·18	107,049	228,850	46·78
Royal	51,789,721	559,280	1·08	284,209	523,580	54·28
Scottish Union and National	13,521,945	137,903	1·02	62,380	115,916	53·81
Totals	376,540,072	4,394,464	1·17	2,094,464	3,859,283	54·27
American Companies.						
Ætna Fire	11,525,614	136,399	1·18	73,742	129,986	56·73
Agricultural of Watertown	8,494,853	82,331	0 97	47,337	75,134	63·00
Connecticut Fire	4,607,000	50,265	1·09	23,238	42,515	54·66
Hartford	11,520,225	137,815	1·20	58,558	128,510	45·57
Phœnix of Brooklyn	8,733,651	90,055	1·03	26,034	69,845	37·27
Totals	44,881,343	496,865	1·11	228,909	445,990	51·33

787. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of $752,956, being an increase of $393,713, as compared with 1887, as shown by the following statement :— Business done by British Companies

	1887.	1888.
Paid for losses	$2,335,032	$2,094,465
" general expenses	999,715	1,011,863
Total	$3,334,747	$3,106,328
Received from premiums	3,693,990	3,859,284
Balance in favour	$ 359,243	$ 752,956

The adverse balance, which has been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, has been at last reversed, there being a favourable balance for the period, at the close of 1888, of $1,094,894.

788. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1887 and 1888 :— By American Companies.

	1887.	1888.
Paid for losses	$325,160	$233,075
" general expenses	116,531	111,405
Total	$441,691	$344,480
Received for premiums	441,642	446,768
Balance	—$ 49	+$102,288

789. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :— By Canadian Companies.

	1887.		1888.	
Paid for losses	$2,397,382		$2,355,960	
" general expenses	1,031,697		1,009,168	
" dividends	123,423		122,198	
Total		$3,552,502		$3,487,326
Received for premiums	$3,346,969		$3,348,045	
" from other sources	132,921		136,384	
Total		3,479,890		3,484,429
Balance		—$72,612		—$2,897

Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American Companies.

790. For every $100 received for premiums the payments by British and American companies therefor were as follows:—

Companies.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		Balance for Companies.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British	63 21	54 27	27 06	26 22	9 73	19 51
American	63 73	52 17	26 39	24 94	9 88	22 89

The business, it will be seen, was more favourable in 1888 for both British and American companies.

By Canadian Companies.

791. For every $100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were:—

Canadian Companies.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Dividends.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
For every $100 of income	68 89	67 61	29 64	28 96	3 55	3 51
" " premium	71 63	70 37	30 82	30 14	3 69	3 65

Their total cash income in 1887 was $3,479,890, and in 1888 $3,484,429, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, $3,552,502 and $3,487,326 respectively.

Inland Marine Insurance

792. The Inland Marine insurance business was, on the whole, more favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 73·10 per cent. of the premiums received, as against 73·84 per cent. in 1887.

Ocean Marine Insurance.

793. The Ocean business was also more favourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 89·07 and 100·41 per cent. in 1888 and 1887 respectively.

Total insurance Inland and Ocean Marine.

794. The following figures show the total business of both inland and ocean marine insurance in 1888:—

Premiums received		$768,602
Losses incurred		605,197
" paid	$506,225	
" " for previous years	102,092	
Total losses paid during the year		608,317
Losses outstanding		106,098

795. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, are given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of $460,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :— Amount at risk, 1869-1888.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1888.

Year ended 31st December	Fire Insurance.	Year ended 31st December	Fire Insurance.
	$		$
1869	188,359,809	1879	407,357,985
1870	191,594,586	1880	411,563,271
1871	228,453,784	1881	462,210,968
1872	251,722,940	1882	526,856,478
1873	278,754,835	1883	572,264,041
1874	306,848,219	1884	605,507,789
1875	364,421,029	1885	611,794,479
1876	454,608,180	1886	586,773,022
1877	420,342,681	1887	634,767,337
1878	409,899,701	1888	650,735,059

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

796. There were 30 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1888, viz. : 11 Canadian, 10 British and 9 American. One new license was issued during the year to an American company, the Germania Life Insurance Company. Number of Life insurance Companies

797. The value of the insurance effected during the year was $41,226,529, being an increase of $3,218,219. The business was divided among the several companies in 1887 and 1888, as follows :— Life insurance during 1888.

	1887.	1888.
Canadian companies	$ 23,505,549	$ 24,876,259
British "	3,067,040	3,985,787
American "	11,435,721	12,364,483
	$ 38,008,310	$ 41,226,529

The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1887 having been 61·84 per cent., and in 1888 60·34 per cent.

Life insurance effected 1869 1888.

798. The following table shows the amount of life insurances effected in each year from 1869 to 1888, inclusive :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1888.

Year Ended 31st December	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870	1,584,456	* 1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,636
1871	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,496,575	13,322,626
1872	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873	4,608,913	* 1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874	5,259,822	2,143,080	* 11,705,319	19,108,221
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529

* Imperfect.

Increase during the last three years.

799. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force in 1887 over 1886, and in 1888 over 1887, was very large, amounting to the sums of $20,378,574 and $20,067,313 respectively, as shown by the following figures :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1886, 1887 AND 1888.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
	$	$	$
Canadian	88,181,859	101,796,754	114,034,279
British	27,225,607	28,163,329	30,003,210
American	55,908,230	61,734,187	67,724,094
Total	171,315,696	191,694,270	211,761,583

800. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1886 over 1885 was 63·64 per cent.; of that in 1887 over 1886, 66·81 per cent., and of that in 1888 over 1887, 60·98 per cent. Share of Canadian Companies

801. The amounts at risk for both fire and life insurance are often used for the purpose of estimating the wealth and progress of a nation, and the amount at risk for life insurance may be more particularly used to indicate the progress made, not only in wealth, but in what may be called surplus wealth. Fire insurance is to a large extent looked upon as a business expense, which must be incurred as necessarily as rent, salaries, &c., and which is therefore paid out of the gross receipts. But with life insurance, people far more generally insure in proportion to their ability to pay the premiums; not until after everything else is paid, and there is a surplus, is the question of life insurance considered. Life insurance, therefore, being generally paid out of surplus earnings of the people, the following figures indicate the very large increase in their premium-paying power during the last few years, and consequent improvement in their condition :— Life insurance a means of estimating progress in wealth.

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA.—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1888. Life insurance in Canada, 1869-1888.

Year ended 31st December	Life. Insurance.
1869	$35,680,082
1870	42,694,712
1871	45,825,935
1872	67,234,684
1873	77,500,896
1874	85,716,325
1875	84,560,752
1876	84,344,916
1877	85,687,903
1878	84,751,937
1879	86,273,702
1880	90,280,293
1881	103,290,932
1882	115,042,048
1883	124,196,875
1884	135,453,726
1885	149,962,146
1886	171,315,696
1887	191,694,270
1888	211,761,583

Life insurance by Companies 1875-1888.

802. The following tables will enable the progress of the total business to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regards the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total amount in force :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1888.

Year.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,823	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1888.

Year.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,280	171,315,696
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583

803. The average amount of policies in force in 1888 was $1,757. This amount was larger than in 1886, but not quite so high as in 1887. Average amount of policies in force, 1888.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1888.

Companies.	Policies.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		$	$
Canadian	67,258	113,463,338	1,687
British	14,740	30,003,210	2,035
American	37,636	66,740,676	1,773
Total	119,634	210,207,224	1,757

The average amount of the new policies was, for Canadian companies, $1,694; for British companies, $1,884, and for American $1,936, the corresponding amounts for 1887 having been $1,843, $1,943 and $2,085.

804. The death rate was higher in 1888 than in the two preceding years, as shown by the following table :— Death rate 1885-1888.

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1885-1888.

Companies.	1888.			1887.	1886.	1885.
	Number of Lives Exposed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active Companies	96,473	831	8.614	8.317	8.132	9.646
Assessment "	12,028	117	9.727	9.120	7.997	6.207
Retired "	5,875	138	23.489	17.943	15.817	16.041
Total	114,376	1,086	9.495	8.955	8.656	10.011

The death rate as given in previous issues of this work will be found to differ from the figures in the above table, the reason being that the data for the calculation of the death rate were considerably augmented in 1888 by the admission of the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year, as an approximation to

the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those Companies which did not report that item. The death rate has therefore been entirely re-calculated for the last 4 years on this basis, and it is believed that the present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained.

Insurance terminated.

805. There was an increase of $422,012 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i. e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1888, as compared with 1887, the amount last year having been $2,867,533; and an increase of $4,330,587 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been $18,375,555.

Premium income 1869-1888.

806. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1888, inclusive:—

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA—1869 TO 1888.

Year ended 31st December,	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
Total	24,104,328	13,158,280	28,202,640	65,465,248

807. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1887 and 1888 was :— Payments to policy holders 1887 and 1888.

	1887.	1888.
Death claims (including bonus additions)....	$1,903,179	$2,214,001
Matured endowment " "	267,795	333,197
Annuitants.....	6,743	16,391
Paid for surrendered policies.....	287,089	286,442
Dividends to policy-holders.....	770,399	590,698
	$3,235,205	$3,440,729

The amount received for premiums was $6,561,848, therefore for every $100 of premium $51.70 was paid to policy-holders, and $48.30 carried to expense, profits and reserve; in the preceding year the proportions were $52.99 and $47.01, respectively.

808. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1888, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure :— Financial position of Canadian Companies 1888.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1888.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve, but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life.....	8,954,064	7,906,718	1,047,345	125,000	922,345
Citizen' (Life Department)...	270,699	275,937	.....	*	*
Confederation.....	2,542,042	2,266,457	275,584	100,000	175,584
Dominion Safety Fund.....	120,632	61,008	59,625	29,172	†30,452
Federal.....	166,039	82,256	83,783	79,912	3,871
London Life	204,775	169,071	35,704	33,650	2,053
Manufacturers' Life.....	203,810	127,008	76,803	127,320	.....
North American.....	666,919	555,849	111,069	60,000	51,069
Ontario Mutual.....	1,297,587	1,213,972	83,615	None.	83,615
Sun	1,529,855	1,364,279	165,576	62,500	103,076
Temperance and General.....	86,359	52,978	33,381	60,000	.....
Totals.....	16,042,781	14,075,533	1,967,247	677,554	1,289,693

* The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† Including $20,840.91 belonging to Mortuary Fund.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	1,250,729	None.	428,003	12,648	1,691,380
Citizens' (Life Department)	61,313	"	10,196	None.	71,509
Confederation	504,603	5,980	116,185	14,910	641,677
Dominion Safety Fund	40,568	None.	5,652	126	46,346
Federal	185,823	"	5,121	124	191,069
London Life	48,218	"	10,922	None.	59,140
Manufacturers' Life	113,332	4,419	3,970	993	122,715
North American	219,928	12,640	31,123	None.	263,691
Ontario Mutual	337,215	None.	55,860	"	393,075
Sun	421,810	2,000	71,433	7,403	502,646
Temperance and General	52,221	None.	2,597	None.	54,817
Totals	3,235,760	25,039	741,062	36,204	4,038,065

EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy-holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	695,840	237,326	25,000	958,166	733,214
Citizens' (Life Department)	19,823	26,665	850	47,338	24,171
Confederation	204,320	124,656	12,147	341,123	300,555
Dominion Safety Fund	22,957	11,512	None.	34,468	11,877
Federal	111,752	52,966	"	164,718	26,351
London Life	14,881	28,485	2,355	45,722	13,418
Manufacturers' Life	9,650	87,231	None.	96,881	25,834
North American	58,759	79,549	4,800	143,108	120,583
Ontario Mutual	122,894	71,935	.....	194,829	198,246
Sun	137,639	124,922	7,500	270,061	232,585
Temperance and General	18,000	29,410	None.	47,410	7,407
Totals	1,416,515	874,657	52,652	2,343,824	1,694,241

Receipts and Expenditure, 1887 and 1888.

809. The receipts from income in 1887 and 1888 were respectively made as follows:—

	1887.	1888.
Premium and annuity sales	$2,922,526	$3,260,799
Interest and dividends	652,407	741,062
Sundry	116,073	36,204
Total	$3,691,006	$4,038,065

And the expenditure during the same years was :—

	1887.	1888.
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants	$1,405,686	$1,416,515
General expenses	736,846	874,657
Dividends to stockholders	70,202	52,652
Total	$2,212,734	$2,343,824

Proportions of payments from income.

810. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every $100 of income received the companies expended :—

——	1887.	1888.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Paid to policyholders	38 08	35 08
General expenses	19 96	21 66
Dividends to stockholders	1 90	1 30
Reserve	40 06	41 96

Assessment Companies.

811. Four companies did business on the assessment plan in 1887, three Canadian and one American, having, at the end of the year, $27,365,441 in force. The amount of policies taken during the year was $7,338,150. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was large, viz. : $5,396,900, being $186.58 for every $1,000 of current risk. The amount terminated by death was $250,559, or $8.66 for every $1,000 of risk.

Life Assurance Companies in the United Kingdom, 1889.

812. The following are some particulars respecting the business of Life Assurance Companies in the United Kingdom in 1889* :—

INCOME.

	1888-89.
Premium	$67,782,938
Consideration for annuities	5,391,230
Interest and dividends (less tax)	30,784,966
Increase in value of investments	1,165,956
Fines, fees, &c	39,420
Capital paid up	47,606
Miscellaneous	126,003
Total	$105,338,119

* *Economist*, 3rd May, 1890. Conversions made in this office.

EXPENDITURE.

Claims	$53,541,028
Cash bonuses and reduction of premiums	5,175,427
Annuities	3,617,520
Surrenders	4,325,142
Commissions	3,451,669
Expenses of management	6,932,591
Bad debts	6,400
Decrease in value of investments	332,160
Interest, dividends and bonuses to shareholders	2,928,833
Miscellaneous	650,016
Total	$80,960,786

Percentage of Commissions and Expenses of Management to Premium Income, 15·2 per cent.

ASSETS.

	1888–89.
Mortgages	$379,979,819
British Government securities	26,896,456
Indian and Colonial Government securities	60,968,335
Foreign Government securities	17,462,807
Debentures, shares and stocks	144,737,932
Land and house property and ground rent	57,576,409
Miscellaneous	231,415,635
Total	$919,037,393

Total amount at risk, $2,262,313,887.

PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Accident Insurance.

813. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 American, and Guarantee business by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American. One Canadian company was added to the list, by the Canada Accident Insurance Company. The business done in 1887 and 1888 was :—

ACCIDENT.	1887.	1888.
	$	$
Premiums received	193,715	249,048
Amount insured	30,067,982	38,078,066
Paid for claims	83,318	112,022
GUARANTEE.		
Premiums received	64,478	62,549
Amount guaranteed	9,672,850	10,107,204
Paid for claims	20,692	22,589

814. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 2 companies, 1 British and 1 American, respectively. The premiums received during the year were $28,068, the amount in force was $344,661, and the losses incurred $7,148. Two firms in Montreal transact this class of business, but work on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show the amount in force. Plate glass insurance.

815. At the close of 1888 there were 85 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged in business as follow :— Number of Insurance Companies of all kinds.

Doing life insurance	41
" " assessment plan	5
" fire insurance	32
" inland marine insurance	7
" ocean marine "	3
" accident "	9
" guarantee "	3
" steam boiler "	2
" plate glass "	4

816. The total amounts of deposits held by the Receiver General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on 17th June, 1889, to the sum of $14,584,772, and there was also deposited with Canadian trustees the sum of $670,697, making a total of $15,225,469 for the protection of policy-holders. This sum was held among the different classes as follows :— Deposits with Government.

Fire	$ 4,170,602
Life	10,702,687
Accident, &c	382,180
	$ 15,255,469

817. The total amounts received for all forms of insurance in 1887 and 1888 were :— Total Receipts, 1887 and 1888.

Year.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	$	$	$	$
1887	4,605,664	4,633,709	2,937,770	12,177,143
1888	5,050,337	4,841,614	3,168,206	13,060,157

And these were divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

Class of Business.	1887.	1888.
	$	$
Fire	5,244,502	5,437,263
Inland Marine	80,719	159,207
Ocean	274,528	176,251
Life	6,001,405	6,561,848
Life (Assessment)	296,698	367,740
Accident	193,715	249,048
Guarantee	64,478	62,549
Plate Glass	21,098	23,068
Steam Boiler	.....	18,183
Total	12,177,143	13,060,157

APPENDIX A.

PART I.

The following is the tariff at present in force (1890). The reference numbers are to the corresponding numbers in Part II, which contains the changes made during the Session of 1890. By means of the index, the duty on any article and the order in which it is placed in the table on pp. 152 to 175 can be found immediately.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, CANADA, 1890.

GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTIES.

1.	Acid, sulphuric	½c. p. lb.
2.	Nos. 1 and 2.	
3.	Acid, muriatic and nitric	20 p. ct.
4.	Acid, sulphuric and nitric combined, and all mixed acids	25 p. ct.
5.	No. 60.	
6.	No. 4.	
7.	Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain one Imperial gallon)	18c. p. I. g.
8.	Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles	10c. p. I. g.
9.	Almonds, shelled	5c. per lb.
10.	Almonds, not shelled	3c. per lb.
11.	Aniline dyes, not otherwise provided for	10 p. ct.
12.	Nos. 5 & 6.	
13.	Nos. 7 & 8.	
14.	Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof	25 p. ct.
15.	No. 9.	
16.	Babbit metal	10 p. ct.
17.	Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls	35 p. ct.
18.	Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries	25 p. ct.
19.	Nos. 203 & 204.	
20.	No. 10.	
21.	Repealed.	
22.	No. 11.	
23.	Bells of any description, except for churches	30 p. ct.
24.	Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by nine feet or under	$22.50
25.	On those of over four feet six inches by nine feet	$25

26. On billiard tables with pockets, five feet six inches by eleven feet or under $35
27. And on all over five feet six inches by eleven feet $40
28. And in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls) ..... 15 p. ct.
29. No. 215.
30. No. 12.
31. Blueing—Laundry blueing of all kinds (1887) ..... 30 p. ct.
32. No. 13.
33. No. 13.
34. Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books ..... 15 p. ct.
35. British copyright works, reprints of ..... 15 p. ct. and 12½ p. ct.
36. Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books ..... 5 p. ct.
37. No. 14.
38. No. 15.
39. Printed music, bound or in sheets ..... 10c. p. lb.
40. Playing cards ..... 6c. p. pk.
41. Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders (1887) ..... 15c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
42. No. 17.
43. Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material ..... 30 p. ct.
44. No. 18.
45. Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing (1887) .. 10 p. ct.
46. No. 19.
47. Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 30 p. ct.
48. No. 20.
49. Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water *in transitu*, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* upon the appraised value,—such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of "*The Customs Act*" ..... 20 p. ct.
50. Barley ..... 15c. p. bsh.
51. Buckwheat ..... 10c. p. bsh.
52. Indian corn ..... 7½c. p. bsh.
53. Oats ..... 10c. p. bsh.
54. Rice (1887) ..... 1½c. p. lb.
55. No. 21.
56. Rye ..... 10c. p. bsh.
57. Wheat ..... 15c. p. bsh.
58. Pease ..... 10c. p. bsh.
59. Beans ..... 15c. p. bsh.
60. Buckwheat meal or flour ..... ½c. p. lb.
61. Cornmeal ..... 40c. p. brl.
62. Maccaroni and vermicelli (1887) ..... 2c. p. lb.
63. Oatmeal ..... ½c. p. lb.
64. Rye flour ..... 50c. p. brl.
65. No. 22.
66. Rice and sago flour ..... 2c. p. lb.
67. Brick for building ..... 20 p. ct.
68. Britannia metal, manufactures of, not plated ..... 25 p. ct.
69. British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing (1887) ... 1c. p. lb.
70. Butter ..... 4c. p. lb.
71. Nos. 23 and 24.
72. Buttons, all other, not elsewhere specified (1887) ..... 25 p. ct.
73. Button covers, crozier ..... 10 p. ct.
74. Candles, tallow ..... 2c. p. lb.

75. Candles, paraffine wax ..... 5c. p. lb.
76. Candles, all other, including sperm ..... 25 p. ct.
77. Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured ..... 25 p. ct.
78. Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a half for each addional quart or fractional part thereof ..... 1½c. p. qt.
79. Canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails ..... 5 p. ct.
80. Caplins, unfinished Leghorn hats ..... 20 p. ct.
81. No. 25.
82. Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than fifty dollars ..... $10 each and 20 p. ct.
Costing fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars (1887) .. $15 each and 20 p. ct.
83. All such carriages, costing one hundred dollars each and over (1887) ..... 35 p. ct.
84. Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheel-barrows and hand carts ... 30 p. ct.
85. Children's carriages of all kinds ..... 35 p. ct.
86. Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also, moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured (O.C. 12th April, 1887) ... 10 p. ct.
87. No. 154.
88. Cement, burnt and unground ..... 7½ c. p. 100 lbs.
89. Cement, hydraulic, or water lime, ground, including barrels ... 40c. p. brl.
90. Cement, in bulk or in bags ..... 9c. p. bsh.
91. Cement, Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates as above provided.
92. Cheese ..... 3c. p. lb.
93. Chicory, raw or green ..... 3c. p. lb.
94. Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground ..... 4c. p. lb.
95. China and porcelain ware ..... 30 p. ct.
96. Cider, clarified or refined ..... 10c. p. I. g.
97. Cider, not clarified or refined ..... 5c. p. I. g.
98. No. 26.
99. No. 27.
100. No. 28.
101. Clothes wringers (1887) ..... $1 each and 30 p. ct.
102. No. 29.
103. Coal, bituminous ..... 60c. p. ton of 2,000 lbs.
104. Coal dust ..... 20 p. ct.
105. Coal tar and coal pitch ..... 10 p. ct.
106. No. 30.
107. Cocoa nuts ..... $1 p. 100.
108. Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port ..... 50c. p. 100.
109. Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not ..... 8c. p. lb.
110. No. 31.
111. No. 32.
112. Coffee, green, from the United States ..... 10 p. ct.
113. Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States ..... 3c. p. lb. and 10 p. ct.
114. Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, not elsewhere specified ..... 3c. p. lb.
115. Coke, per ton of 2,000 pounds ..... 50c. p. ton.

116. No. 34.
117. No. 36.
118. Nos. 113 and 114.
119. No. 35.
120. No. 39.
121. No. 216.
122. No. 43.
123. Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark..... 20 p. ct.
124. Bed comforters or cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
125. Grey or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed... 1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. ct.
126. No. 44.
127. Cotton wadding, batting, batts and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn and other cotton yarns, under number forty, not bleached, dyed or coloured..... 2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
128. And if bleached, dyed or coloured..... 3c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
129. Cotton warp, No. 60 and finer..... 15 p. ct.
130. Cotton warp, on beams..... 1c. p. yd. and 15 p. ct.
131. Cotton seamless bags..... 2c. p. lb. and 15 p.ct.
132. No. 45.
133. Cotton sewing thread, in hanks, black and bleached, three and six cord..... 12½ p. ct.
134. Clothing made of cotton or other material, not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
135. Lampwicks..... 30 p. ct.
136. No. 46.
137. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, not otherwise specified (1887)..... 32½ p. ct.
138. All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified..... 20 p. ct.
139. Crapes of all kinds..... 20 p. ct.
140. No. 47.
141. Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured..... 25 p. ct.
142. Drain-tiles, not glazed..... 20 p. ct.
143. No. 50.
144. Earthenware and stoneware, viz., demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks (1887)..... 3c. p. gal.
145. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite, or iron-stone ware, "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware not elsewhere specified (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
146. Emery wheels..... 25 p. ct.
147. No. 148 (d).
148. Essential oils for manufacturing purposes..... 20 p. ct.
149. Excelsior for upholsterers' use..... 20 p. ct.
150. Extract of beef or fluid beef, not medicated..... 25 p. ct.
151. No. 51-52.
152. Fireworks..... 25 p. ct.
153. Fishing rods..... 30 p. ct.
154. No. 116.
155. Flax fibre, scutched..... 1c. p. lb.
Flax hackled..... 2c. p. lb.
156. Flax, tow of, scutched or green..... ½c. p. lb.
157. Flax seed..... 10c. p. bsh.
158. Flag stones, sawn or otherwise dressed (1887)..... $2.00 p. ton.
159. Apples..... 2c. p. lb.

160. Raisins ..... 1c. p. lb. and 10 p. ct.
161. Currants, dates, figs, prunes, and all other dried fruits, not elsewhere specified ..... 1c. p. lb.
162. No. 53.
163. No. 54.
164. No. 57.
165. No. 55.
166. No. 56. *See* also No. 324.
167. Grapes ..... 2c. p. lb.
168. Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet ..... 25c. p. box.
In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet ..... 13c. p. ½ box.
In cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity. 10c. p. c. ft.
In bulk, per one thousand oranges or lemons ..... $1.60 p. 1000.
In barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour barrel (1887) ..... 55c. p. brl.
169. Fruits in air tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over one pound, three cents per can or package, and three cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages ..... 3c. p. 1 lb., can or pkge.
170. Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits ..... $1.90 p. 1 g.
171. Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed ..... 15 p. ct.
172. Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur ..... 25 p. ct.
173. Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material ..... 35 p. ct.
174. Repealed.
175. Show cases ..... $2 each and 35 p. ct.
176. Gas, coal oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof ..... 30 p. ct.
177. No. 58.
178. German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated ..... 25 p. ct.
179. Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware (1887) ..... 5c. p. dozen and 30 p. ct.
180. No. 60.
181. No. 61.
182. No. 63.
183. Nos. 65 and 66.
184. No. 62.
185. No. 67.
186. No. 68.
187. No. 69.
188. No. 70.
189. No. 71.
190. No. 72.
191. Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground (1887) ..... 3c. per lb.
192. No. 73.
193. No. 74.
194. Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs or quarter kegs and other similar packages ..... 5c. p. lb.
195. Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels ..... 4c. p. lb.
196. Canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins ..... 15c. p. lb.
197. Blasting and mining powder ..... 3c. p. lb.
198. Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part ..... 5c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.

199.	Nitro-glycerine	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
200.	Gutta-percha, manufactures of	25 p. ct.
201.	Hair-cloth, of all kinds	30 p. ct.
202.	Hair, curled	20 p. ct.
203.	Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed in the piece or otherwise	25 p. ct.
204.	No. 12.	
205.	Harness and saddlery of every description (1887)	35 p. ct.
206.	No. 75.	
207.	No. 76.	
208.	Hops	6c. p. lb.
209.	No. 4.	
210.	Nos. 77-78.	
211.	Nos. 225-226.	
212.	India-rubber vulcanized handles, for knives and forks	10 p. ct.
213.	Ink for writing	25 p. ct.
214.	Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture (1887)	1c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
215.	Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, and bars and shapes of rolled iron, not elsewhere specified (1887)	$13 per ton.
216.	Barbed wire fencing of iron or steel	1½c. p. lb.
217.	Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker (1887)	$13 per ton.
218.	Buckthorn, and strip fencing of iron or steel	1½c. p. lb.
219.	Cast iron forks, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	10 p. ct.
220.	Cast iron pipe of every description	$12 per ton but not less than 35 p.ct
221.	Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron not not elsewhere specified	$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. ct.
222.	Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter	5 p. ct.
223.	Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails	20 p. ct.
224.	Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel (1887)	1c. p. lb.
225.	Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand (1887)	2c. p. 1000.
226.	Exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand (1887)	2c. p. lb.
227.	Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	25 p. ct.
228.	No. 80.	
229.	Fire engines (1887)	35 p. ct.
230.	Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified (1887)	1½c. p. lb. but not less than 35 p. ct.
231.	No. 81.	
232.	House furnishing hardware, not otherwise provided for	30 p. ct.
233.	Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width and not thinner than number twenty gauge	$13 per ton.
234.	Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width and thinner than number twenty gauge (1887)	12½ p. ct.
235.	Iron bridges and structural iron work (1887)	1½c. p. lb. but not less than 35 p. ct.
236.	Iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture (1887)	$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. ct.

237. Iron or steel railway bars and rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, not elsewhere specified (1887) ... $6 per ton.
238. Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter (1887). 1½c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
239. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron (1887) ... $4 per ton.
240. Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings (1887) ... $9 per ton.
241. No. 206.
242. Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electroplaters ... 10 p. ct.
243. Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified ... 30 p. ct.
Provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than (1887) ... $2,000 each.
244. Malleable iron castings, and steel castings not elsewhere specified (1887) ... $25 per ton, but not less than 30 p. ct.
245. Nos. 82-83.
246. Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails not elsewhere specified, and horse, mule and ox shoes (1887) ... 1½c. per lb.; but not less than 35 p. ct.
247. Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for (1887) ... 30 p. ct.
248. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture (1887) ... 35 p. ct.
249. Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps ... 35 p. ct.
250. Railway fish-plates (1887) ... $12 per ton.
251. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than twenty five pounds per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified (1887) ... ½c. a lb. and 10 p. ct.
252. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes, and special sections, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard (1887) ... 12½ p. ct.
253. Rolled iron or steels beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, nor less than fifteen inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges (1887) ... 12½ p. ct.
254. Safes, doors for safes and vaults scales, balances and weighing beams of iron or steel (1887) ... 35 p. ct.
255. Screws, commonly called "wood screws," two inches or over in length (1887) ... 6c. p. lb.
One inch and less than two inches (1887) ... 8c. p. lb.
Less than one inch (1887) ... 11c. p. lb.
256. Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than thirty inches wide and not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness (1887) ... 12½ p. ct.
257. Skates (1887) ... 20c. p. pair, and 30 p. ct.
258. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at four cents or less per pound (1887) ... 30 p. ct. but not less than $12 per ton.

	Except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs upon which the specific duty shall be not less than (1887)	$8 per ton.
259.	When of greater value than four cents per pound (1887)	12½ p. ct.
260.	Provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid (1887)	¼c. per lb. additional.
261.	Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel (1887).	
262.	Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for (1887).	
263.	Steel needles, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand frame needles and latch needles	30 p. ct.
264.	Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under a half-inch in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails (1887)	20 p. ct.
	TUBING, VIZ.:—	
265.	Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel (1887)	15 p. ct.
266.	No. 84.	
267.	Tubes not welded, nor more than one and one-half inch in diameter, of rolled steel (1887)	15 p. ct.
268.	Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter (1887)	15 p. ct.
269.	Other wrought iron tubes or pipes (1887)	⅝ c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
270.	Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for (1887)	25 p. ct.
271.	No. 206.	
272.	No. 85.	
273.	No. 211.	
274.	Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured (1887)	30 p. ct.
275.	Iron sand or globules, and dry putty for polishing granite	20 p. ct.
276.	No. 86.	
277.	Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver	20 p. ct.
278.	Jute carpeting or matting and mats	25 p. ct.
279.	Jute, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 p. ct.
280.	No. 87.	
281.	Lamp black and ivory black	10 p. ct.
282.	No. 88.	
283.	No. 89.	
284.	Lead, old, scrap and pig	40c. p. 100 lbs.
285.	Lead, bars, blocks and sheets	60c. p. 100 lbs.
286.	No. 90.	
287.	No. 91.	
288.	Lead, and all manufactures of lead not otherwise specified	30 p. ct.
289.	No. 92.	
290.	Boot and shoe counters made from leather board	½c. p. pr.
291.	Leather, sole, tanned, but rough or undressed	10 p. ct.

292. No. 93.
293. No. 94.
294. Leather, sole (1887)..... ½c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
295. No. 95.
296. No. 94.
297. Japanned patent or enamelled leather (1887)..... 25 p. ct.
298. Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of. 25 p. ct.
299. All other leather and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified.... 20 p. ct.
300. Nos. 217-218.
301. No. 97.
302. No. 98.
303. Lithographic stones, not engraved ..... 20 p. ct.
304. Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations.. 15c. p. bsh.
305. No. 99.
306. Machine card clothing..... 25 p. ct.
307. No. 100.
308. Manilla hoods..... 20 p. ct.
309. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over (1887)..... 10 p. ct.
310. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than fifteen cubic feet (1887)..... 15 p. ct.
311. Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides (1887)..... 15 p. ct.
312. Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides (1887)... 25 p. ct.
313. Marble finished, and all manufactures of marble, not elsewhere specified (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
314. Nos. 101-102-103.
315. No. 102.
316. Poultry and game of all kinds..... 20 p. ct.
317. No. 104.
318. No. 105.
319. No. 106.
320. Musical instrument of all kinds, not otherwise provided for.... 25 p. ct.
321. Mustard cake..... 20 p. ct.
322. No. 321.
323. Mustard, ground..... 25 p. ct.
324. Nickel anodes..... 10 p. ct.
325. Nuts of all kinds, not elsewhere specified..... 3c. p. lb.
326. No. 116.
327. Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified. *See* also No. 213..... 7½c. p. I. g.
328. Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use..... 10 p. ct.
329. Cod liver oil, medicated..... 20 p. ct.
330. Lard oil..... 20 p. ct.
331. No. 107.
332. Repealed.
333. No. 108.
334. All other lubricating oils..... 25 p. ct.
335. Neatsfoot oil..... 20 p. ct.
336. Olive or salad oil ..... 20 p. ct.
337. Sesame seed oil..... 20 p. ct.
338. Oil cloth, floor (1887)..... 5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. ct.
339. No. 109.
340. No. 110.
341. Opium, prepared for smoking ..... $5 p. lb.
342. Organs, cabinet, viz.:—on reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds..... $10 each.
Having over two and not over four sets of reeds ..... $15 "
Having over four and not over six sets of reeds..... $20 "

	Having over six sets of reeds	$30 "
	And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof	15 p. ct.
343.	Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs	25 p. ct.
344.	No. 111.	
345.	Nos. 114-115-117.	
346.	Repealed.	
347.	No. 112.	
348.	No. 114.	
349.	Paris green, dry	10 p. ct.
350.	No. 118.	
351.	Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified (1887)	25 p. ct.
352.	Manufacturers of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books (1887)	35 p. ct.
353.	Paper, tarred (1887)	½c. p. lb.
354.	No. 120.	
355.	No. 121.	
356.	Mill-board, not straw-board	10 p. ct.
357.	No. 122.	
358.	No. 123.	
359.	Nos. 124-148 (*e*).	
360.	Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire	10 p. ct.
361.	No. 125.	
362.	All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over seven octaves	$25 each.
	All other square pianofortes	$30 "
	Upright pianofortes	$30 "
	Concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes (1887)	$50 " and 20 p. ct.
363.	Parts of pianofortes	25 p. ct.
364.	Nos. 127 and 128.	
365.	No. 129.	
366.	Picture frames, as furniture	35 p. ct.
367.	Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	30 p. ct.
368.	*See* also No. 171. Plants, viz.:—Fruit plants not elsewhere specified	20 p. ct.
369.	No. 172.	
370.	No. 173.	
371.	No. 174.	
372.	No. 175.	
373.	Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined	10c. p. 100 lbs.
374.	Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured	15c. p. 100 lbs.
	Per barrel of not over three hundred pounds	45c. p. brl.
375.	Plated cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part, costing under three dollars and fifty cents per dozen (1887)	50c. p. doz. and 20 p. ct.
376.	Plated ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part (1887)	30 p. ct.
377.	Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal	20 p. ct.
378.	No. 130.	
379.	No. 131.	
380.	Pomades, French, or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each	15 p. ct.
381.	No. 132.	
382.	Proprietary medicines: to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or	

	title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids	50 p. ct.
	And all others	25 p. ct.
383.	Nos. 134-135.	
384.	Putty	25 p. ct.
385.	Quills	20 p. ct.
386.	No. 136.	
387.	Ribbons of all kinds and material	30 p. ct.
388.	No. 137.	
389.	Sails for boats and ships, also tents and awnings	25 p. ct.
390.	Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty) (1887)	10c. p. 100 lbs.
391.	Salt, fine, in bulk (1887)	10c. p. 100 lbs.
392.	Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty) (1887)	15c. p. 100 lbs.
393.	Saltpetre	20 p. ct.
394.	Sand-paper, glass, flint and emery-paper (1887)	30 p. ct.
395.	Nos. 138-139-140.	
396.	Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for (1887)	35 p. ct.
397.	No. 141.	
398.	Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines (1887)	$3 each and 20 p. ct.
399.	No. 142.	
400.	Shingles	20 p. ct.
401.	Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances,—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery	10 p. ct.
	On boilers, steam engines and other machinery	25 p. ct.
402.	Shirts of cotton or linen (1887)	$1 p. doz. and 30 p. ct.
403.	Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, organzine, not coloured	15 p. ct.
404.	No. 143.	
405.	Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments	30 p. ct.
406.	Silk plush netting used for the manufacture of gloves	15 p. ct.
407.	No. 309.	
408.	Slates, school and writing slates	1c. each and 20 p. ct.
409.	Slates, roofing slate, black or blue (1887)	80c. p. sq.
	Red, green and other colours	$1 p. sq.
	In each case when split or dressed only.	
410.	Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified (1887)	1c. p. sq. ft. and 25 p. ct.
411.	Slate mantels	30 p. ct.
412.	Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed	1½c. p. lb.
413.	No. 146.	
414.	Soap, perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty)	10c. p. lb. and 10 p. ct.
415.	No. 147.	
416.	Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal (1887)	10c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
417.	Spectacles and eye glasses (1887)	30 p. ct.
418.	Spectacles and eye glasses, parts of, unfinished (1887)	25 p. ct.
419.	Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground	10 p. ct.

	Ground	25 p. ct.
420.	Nutmegs and mace	25 p. ct.
421.	No. 148.	
422.	No. 148.	
423.	No. 148.	
424.	No. 148.	
425.	No. 148.	
426.	No. 148.	
427.	No. 148.	
428.	No. 148 (*e*).	
429.	No. 148 (*e*).	
430.	No. 149.	
431.	Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint	$3 p. doz.
	Containing not more than a pint each, and more than one-half pint	$1.50 p. doz.
	Containing one-half pint each or less	75c. p. doz.
	Bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles	$1.50 p. l. q. for all over 1 qt. p. bot.
	The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of	30 p. ct.
432.	But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
433.	No. 150.	
434.	No. 151.	
435.	No. 152.	
436.	No. 153.	
437.	Rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled	$1 p. ton of 13 cubic ft.
438.	No. 154.	
439.	No. 224.	
440.	No. 223.	
441.	Straw boards, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred	40c. p. 100 lbs.
442.	Sugar, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane-juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, for refining purposes only, not over number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, and not testing over seventy degrees by the polariscopic test, and for every additional degree shown by polariscopic test	1c. p. lb. 70 deg. test & 3½c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
443.	Sugar not for refining purposes, not over number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, when imported direct from the country of growth and production free on board at the last port of shipment	1c. p. lb. & 30 p. ct.
444.	All sugars above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, free on board at the last port of shipment	1½c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
445.	On all sugars not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production there shall be levied and collected	7½ p.c. of the duty payable, additional.
446.	Provided that when any cargo of sugar imported for refining purposes is found to grade, in part, above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, such part to the extent of not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the whole of the cargo may be admitted to enter by polariscopic test	
447.	No. 157.	
448.	No. 156.	
449.	No. 156.	

450. No. 157.
451. No. 158.
452. Repealed.
453. No. 160.
454. Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour.
455. No. 157.
456. Tallow ..... 1c. p. lb.
457. Tea from the United States ..... 10 p. ct.
458. No. 162.
459. Tin crystals ..... 20 p. ct.
460. Nos. 163-164.
461. Nos. 165-166.
462. Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering (1887) ..... $2 per lb, and 25 p. ct.
463. Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, not elsewhere specified (1887) ..... 35 p. ct.
464. Chopping axes (1887) ..... $2 p. doz. and 10 p. ct.
465. Files and rasps ..... 35 p. ct.
466. Garden rakes, two and three-pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes (1887) ..... 5c. each and 25 p. ct.
467. Hay knives, and four, five and six-pronged forks of all kinds (1887) ..... $2 p. doz. and 20 p. ct.
468. Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements not otherwise provided for (1887) ..... 35 p. ct.
469. No. 167.
470. No. 168.
471. Scythes ..... $2.40 p. doz.
472. Towels of every description ..... 25 p. ct.
473. No. 176.
474. No. 177.
475. No. 178.
476. No. 179.
477. No. 180.
478. No. 181.
479. No. 307.
480. Turpentine, spirits of ..... 10 p. ct.
481. Nos. 169-170.
482. No. 185.
483. Type for printing ..... 20 p. ct.
484. Type metal ..... 10 p. ct.
485. No. 186.
486. Nos. 187-323.
487. Nos. 169-170.
488. Varnishes, lacquers, japan, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, not elsewhere specified (1887) ..... 20c. p. gal. and 25 p. ct.
489. Vasseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk ..... 4c. p. lb.
And in bottles or other packages, not over one pound in weight in each ..... 6c. p. lb.
490. Potatoes (1887) ..... 15c. p. bush
491. Tomatoes, fresh (1887) ..... 30c. " and 10 p. ct.
492. No. 188.
493. No. 189.
494. No. 190.
495. No. 191.
496. No. 1.
497. Nos. 193-194.
498. Watch actions or movements (1887) ..... 10 p. ct.

499. No. 195.
500. Winceys, checked, striped or fancy cotton over twenty-five inches wide ..... 2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. ct.
501. Winceys of all kinds, not otherwise provided for ..... 22½ p. ct.
502. Wire-cloth, of brass and copper ..... 20 p. ct.
503. No. 197.
504. No. 198.
505. Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only ..... 15 p. ct.
506. Lumber and timber, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 p. ct.
507. Mouldings of wood, plain ..... 25 p. ct.
508. Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain ..... 30 p. ct.
509 No. 209.
510. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing ten cents per yard and under (1887) ..... 22½ p. ct.
511. Costing over ten and under fourteen cents (1887) ..... 25 p. ct.
512. Costing fourteen cents and over (1887) ..... 27½ p. ct.
513. As regards items 510, 511, 512, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.
514. No. 200.
515. Nos. 201-202.
516. Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool ..... 10c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. ct.
517. Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal ..... 5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. ct.
518. Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric ..... 17½ p. ct.
519. Wool, class one, viz.:—Leicester, Costswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada ..... 3c. p. lb.
520. Nos. 203-204.
521. No. 205.
522. Zinc, chloride, salts and sulphate of ..... 5 p. ct.
523. Zinc, seamless drawn tubing ..... 10 p. c.
524. Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 p. c.
525. All goods not enumerated as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein. 42 V., c. 15, Schedule A;—43 V., c. 18, s. 1;—44 V., c. 10, s. 2;—45 V., c. 6, ss. 1, 2, 3 *and* 4;—46 V., c. 13, ss. 2, 3, 5 *and* 6;—47 V., c. 30, s. 2;—48-49 V., c. 61, ss. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 *and* 9;—49 V., c. 37, ss. 1 *and* 3.

DUTIES ON FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES:—

526. Mackerel ..... 1c. p. lb.
527. Herring, pickled or salted ..... ½c. p. lb.
528. No. 489.
529. No. 490.
530. Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for ..... 50c. p. 100 lbs.
531. Fish, smoked, and boneless fish ..... 1c. p. lb.
532. Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and three and a-half inches deep ..... 5c. p. box.
In half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five-eighths deep ..... 2½c. p. ½ box.

	And in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and a-half inches wide and one and a-quarter deep	2c. p. ¼ box.
533.	When imported in any other form	30 p. ct.
534.	Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines	30 p. ct.
535.	Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for	25 p. ct.
536.	Oysters, shelled, in bulk	10c. p. gal.
537.	Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint, including the can	3c. p. can.
538.	Oysters in cans over one pint and not over one quart, including the can	5c. p. can.
539.	Oysters in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, an additional duty for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans	5c. p. qt.
540.	Oysters in the shell	25 p. ct.
541.	Package containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for	25 p. ct.
542.	Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for. 48-49 V., c. 61, s. 4, *part*	20 p. ct.

FREE GOODS.

543. Agaric;
544. No. 230;
545. No. 229;
546. No. 231;
547. No. 233;
548. No. 232;
549. Ambergris;
550. Ammonia, sulphate of;
551. No. 234;
552. No. 235;
553. Aniline oil, crude;
554. No. 236;
555. Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animal would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.)
556. Animals for the improvement of stock, viz.:—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council;
557. Repealed;
558. Annato, liquid or solid;
559. Annato seed;
560. Anchors;
561. No. 237;
562. No. 238;
563. No. 239;
564. Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada;
565. Repealed;
566. No. 240;
567. Arsenic;
568. No. 236;
569. Articles for the use of the Governor General;
570. Articles for the personal use of Consuls General who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession;
571. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons,

including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the Departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war (1887);

572. The following articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war (1887);
573. Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades;
574. Bamboos, unmanufactured;
575. Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs prescribes;
576. Barilla;
577. Repealed;
578. No 241;
579. Bees;
580. Belladonna leaves;
581. No. 242;
582. Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes;
583. No. 311;
584. No. 243;
585. Bolting cloths, not made up;
586. Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed;
587. Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers;
588. No 244;
589. Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind (1887);
590. Boracic acid;
591. No. 246;
592. No. 247;
593. No. 248;
594. No. 249;
595. Bristles;
596. Britannia metal in pigs and bars;
597. Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour;
598. Brim moulds for gold beaters;
599. Bromine;
600. Broom corn;
601. Buchu leaves;
602. Buckram for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes;
603. No. 250;
604. Burgundy pitch;
605. No. 251;
606. Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs;
607. No. 253;
608. Casts, as models, for the use of schools of design;
609. No. 230;
610. No. 254;
611. Canvas, jute canvas, not less than fifty-eight inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories;
612. Caoutchouc, unmanufactured;
613. Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments;
614. Cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured;
615. No. 255;
616. No. 256;
617. Chamomile flowers;
618. Cherry heat welding compound;
619. No. 258;
620. No. 233;
621. Chloride of lime;

622. Chronometers, and compasses for ships;
623. Cinchona bark;
624. Cinnabar;
625. Citrons, and rinds of, in brine, for candying;
626. No. 258;
627. Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes;
628. No. 259;
629. Cobalt, ore of;
630. Cochineal;
631. No. 260;
632. Coffee, green, except as hereinbefore provided;
633. Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin;
634. No. 261;
635. Coir and coir yarn;
636. Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed and leaf;
637. No. 262;
638. Cotton waste and cotton wool;
639. No. 263;
640. Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured;
641. No. 266;
642. Cream of tartar, in crystals;
643. No. 267;
644. No. 268;
645. No. 268;
646. Dragon's blood;
647. Duck for belting and hose when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories;
648. Repealed;
649. Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified;
650. Eggs;
651. Embossed books for the blind;
652. No. 269;
653. No. 270;
654. Ergot;
655. Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper;
656. No. 271;
657. Fancy grasses dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured;
658. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels;
659. Fire clay;
660. No. 272;
661. Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes;
662. Fibrilla;
663. Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding seven inches wide, when imported by, and for the use of, manufacturers of card clothing;
664. No. 273;
665. Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner;
666. Flint, flints and ground flint stones;
667. Foliæ digitalis;
668. No. 274;
669. Fossils;
670. No. 275;
671. Fuller's earth;
672. Gannister (1887);
673. No. 276;
674. Gentian root;
675. Ginseng root;
676. Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins;
677. Gravels;
678. No. 277;
679. Guano and other animal and vegetable manures;
680. No. 278;

681. Gut, and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord;
682. Gutta percha, crude;
683. Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime);
684. No. 279;
685. Hatters' furs, not on the skin;
686. Hatters' plush of silk or cotton;
687. Hemlock bark;
688. Hemp, undressed;
689. Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled;
690. Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets;
691. Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets;
692. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, for the improvement of stock, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council;
693. Hoofs, horns and horn tips;
694. Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf;
695. Ice;
696. India rubber, unmanufactured;
697. India hemp (crude drug);
698. Indigo;
699. No. 280;
700. Indigo, paste and extract of;
701. Iodine, crude;
702. Iris, orris root;
703. No. 281;
704. Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels;
705. Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing;
706. No. 272.
707. Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured;
708. Iron masts for ships, or parts of;
709. Jalap, root;
710. Junk, old;
711. Jute, butts;
712. Jute:
713. Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than forty inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories;
714. No. 282;
715. Kainite, or German potash salts fertilizers;
716. Kelp;
717. No. 283;
718. Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell;
719. Lava, unmanufactured;
720. Leeches;
721. No. 284;
722. No. 285;
723. Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared;
724. No. 286;
725. Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for;
726. No. 287.
727. Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs;
728. No. 288;
729. No. 289;
730. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of;
731. Manganese, oxide of;

732. Manilla grass ;
733. Manuscripts ;
734. Meerschaum, crude or raw ;
735. Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs :
736. No. 290 ;
737. No. 292 ;
738. No. 293 ;
739. No. 293 ;
740. Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs ;
741. Musk, in pods or in grains ;
742. No. 311 ;
743. Nut galls ;
744. Newspapers and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound ;
745. Nickel ;
746. Oak bark ;
747. Oakum ;
748. No. 294 ;
749. No. 294 ;
750. No. 295 ;
751. No. 296 ;
752. Ores of metal of all kinds ;
753. No. 297 ;
754. Osiers ;
755. Oxalic acid ;
756. Paintings, in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists ;
757. Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.
758. Palm leaf, unmanufactured :
759. Pearl, mother of, not manufactured ;
760. Persis, or extract of archill or cudbear ;
761. Philosophical instruments and apparatus,—that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies ;
762. Pictorial illustrations of insects, &c., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies ;
763. Phosphorus ;
764. No. 298 ;
765. No. 299 ;
766. Pitch (pine), in packages of not less than fifteen gallons each ;
767. No. 300 ;
768. Plaits, straw, Tuscan and grass ;
769. Potash, German mineral ;
770. Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude ;
771. Precipitate of copper, crude ;
772. Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground ;
773. No. 271 ;
774. Quicksilver ;
775. Quills in their natural state or unplumed (1887) ;
776. Quinine, sulphate of, in powder ;
777. No. 301 ;
778. No. 302 ;
779. Re-covered rubber and rubber substitute ;
780. Red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminium prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dying and calico printing ;
781. No. 287.
782. Rennet, raw or prepared ;
783. No. 303 ;
784. No. 304 ;

785. Rolled rods of steel under half an inch in diameter or under half an inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories (1887);
786. No. 304;
787. No. 305;
788. No. 310;
789. Salt imported from United Kingdom or any British possession or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for;
790. Saffron and safflower, and extract of;
791. Saffron cake;
792. Sal ammoniac;
793. No. 311.
794. Sand;
795. Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned;
796. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada (1887);
797. Sea-weed, not elsewhere specified;
798. Sea-grass;
799. No. 308;
800. Senna, in leaves;
801. Silex, or crystalized quartz;
802. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste;
803. No. 309;
804. Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled;
805. No. 311;
806. No. 311;
807. No. 311;
808. No. 311;
809. Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council;
810. Steel, in sheet of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories;
811. No. 312;
812. Steel rails, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks (1887);
813. Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates (1887);
814. Steel bowls for cream separators (1887);
815. Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories (1887);
816. Steel for saws and straw cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured;
817. Spelter, in blocks and pigs;
818. Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware;
819. No. 313;
820. Sulphur, in roll or flour;
821. Tails, undressed;

822. Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over one and a-half inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories;
823. No. 272;
824. Tanners' bark;
825. Tar (pine), in packages of not less than fifteen gallons each;
826. Tea, except as hereinbefore provided;
827. No. 314;
828. Teasels;
829. Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil;
830. Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "*The Act respecting the Inland Revenue;*"
831. Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured;
832. Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs;
833. Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories for planting;
834. Tree-nails;
835. Turmeric;
836. Turpentine, raw or crude;
837. Turtles;
838. No. 315;
839. Vaccine and ivory vaccine points;
840. Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use;
841. No. 313.
842. Veneers of ivory, sawn only (1887);
843. Verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry;
844. Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process;
845. White shellac, for manufacturing purposes;
846. No. 316;
847. Whalebone, unmanufactured;
848. Repealed;
849. Repealed;
850. Repealed;
851. Wire rigging for ships and vessels;
852. Wood for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and the North-West Territories;
853. No. 287;
854. No. 317;
855. Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing;
856. Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets. 42 V., c. 15, Schedules B and C;—43 V., c. 18, s. 2;—44 V., c. 10, s. 3;—45 V., c. 6, s. 5;—46 V., c. 13, s. 1;—47 V., c. 30, s. 1;—48-49 V., c. 61, s. 1;—49 V., c. 37, s. 2.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.:—

857. Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character;
858. Reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada;
859. Coin, base or counterfeit. 42 V., c. 15, Schedule D;—44 V., c. 10, s. 4;—49 V., c. 37, s. 5, part.

EXPORT DUTIES:—

860.	Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts (1887)	$1.50 p. 128 cubic feet.
861.	Spruce logs	$1 per M., B. M.
862.	Pine logs	$2 per M., B. M.
863.	Provided that the powers vested in the Governor in Council by section nine of 49 Vic., cap. 33, shall extend and apply in all respects to the above-named articles, and that the Governor in Council may increase the export duty on pine logs to ..... 49 V., c. 37, s. 4.	$3 per M., B. M.

ARTICLES ADDED TO THE FREE LIST UNDER AUTHORITY OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

864. No. 301 ;
865. Repealed ;
866. To Act ;
867. Lastings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively ;
868. Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their own factories ;
869. No. 306 ;
870. Fish skins and fish offal, imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories ;
871. No. 318 ;
872. Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats ;
873. No. 287 ;
874. Steel strip, specially imported by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing for use in their factories ;
875. No. 319 ;
876. No. 287 ;
877. No. 315 ;
878. Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufactureof brass and paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass or paper shells or cartridges for use in their own factories ;
879. Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braid for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only ;
880. Repealed.
881. Square reeds and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories ;
882. No. 320 ;
883. Repealed ;
884. Repealed ;
885. No. 259 ;
886. Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories in the printing of calicoes and for no other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada).....
887. Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid .....
888. }
889. |
890. |
891. } Repealed.
892. |
893. |
894. }

APPENDIX A.

PART II.

CHANGES MADE IN THE TARIFF DURING THE SESSION OF 1890.

The initials "n.e.s." represent the words "not elsewhere specified;"

The initials "n.o.p." represent the words "not otherwise provided for;"

The initials "f.o.b." represent the words "free on board;"

The expression "gallon" means an Imperial gallon;

The expression "ton" means two thousand pounds avoirdupois;

The expression "proof" or "proof spirits," when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer;

The expression "gauge," when applied to metal sheets or plates or to wire, means the thickness as determined by Stubb's Standard Gauge;

The expression "in diameter," when applied to tubing, means the actual inside diameter measurement;

The expression "sheet" when applied to metals, means a sheet or plate not exceeding three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness;

The expression "plate" when applied to metals, means a plate or sheet more than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

1. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, not elsewhere specified, and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council	15c. p. gall. & 1c. add'l.
2. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council	25c. p. gall. and 20 p.ct.
3. Acid phosphate	3c. p. lb.

4. Precious stones, n.e.s., polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof	10 p. ct.
5. Animals, living, viz. :—Cattle and sheep	30 p. ct.
6. Live hogs	2c. p. lb.
7. Artificial flowers	25 p. ct.
8. Feathers of all kinds, n.e.s	25 p. ct.
9. Axle grease	1c. p. lb.
10. Barrels, containing petroleum or its products or any mixtures of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty	40c. each.
11. Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds	25 p. ct.
12. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink, and shoe, harness and leather dressing, and harness soap	30 p. ct.
13. Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantlemakers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, n.e.s.	6c. p. lb. and 20 p.ct.
14. Geographical, topographical and astronomical maps, charts and globes, n.e.s.	20 p. ct.
15. Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada	25 p. ct.
16. Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, n.e.s.	35 p. ct.
17. Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, and bookbinders' cloth	10 p.c.
18. Fancy work boxes, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terracotta or composition; statuettes, and bead ornaments, n.e.s	35 p.c.
19. Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished, and brass in strips or sheets, of less than four inches in width	15 p.c.
20. Braces or suspenders and parts thereof	35 p.c.
21. Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy	17½ p.c.
22. Wheat flour	75c. p. brl.
23. Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn	10c. p. gr. and 20 p.c.
24. Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition	5c. p. gr. and 20 p.ct.
25. Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp; carpet linings and stair pads	25 p.ct.
26. Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same	35 p.ct.
27. Clocks and clock cases of all kinds	35 p.ct.
28. Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts	10 p.ct.
29. Horse clothing, shaped, n.o.p	30 p.ct.
30. Cocoa mats and matting	30 p.ct.
31. Cocoa paste and chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, not sweetened	4c. per lb.

32. Cocoa paste and chocolate and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar..... 5c. p. lb.
33. Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds..... 5c. p. lb.
34. Collars of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid..... 24c. p. doz. and 30 p.c.
35. Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds..... 35 p.c.
36. Coloured fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, n.e.s..... 25 p.c.
37. Non-elastic webbing..... 20 p.c.
38. Elastic webbing..... 20 p.c.
39. Old and scrap copper, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing..... 10 p.c.
40. Copper, all manufactures of, n.e.s..... 30 p.c.
41. Copper in sheets or strips of less than four inches in width..... 15 p.c.
42. Cotton cordage and cotton braided cords..... 30 p.c.
43. Cordage of all kinds, n.e.s..... 1½c. p. lb. and 10 p.c.
44. Cotton denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth, or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or colored, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description..... 2c. p. sq.yd. and 15 p.c.
45. Cotton sewing thread in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord..... 12½ p.c.
46. Jeans and coutils when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories..... 25 p.c.
47. Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid..... 4c. p. pair, and 30 p.c.
48. Curtains when made up, trimmed or untrimmed..... 30 p.c.
49. Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, n.e.s..... 35 p. c.
50. Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, earthenware tiles..... 35 p. c.
51. Feathers, viz. :—Ostrich and vulture, undressed..... 15 p. c.
52. Feathers, viz. :—Ostrich and vulture, dressed..... 35 p. c.
53. Apples, including the duty on the barrel..... 40c. p. brl.
54. Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, n. e. s.—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... 3c. p. lb.
55. Cherries and currants..... 1c. p. qt.
56. Cranberries, plums and quinces..... 30c. p. bush
57. Peaches, n.o.p.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... 1c. p. lb.
58. Gas meters..... 35 p. ct.
59. Crystal and decorated glass table-ware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware..... 20 p. ct.
60. Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces. 30 p. ct.
61. Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights, globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, n.e.s..... 30 p. ct.
62. Common and colourless window glass; and plain colored, stained or tinted or muffled glass in sheets..... 20 p. ct.
63. Ornamental, figured, and enamelled colored glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass..... 25 p. ct.
64. Stained glass windows..... 30 p. ct.
65. Silvered glass..... 30 p. ct.
66. Silvered glass, bevelled..... 35 p. ct.

67.	Plate glass, not coloured, in panes of not over thirty square feet each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional	6c. p. sq. ft. & 2c. p. sq. ft. add'l.
68.	Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional	8c. p. sq. ft. & 2c. p. sq. ft. add'l.
69.	Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional	9c. p. sq. ft. & 2c. p. sq. ft. add'l.
70.	Imitation porcelain shades and coloured glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved	20 p. ct.
71.	All other glass and manufactures of glass, n.o.p., including bent plate glass	20 p. ct.
72.	Gloves and mitts of all kinds	35 p. ct.
73.	Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or schlag metal leaf	30 p. ct.
74.	Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds	35 p. ct.
75.	Hats, caps and bonnets, n.e.s	30 p. ct.
76.	Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof	3c. p. lb.
77.	India rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber	35 p. ct.
78.	India rubber boots and shoes and other manufactures of India rubber, n.e.s	25 p. ct.
79.	Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils	5c. per lb. & 30 p. ct.
80.	Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.	$2 p. ton.
81.	Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, n.e.s., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, n.e.s	35 p. ct.
82.	Fire-arms	20 p. c.
83.	Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds	20 p. c.
84.	Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter to two inches inclusive in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council	20 p. c.
85.	Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and straps hinges and hinge blanks, n.e.s	1c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
86.	Jellies, jams and preserves, n.e.s	5c. p. lb.
87.	Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels, and bracelets; braids, chains or cords of hair; lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials	30 p. c.
88.	Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty	3c. p. lb.
89.	Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty	2c. p. lb.
90.	Lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground	5 p. c.
91.	Lead pipe and lead shot	1½c. p. lb.
92.	Leather-board and leatheroid	3c. p. lb.
93.	Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured	15 p. c.
94.	Belting leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed	15 p. c.
	If dressed, waxed or glazed	20 p. c.
95.	Glove leathers when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz., kid, buck,	

deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured ..... 10 p. c.
96. Belting of leather or other material, n.e.s ..... 25 p. c.
97. Liquorice paste ..... 2c. p. lb.
98. Liquorice in rolls or sticks ..... 3c. p. lb.
99. Extract of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes ..... 25 p. c.
100. Magic lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.e.s. ..... 25 p. c.
101. Barrelled pork, in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs after the hams and shoulders are cut off, and containing not more than 16 pieces to the barrel of 200 lbs. weight, the barrel containing the same to be free of duty ..... 1½ ct. p. lb.
102. Meats, fresh or salted, n.e.s. ..... 3 ct. p. lb.
103. Salted beef in barrels, the barrel containing the same to be free of duty ..... 2 ct. p. lb.
104. Dried or smoked meats and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, n.e.s., if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin ..... 3 ct. p. lb.
105. Milk food and other similar preparations ..... 30 p. ct.
106. Mucilage, and liquid glue ..... 30 p. c.
107. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, ... 1½ ct. p. lb.
108. Lubricating oils composed wholly or in part of petroleum and costing less than thirty cents per gallon ..... 7½ ct. p. gall.
109. Oil cloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, india-rubbered, flocked or coated, n.o.p. ..... 5 ct p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
110. Opium (crude), the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering ..... $1 p. lb.
111. Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings and building plans ..... 20 p. ct.
112. Dry white and read lead, orange, mineral and zinc white ..... 5 p. ct.
113. Colours, dry, n.e.s. ..... 20 p. ct.
114. Paints and colors, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready mixed paints, n.e.s ..... 30 p. ct.
115. Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty ..... 5c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
116. Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fire-proofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw ..... 30 p.c.
117. Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers ..... $1 p. gal.
118. Paper hangings or wall paper in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths, of the following descriptions, viz.:—
(*a*) Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper ..... 2c.
(*b*) White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not hand-made ..... 3c.
(*c*) Single print bronzes and coloured bronzes ..... 6c.
(*d*) Embossed bronzes ..... 8c.
(*e*) Coloured borders, narrow, and coloured borders, wide ..... 6c.
(*f*) Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide ..... 14c.
(*g*) Embossed borders ..... 15c.
(*h*) All other paper hangings or wall paper ..... 35 p.c.
119. Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not ..... 35 p. c.
120. Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished 20 p.c.
121. Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished ..... 25 p.c.
122. Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine of all kinds ..... 3c. p. lb.
123. Lead pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise ..... 30 p.c.
124. Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.:—
Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all perfumed other preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin ..... 30 p.c.

125. Photographic dry plates.. ..... 9c. p. sq. ft.
126. Albumenized paper chemically prepared for photographers' use 25 p.c.
127. Pickles in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart.. ..... 40c. p. gall.
128. Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity, the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel..... 40c. p. gall.
129. Pickles in bulk in vinegar or in vinegar and mustard..... 35c. p. gall.
In brine or salt. ..... 25c. p. gall.
130. Plumbago.... ..... 15 p.c.
131. Plumbago, all manufactures of, n.e.s..... 30 p.c.
132. Printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices; folding machines and paper cutters used in printing and bookbinding establishments..... ..... 10 p.c.
133. Lithographic presses..... 10 p.c.
134. Prunella for boots and shoes, and cotton netting for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves..... 10 p.c.
135. Woollen netting for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves..... 25 p.c.
136. Red and yellow prussiate of potash..... 10 p.c.
137. Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber..... 5c. p. lb. and 15 p.c.
138. Sauces and catsups in bottle, forty cents per gallon, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart..... ... 40c. p. gall. and 20 p.c.
139. Sauces and catsups in bulk..... 30 c. p. gall. and 20 p.c.
140. Soy..... ..... 10c. p. gall.
141. Seeds, viz.:—Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., when in bulk or in large parcels, 10 p.c.
when put up in small papers or parcels..... ... 25 p.c.
142. Shawls and travelling rugs of all kinds and materials except silk..... ..... 25 p.c.
143. Sewing and embroidery silk and silk twist..... 25 p.c.
144. Composition metal for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases..... ..... 10 p.c.
145. Slate pencils..... 25 p.c.
146. Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap..... 2c. p. lb.
147. Soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.. ..... 3c. p. lb.
148. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent.

under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof, as follows, viz. :—

(*a*) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n. o. p.. ..... $2 p. gall.

(*b*) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil..... $2 p. gall.

(*c*) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages..... $2 p. gall.

(*d*) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, n.e.s.... ..... $2 p. gall. &

(*e*) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each, when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each..... 30 p.c. 50 p. c. $2 p. gall. & 40 p. c.

(*f*) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia ..... $2 p. gall. & 30 p. c.

(*g*) Vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirits..... 75c. p. gall.
If containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirits..... $2 p. gall.

(*h*) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs directs.

149. Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), twenty-five cents per gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of twenty-six per cent. of spirits as aforesaid an additional duty of three cents until the strength reaches forty per cent. of proof spirits; and in addition thereto, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25c. p. gall. and 3c. per gall. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.

150. Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavoured, 2 c. p. lb.; when sweetened or flavoured..... 2 c. p. lb. 4c. p. lb.
the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty.

151. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, n.e.s., and matrices or copper shells of the same 2c. p. sq. in.

152. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid ..... ⅜c. p. sq. in.

153. Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, three-fourths of one cent per square inch, and matrices or copper shells of the same, two cents per square inch..... ¾c. p. sq. in. 2c. p. sq. in.

154.	Water limestone or cement stone	$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft.
155.	Curling stones (so called) of whatever material made	25 p. c.
156.	Molasses derived from raw cane sugar in the process of its manufacture direct from the cane, not refined or filtered or bleached or clarified, testing by the polariscope thirty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of one and one-half cents per gallon, or when not so imported, of four cents per gallon; when testing over fifty-six degrees and imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of six cents per gallon, or when not so imported, of eight cents per gallon; the package in which it is imported to be in all cases exempt from duty.	1½c. per gall. or 4c. p. gall. 6c. p. gall. or 8c. p. gall.
157.	Syrups, n.e.s., cane-juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses, syrup of sorghum, corn-syrup, glucose syrup and all syrups or molasses produced in the process of manufacture of refined sugars, or in the refining of sugars, or in the refining of molasses, or in the production of molasses sugars, and all bleached, clarified, filtered or refined molasses, a specific duty of one cent per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; and the value for duty shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment	1c. p. lb. and 30 p.c.
158.	Provided that molasses when imported for or received into any sugar refinery or sugar factory, or syrup or glucose factory, distillery or brewery, shall be subject to an additional duty of	5c. p. gall. addn'l.
159.	Saccharine or any product containing over one-half of one per cent. thereof	$10 p. lb.
160.	Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	1½c. p. lb. and 35 p.c.
161.	Sweetened biscuits of all kinds, popcorn, preserved ginger, condensed milk, not sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk, not sweetened	35 p. c.
162.	Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, n.e.s.	25 p. c.
163.	Stamped tinware, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled iron ware, and galvanized iron ware	35 p. c.
164.	Tinware and manufactures of tin, n.e.s	25 p. c.
165.	Cut tobacco	40c. p. lb. and 12½ p.c.
166.	Manufactured tobacco, n.e.s., and snuff	30c. p. lb. & 12½. p.c.
167.	Picks, mattocks, hammers, weighing three pounds each or over, sledges, track tools, wedges or crowbars of iron or steel	1c. p. lb. and 25 p.c.
168.	Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks and iron or steel cut to shape for same	$1 p. doz. and 25 p.c.
169.	Trunks, valises, hat-boxes and carpet bags	30 p.c.
170.	Satchels, pocket-books and purses	35 p.c.
171.	Plants, viz.:—Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, n.e.s	20 p.c.
172.	Gooseberry bushes	1c. each.
173.	Grape vines costing ten cents and less	2c. each.
174.	Raspberry and blackberry bushes	1c. each.
175.	Rose bushes, costing twenty cents and less	3c. each.
176.	Apple trees of all kinds	3c. each.
177.	Peach trees	3c. each.
178.	Pear trees of all kinds	3c. each.
179.	Plum trees of all kinds	3c. each.

180.	Cherry trees of all kinds	4c. each.
181.	Quince trees of all kinds	2½c. each.
182.	Cases for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles	10c. each & 30 p.c.
183.	Cotton twine	1c. per lb. & 25 p.c.
184.	Twine for harvest binders, of jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed	25 p.c.
185.	Twine of all kinds, n.e.s	30 p.c.
186.	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials	35 p.c.
187.	Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.e.s.	20 p.c.
188.	Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, weighing not over one pound each, two cents per can or package, and two cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight—and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty	2c. p. can, & 2c. add'l.
189.	Vegetables, when fresh or dry salted, n.e.s., including sweet potatoes and yams	25 p. c.
190.	Velveteens, and cotton velvets and cotton plush	20 p. c.
191.	Veneers of wood, not over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness	10 p. c.
192.	Walking sticks and canes, of all kinds, n.e.s.	25 p. c.
193.	Watches	25 p. c.
194.	Watch cases	35 p. c.
195.	Whips of all kinds, except toy whips	50c. per doz. and 30 p. c.
196.	Wire, of brass or copper	15 p. c.
197.	Wire, covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material	35 p. c.
198.	Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and manufactures of wood, n.e.s., and wood pulp	25 p. c.
199.	Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material	30 p. c.
200.	Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every discription, including horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of alpaca goat or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, n.o.p.	10c. per lb. and 25c p.c.
201.	Carpets, viz. :—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask; carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, n.e.s.; and printed felts and druggets and all other carpets and squares, n.o.p.	25 p. c.
202.	Smyrna carpets, mats and rugs	30 p. c.
203.	Yeast cakes, and baking powders in packages weighing one pound or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing one pound or over, but not over fifty pounds, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	6c. p. lb.
204.	Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders in packages of less than one pound in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	8c. per lb.
205.	Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds.	4c. per lb.
206.	Wire of all kinds, n.e.s	25 p. ct.
207.	Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, and in proportion for greater or less lengths.	$2.50 p. 1000
208.	Uncoloured cotton fabrics, viz. :—scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, muslin apron checks, brillants, cords, piques, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings; Swiss, jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns	25 p. ct.
209.	Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, viz. :—Blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every dercription, n.e.s.; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz. :—shirts and drawers, and hosiery, n.e.s	10 c. per lb. and 20 p. ct.

210. Plough plates, mould boards and and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than four cents a pound..... 12½ p. c.
211. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture..... $2 p. ton.
212. Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only..... 30 p. ct.
213. Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than thirty cents per gallon..... 25 p. c.
214. Sulphuric ether..... 5c. p. lb.
215. Bird cages..... 35 p.c.
216. Brass and copper nails, rivets and burrs..... 35 p.c.
217. Boots and shoes, n.e.s..... 25 p.c.
218. All manufactures of leather, n.e.s..... 25 p.c.
219. Barrels containing linseed oil..... 25c. each.
220. Lime juice, fortified with or containing not more than twenty-five per cent. of proof spirits..... 60c. p. gall.
And when containing more than twenty-five per cent. of proof spirits..... $2 p. gall.
221. Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, n.o.p..... 40c. p. gall.
222. Lime juice and other fruit juices, n.o.p., non-alcoholic and not sweetened..... 10c. p. gall.
223. Granite and freestone, dressed; all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, n.e.s..... 30 p.c.
224. Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than twelve inches in diameter..... $2 per ton.
225. India rubber clothing, or clothing made waterproof with India rubber, n.e.s..... 35 p.c.
226. India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing..... 10c. p. lb. and 25 p.c.
227. Biscuits of all kinds not sweetened..... 25 p.c.

The duties of Customs, if any, imposed on the articles mentioned in this section are repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

228. Admiralty charts.
229. Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground.
230. Precious stones, in the rough.
231. Aloes, ground or unground.
232. Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground.
233. Aluminum, or aluminium and alumina and chloride of aluminium or chlor-alum, sulphate of alumina and alum cake.
234. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
235. Aniline dyes and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
236. Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline.
237. Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
238. Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight.
239. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.
240. Argal or argols, not refined.
241. Beans, viz.:—Tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, crude only.
242. Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.
243. Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.
244. Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purposes of sale or trade.

245. Books specially imported for the *bonâ fide* use of public free libraries,—not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years.
246. Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only.
247. Botanical specimens.
248. Old scrap brass and brass in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
249. Fire bricks, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
250. Gold and silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.
251. Burr stones, in blocks rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones.
252. Cups or other prizes won in competitions.
253. Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and of other antiquities.
254. Canvas of not less than forty-five inches in width, not pressed or calendered for the manufacture of floor oil-cloth.
255. Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough.
256. Chalk stone, china or Cornwall stone, felspar and cliff stone, ground or unground.
257. Citron rinds in brine.
258. Clays.
259. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust.
260. Cocoa beans, shells and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground.
261. Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches.
262. Copper in sheets or plates, of not less than four inches in width.
263. Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.
264. Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only.
265. Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern white Dent Corn" or horse tooth ensilage corn and "Western yellow Dent Corn" or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.
266. Colours, metallic, viz.:—Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, n.e.s.
267. Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.
268. Diamonds, unset, or diamond dust or bort and black diamonds for borers.
269. Emery in blocks, crushed or ground.
270. Entomological specimens.
271. Extracts of logwood, fustic, oak and of oak bark.
272. Mexican fibre, and tampico or istle.
273. Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.
274. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies.
275. Domestic fowls, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.
256. Gas coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only.
277. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.
278. Gums, viz.:—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal shellac; and white shellac, in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.
279. Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.
280. Indigo auxiliary or zinc dust.
281. Brass, copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.

282. Jute yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories
283. Kryolite or cryolite, mineral.
284. Liquorice root, not ground.
285. Litharge.
286. Lemon rinds, in brine.
287. Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when specially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles; hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.
288. Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough.
289. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.
290. Mineralogical specimens.
291. Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this Act which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.
292. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.
293. Iceland moss and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state or cleaned only.
294. Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal and palm nut cake and meal.
295. Oils, viz.:—Cocoanut and palm, in their natural state.
296. Orange rinds in brine.
297. Ottar or attar of roses and oil of roses.
298. Pelts, raw.
299. Pipe clay, unmanufactured.
300. Platinum wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.
301. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any kind except mineral waste.
302. Rattans and reeds in their natural state.
303. Resin or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds.
304. Roots, medicinal, viz.:—Aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian.
305. Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured.
306. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.
307. Seedling stock for grafting, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.
308. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz.:—Anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek.
309. Silver, German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets.
310. Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake.
311. Soda ash, caustic soda in drums; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salsoda; sulphide of sodium, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride and stannate of soda.
312. Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge, or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.

313. Sulphate of iron (copperas); and sulphate of copper (blue vitriol).
314. Terra japonica, gambier, or cutch.
315. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.
316. Whiting or whitening, gilder's whiting and Paris white.
317. Wool and the hair of the alpaca goat and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, n.e.s.
318. Books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.
319. Brass and copper wire twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.
320. Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.
321. Seeds, viz.:—Beet, carrot, turnip, mangold and mustard.
322. Crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.
323. Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only.
324. Fruits, viz.:—Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks; and wild blueberries and wild strawberries.
325. Camwood and sumac and extract for dying or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground.
326. Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.
327. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.
328. Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.
329. Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice-creepers, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.
330. Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only.
331. Yarns made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.
332. Chlorate of potash in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only.
333. Florist stock, viz.: Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds.
489. Salmon, pickled or salted ..... 1c. per lb.
490. All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels ..... 1c. per lb.

INDEX TO TARIFF. AND IMPORTS.

(The tariff numbers of all articles printed in italics refer only to Part II. of the Appendix.)

INDEX TO TARIFF, AND TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON P.P. 150 TO 175 INCLUSIVE.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
A		
Absinthe	22	423
Acid, acetic	14	2
boracic	14	590
mixed	14	4
muriatic and nitric	14	3
oxalic	14	755
phosphate	14	3
sulphuric	14	1
sulphuric and nitric	14	4
tannic	14	326
Aconite	24	786
Adhesive felt	19	658
Advertising bills	1	41
pamphlets	1	32
pictures	1	33
Adzes	9	463
African teak	24	853
Agates, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Agaric	26	543
Agricultural purposes, seeds for	24	397
settlers	24	809
Alabaster, ornaments of	31	44
Alcohol	22	421
Ale, in bottles	22	7
casks	22	8
Alkanet root	24	545
Almanacs, advertising	1	33
Almonds, shelled	21	9
not shelled	21	10
Aloes	14	546
Alpaca, hair of	23	854
manufactures of	23	509
Alum	14	548
Aluminium	26	547
acetate of	14	780
chloride of	14	620
Amber, gum	24	680
Ambergris	23	549
A		
Amethyst, not polished	27	544
Ammonia, sulphate of	14	550
Anatomical preparations	14	551
Anchors	11	560
Anchovies, in oil	20	532
other	20	533
Angle iron	28	251, 252, 253,
Angles for ships	28	704
Angola hair	23	684
Aniline, arseniate of	14	568
dyes	14	11
Aniline dyes, in bulk	14	552
oil, crude	14	553
salts	14	554
Animals, imported temporarily	29	555
improvement of stock	29	556
living, N.E.S.	29	12
of settlers, live stock	29	809
product of Newfoundland	29	557
Animal manures	23	679
Aniseed	24	799
Annato	14	558
seed	24	559
Anodes, nickel	28	324
Anodynes	14	382
Antelope skins, tanned, &c.	23	295
Antimony	14	561
salts	14	326
Antiquities, collections of	32	607
Apparatus for schools, colleges, &c.	6	761
Apparel, wearing	15	514
of settlers	31	809
of subjects dying abroad	32	564

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
A		
Apple trees	30	888
Apples, dried	21	159
green	21	884
essence of	14	147
Apricots, green	21	884
Aqua marine, stones	27	544
Arabic, gum	24	680
Archill, extract of	14	760
Argol, dust	14	565
crude	14	566
Articles not enumerated	31	525
Arms, fire	8	245
Army, articles for	31	572
Arsenic	14	567
Arseniate of aniline	14	568
Artificial flowers and feathers	18	13
Asbestos, and manufactures of	28	14
Ashes	24	562
Asphaltum	31	563
Attachments, binding	9	468
Australian gum	24	680
Awnings	19	389
Axes	9	463, 464
Axle grease	23	15
Axles	10	214, 236
Azaleas	24	333
B		
Babbit metal	28	16
Bacon	20	315
Bags containing salt	32	18
cotton, N.E.S.	17	134
cotton, seamless	17	131
Bagatelle tables	31	17
Baggage, travellers'	31	832
Baking powder	14	19
Balances	9	254
Balls, bagatelle	31	17
glass	26	179
Bamboo reeds	24	573
unmanufactured	24	574
Bananas, green	21	884
Band iron	28	233, 234, 258
Barrels, petroleum	24	20
exported, &c	24	575
salted meats	24	21
Barrels, containing linseed oil	24	219
Barilla	14	576

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
B		
Bark, cinchona	24	623
cork	24	640
hemlock	24	687
tanners'	24	824
Barley	21	50
Bars, iron	28	215, 258, 260
railway	28	237
Barytes	26	577
Batteries, electric, &c	6	458
Batting, cotton, uncoloured	17	127
coloured	17	128
Batts, cotton, not coloured	17	127
coloured	17	128
Beads and bead ornaments	31	44
Beams, rolled	28	252, 253
for ships	28	704
weighing	28	254
Beans	21	59
locust	21	729
nux vomica	24	578
vanilla	24	578
Bed comforters	17	124
quilts	17	124
Bed tickings, cotton	17	126
Bedsteads, iron furniture	28	174
Beef fluid, extract of	20	150
Beer, in bottles	22	7
casks	22	8
Bees	29	579
Beet-root juice	21	442
Belladonna leaves	24	580
Bells	28	23
for churches	28	581
Belts	7	22
Belting, rubber	24	388
leather	23	293
Benzole	25	327
Berries for dyeing	24	582
Bibles	1	36
Bichromate of potash	14	770
soda	14	583
Billets, iron	28	258
Billiard tables	31	24
Binders' cloth	19	42
Bird cages	32	29
Biscuits, sweetened, all kinds	21	161
not sweetened do	21	227
Bismuth	28	584
Bison hair	23	684
Bitters, medicinal	14	382
other	22	425
Blackberries	21	885
Black diamonds	27	644

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
B		
Blacking	10	30
Blankets	15	509
Blanketing and lapping	28	330
Blank books	1	352
Bloodstones	27	544
Blood albumen	14	326
Blooms, iron	28	240, 258
Blue black	14	118
Chinese	14	118
Prussian	14	118
Blueing, laundry	14	31
Board, leather	24	289
Boards, sawn, not shaped	24	726
Boilers	9	243
Boiler plate	28	217
Boilers, ships'	9	401
Bolts, shingle	24	860
iron	28	238, 272
Bolsters	13	173
Bolting cloths	31	585
Bones, crude	23	587
Bone-ash	23	587
Bone-dust	23	587
Bone, manufactures of, fancy	31	44
Bonnets	18	206
Books, blank	1	352
embossed	1	651
printed, N.E.S	1	34
professional, settlers'	1	809
Indian dialects	1	871
for promotion of learning	1	588
for deaf and dumb	1	589
specially imported	1	245
importation prohibited	1	857
Bookbinders' tools, &c	9	42
Boots, India rubber	24	210
leather	18	300
Boot and shoe counters	24	290
Boot, shoe and stay laces	18	43
Boracic acid	14	590
Borax	14	591
Bort	27	645
Botany, specimens of	32	592
Bottles, glass	26	180
Boxes, fancy	31	44
Boxwood	24	726
Brads	28	225
Braces	18	48
Bracelets	18	280

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
B		
Braid, yarn	15	879
Braids	18	280
Brandy	22	422
Brass, old scrap, &c	28	593
Brass, bars, bolts and tubing	28	45
caps	28	878
manufactures, N.E.S	28	47
screws	28	396
strips	28	46
wire	28	84, 875
wire cloth	28	502
Breadstuffs, damaged	21	49
Brick, for building	12	67
fire	12	594
Bridges, iron	28	235
Brim moulds	31	598
Brimstone	14	597
Bristles	23	595
Britannia metal, pigs and bars	28	396
Britannia metal, manufactures of	28	68
British copyright works	1	35
British gum	24	69
Bromine	14	599
Bronze, phosphor	28	360
Brooms	31	504
Broom corn	24	600
Brussels carpet	15	515
Brushes	31	504
Buchu leaves	24	601
Buckram	19	602
Buckskins, tanned	23	295
Buckthorn fencing	28	218
Buckwheat	21	51
flour or meal	21	60
Buffalo hair	23	684
Buggies	10	82
Building stone	26	437
Builders' hardware	9	231
Bullion	27	603
Burgundy pitch	24	604
Burr stones	26	605
Burrs, copper	28	121
Bushes, blackberry	30	888
gooseberry	30	888
raspberry	30	888
rose	30	888
Butter	20	70
Buttons, vegetable, ivory, &c	31	71
all other	31	72
Button covers	31	73

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
Cabinet furniture	13	173
Cabinets of antiquities	32	607
coins	32	607
medals	32	607
Cabinetmakers' hardware	9	231
Cages, bird	32	29
Calendars, advertising	1	33
Calfskins	23	293
Calumba	24	786
Camel hair	23	684
Cameos	27	544
Canada plates	28	256
Canary seed	24	886
Candles, tallow	23	74
wax	23	75
other	23	76
Candy, sugar	21	453
Cacti	24	333
Cane juice, concentrated	21	442
other	21	447
Cane, split	24	77
Canes and walking sticks	24	192
Canned meats	20	317
Cans, tin	28	78
Canvas for ships' sails	19	79
for floor oilcloth	19	610
jute, for do	19	611
Caoutchouc	24	612
Capes, fur	18	172
Caplins	18	80
Caps, cloth	18	514
not elsewhere specified	18	206
fur	18	172
for umbrellas	28	486
Caraway seed	24	887
Carbolic oil	25	328
Carbon or carbon points	26	207
Carboys	26	180
containing liquids	26	5
Carbuncles	27	544
Cardboard, printed or stamped	1	33
Cards	1	33
pictorial show	1	33
playing	1	40
Card—clothing, machine	32	306
Cardamon seed	24	799
Carmine	14	118
Carpets, N.E.S	15	515
Carpet bags	23	487
Carpets, Brussels, &c	15	515
treble ingrain	15	516
two-ply and three-ply	15	517
Carpeting, hemp	19	81
jute	19	278
Carpets, wool, treble ingrain	15	516
warp of cotton	17	517
Carriages	10	82
children's	10	85
costing $100 or over	10	83
travellers', &c	10	606
Carpet mats	15	515
warps, coloured	17	128
warps, not coloured	17	127
Cars, baggage, under regulations	10	727
freight, under regulations	10	727
railway, under regulations	10	72
railway	10	84
Carts, hand	10	84
farm, railway or freight	10	82
pleasure	10	82
Cases, fancy	31	44
show	24	175
Caskets	24	173
Cats-eyes	27	544
Cattle for improvement of stock	29	692
Cartridges—gun, rifle and pistol, &c	8	193
Cases, jewel, &c	31	487
Cases for jewels and watches	31	182
Cast-iron pipes	28	220
Casts as models	31	608
Castings, other	28	221, 244
malleable iron	28	244
Cassimeres	15	509
Cat-gut	23	614
strings	23	613
Catsups	22	395
Cedar, red	24	853
Spanish	24	726
Celluloid	32	86
in sheets, lumps or blocks	32	615
Cement, burnt	12	88
hydraulic	12	89
in bulk	12	90
Portland and Roman	12	91
raw or in stone	12	87
Chains, iron or steel	28	222
of hair	23	280

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
Chalk stone	26	616
Chamomile flowers	24	617
Champagne	22	431
Channels, iron	28	251, 252 253
Charts	1	37
Charts, Admiralty	1	228
Cheese	20	92
Cherries	21	884
Cherry, lumber	24	726
trees	30	888
Cherry-heat welding compound	14	618
Chestnut, lumber	24	726
Chia seed	24	886
Chicory, raw	22	93
roasted or ground &c	22	94
Chimneys, glass lamp	13	181
China clay	26	619
ware	26	95
Chinese blue	14	118
Chloralum	14	620
Chloride of lime	14	621
zinc	14	522
Chocolate	22	110
Chromos	1	33
Chromotypes	1	33
Chronometers	6	622
Church vestments	31	405
Churches, articles for	27	634
Churns, wood	24	504
earthenware	26	144
Cider, not clarified	22	97
clarified or refined	22	96
Cigars	22	462
Cigarettes	22	462
Chinchona bark	24	623
Cinnibar	24	624
Cistern pumps	28	249
Citrons	21	625, 890
Citron rinds	21	257
Clay, china	26	619
pipe	26	765
tobacco pipes	26	98
Clays	26	626
Cliff stone	26	616
Clippings and waste	31	777
Cloaks, fur	18	172
Clocks	6	99
springs	6	100
Cloth caps	18	514
horse collar	15	509
Cloths, N.E.S.	15	509
C		
Clothes-wringers	31	101
Clothing, cotton, N.E.S.	17	134
woollen	15	514
N.E.S.	15	102
donations of	31	627
Clothing, for Army and Navy, &c	31	571, 572
any material, N.E.S	15	102
Clover seed	24	886
Coal, anthracite	26	628
bituminous	26	103
dust	26	104
Coal tar and pitch	24	105
oil	25	327
fixtures	28	176
products of	25	327
Coats, fur	18	172
Coatings	15	509
Cobalt, ore of	26	629
metallic colors	14	641
Cochineal	14	630
Cocoa nuts	21	107
direct importation	21	108
desiccated	22	109
paste, not sweetened	22	110
containing sugar	22	111
other preparations	22	111
bean, shells and nibs	24	631
matting	19	106
Cod liver oil	25	329
Coffee, green, from United States	22	112
N.E.S	22	114
roasted, United States	22	113
other	22	632
extract of	22	33
Coffins	24	173
Coins, gold and silver	27	633
cabinets of	32	607
base, prohibited	27	857
Coir	19	635
yarn	19	635
Coke	26	115
gas, for manufactures	26	673
Collars, linen or cotton	18	116
Collar cloth, Union, not glossed	24	354
Union, glossed	24	355
Collection of antiquities	32	607

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
Colleges, articles for	6	761
Collodion	14	488
Coloured fabrics	17	117
Colours, N.E.S	14	346
ground in oil	14	345
dry	14	118
Colours, in pulp	14	118
metallic	14	641
Cologne lakes	14	118
Cologne water, in 4-ounce bottles	22	428
Cologne water, over 4-ounce bottles	22	429
Combs	23	119
Commons, House of, articles for	31	571
Communion plate	27	634
Compasses	6	622
Compositions, medicinal	14	382
ornaments	31	44
Concrete, sugar	21	442
Confection of liquorice	14	302
Confectionary	21	453
labels for	1	41
Conium cicuta	14	636
Consuls-General, articles for	31	570
Copal gum	24	680
Copper	28	120
manufactures of	28	121
all manufactures, N. E. S	28	40
wire	28	849,875
wire cloth	28	502
precipitate of	14	771
sheets	28	637
in sheets or strips	28	41
sub-acetate of	14	843
Copperas	14	819
Copyright works	1	35
Copyright works, importation prohibited	....	857
Corals	27	544
Cords	18	280
Cordage	19	122
Cordials	22	425
medicinal	14	382
Cordova leather	23	298
Coriander seed	24	798
Corks	24	123
Cork bark	24	640
wood	24	640
Corn, Indian	21	52
Indian (ensilage)	21	265
C		
meal	21	61
starch	24	433
in cans	21	492
Cornelian, unmanufactured	27	544,609
Corsets	17	134
clasps, &c	28	79
Cotton, bleached, not printed	17	125
bed-quilts	17	124
bags	17	134
Cotton, clothing	17	134
cordage	17	42
braided cords	17	42
fabrics	17	137
grey	17	125
twine	17	183
unbleached	17	125
manufactures of, N.E.S	17	138
yarn for manufactures	17	639
yarn in cops	17	264
waste	17	638
winceys, fancy	17	500
wool	24	638
fillets for card clothing	17	663
rags	17	777
Cotton seed	24	886
Cotton seed cake	24	748
meal	24	748
Cottonades	17	126
Counters, boot and shoe	24	290
Coutilles, for corset makers	17	136
Cranberries	21	885
Crapes	18	139
C. C. or cream colored ware	26	145
Cream tartar	14	642
Crocks, earthenware	26	144
Crosordolite	27	544
Crowbars	9	469
Crucible sheet steel	28	868
Crystal	27	544
Crysolite	27	544
Cubic nitre	14	742
Cudbear, extract of	14	760
Cues, bagatelle	31	17
Cuffs, linen, or cotton	18	140
Cummin seed	24	887
Cups or other prizes	31	252
Currants, dried	21	161
green	21	884
bushes	30	888
Currant wine	22	430

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
Curtains, trimmed or untrimmed	13	48
Cutlery, plated	9	375
N.E.S.	9	227
Cutters	10	84
paper	9	381
Cylinder needles	9	263
D		
Damar, gum	24	680
Damask	17	141
carpets	15	515
Dates	21	161
Decanters	26	180
Deer skins, tanned	23	295
Demijohns	26	180
containing liquids	26	5
earthenware	26	144
Denims, cotton	17	126
Departments, articles for	31	571
Desks, writing	31	44
Diamonds, black	27	644
Diamond drills	9	643
dust	27	645
unset	27	644
Discs or mills	28	330
Doeskins, N.E.S.	15	509
Dolls	31	44
Dominion Government, articles for	31	571
Doors for safes and vaults	28	254
Dragon's blood	14	646
Drain pipes	12	143
tiles	12	142
Drawers, woollen	15	509
Drawings	3	344
importation prohibited	....	857
Dressine	10	69
Dressing, harness	10	204
Dried fruit, N.E.S.	21	161
Driers, Japan and liquid	24	488
Drillings, cotton	17	126
Drills, cotton, not printed	17	125
dyed	17	126
Drops, medicinal	14	382
Druggets	15	515
Dry putty	26	275
Dualin	8	198
Duck, for belting and hose	17	647
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c.	17	125
dyed or coloured	17	126
D		
Dutch carpets	15	515
Dyes, aniline	14	11,552
Dyeing articles, N.E.S.	14	649
Dye, jet black	14	648
Dynamite	8	198
E		
Earthenware	26	144
do	26	145
white granite	26	145
decorated, &c.	26	145
Ebony	24	853
Effects of subjects dying abroad	32	564
Eggs	20	650
Elder wine	22	430
Electric batteries	6	458
lights, apparatus for	6	458
Electro-plated ware	27	376
Electrotypes of books	28	434
of commercial blanks	28	435
N.E.S	28	436
Elixirs, medicinal	22	427
Embossed books	1	651
Embroideries	18	280
Emeralds, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Emery	26	652
paper	26	394
wheels	32	146
Enamelled leather	23	297
Ends, steel	28	228
Engravings	3	344
Engines, fire	9	229
locomotive	9	243
steam, for ships	9	401
other	9	243
portable steam	9	248
Entomology, specimens of	32	653
Envelopes	1	352
Envelopes	1	16
Ergot	24	654
Esparto	24	655
Essences of apple, pear, &c.	14	147
medicinal	14	382
fruit	14	147
containing spirits	22	427
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes	14	148
Ether, sulphuric	14	214
Excelsior	32	149

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
E		
Explosives (see gunpowder)	8	198
Extracts containing spirits	22	427
of archill	14	760
beef	22	150
Extracts of cudbear	14	760
Extract of camwood and sumac	14	325
of fluid	22	427
of logwood	14	656
of madder	14	730
of malt	14	305
of oak bark	14	773
of saffron	14	790
of safflower	14	790
Eye glasses	6	417
parts of	6	418
F		
Fabrics, coloured	17	117
uncoloured	17	208
cotton	17	137
woollen	15	510, 511, 512
Fancy grasses	24	657
Farina	24	433
Fashion plates	1	33
Feathers, artificial, N.E.S.	18	13
ostrich and vulture, undressed	18	151
ostrich and vulture, dressed	18	151
Felloes	10	505
Felt, adhesive	19	658
cloth, N.E.S.	15	509
pressed	15	518
printed	15	515
Fencing wire, barbed	28	216
buckthorn and strip	28	218
Fennel seed	24	799
Fenugreek seed	24	799
Ferro-manganese	28	228
silicon	28	228
Ferules for umbrellas	28	486
Fibre, Mexican	24	660
tampico	24	706
vegetable	24	661
Fibre	24	844
waste	24	199
Fibrilla	24	662
Field seeds	24	397
Figs	21	161
Files	9	465

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
F		
Fillets, cotton, for card clothing	17	663
rubber do do.	24	663
Fine washed, white	14	118
Firearms	8	245
Fire brick	12	594
clay	26	659
Fireproof paint	14	154
Fireworks	5	152
Fish, boneless	20	531
foreign caught, N.E.S.	20	530
labels for	1	41
Fish, all other, in barrels	20	529
offal and skins	23	870
oil	25	542
oil, cod liver	25	329
in oil	20	534
other, preserved or prepared	20	535
packages	20	541
smoked	20	531
hooks	9	664
Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S.	20	542
Fishing rods	5	153
Fish plates, railway	28	250
Fixtures, gas, coal oil, &c.	28	176
Flag stones, &c	26	158
Flannels, Canton, not printed	17	125
Canton, dyed, &c.	17	126
cotton, not printed	17	125
dyed, &c.	17	126
N.E.S.	15	509
Flasks	26	179, 180
Flats, iron	28	215
Flax, canvas	19	79
fibre	19	155
hackled	19	155
seed	24	157
tow of	19	156
seed oil	25	331
Flints	26	666
stones, ground	26	666
paper	9	394
Florist stock	24	333
Flower odors, preserved	31	380
Flowers, artificial	18	13
Flower seeds	24	397, 886
Flower bulbs, all kinds	24	333
Flour, damaged	21	49
Flour of buckwheat	21	60
rice	21	66
rye	21	64
sago	21	66

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
F		
Flour of starch	21	433
wheat	21	65
Fluid extracts	22	427
Folders	1	41
Foliæ digitalis	24	667
Foot grease	24	668
Force pumps	28	249
Forgings, N.E.S	28	214, 230 236
Forks, cast iron, not han'd.	28	219
2 and 3-pronged	9	466
4, 5 and 6-pronged	9	467
Fossils	26	669
Fowls, pure breed	29	670
Frames, picture	4	366
Freestone	26	437
French odors, preserved	31	380
Fringes	18	280
Fruit, dried, other	21	161
green	21	162
in cans	21	169
labels for	1	41
preserved in brandy	21	170
essence of	14	147
trees	30	888
Fuel, wood for, Manitoba and N.W.T	24	852
Fullers' earth	26	671
Furniture, wood or other	13	173
iron	13	174
settlers'	13	809
Furs, dressed	23	171
hatters'	23	685
manufactures of	18	172
Fur skins, undressed	23	665
G		
Galvanic batteries	6	458
Game	20	316
Gannister	26	672
Garden seeds	24	886, 397
Garnets, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Gas coke	26	673
fixtures	28	176
meters	9	177
pipes, cast iron	28	220
light shades	13	181
Gentian root	24	674
German mineral	14	769
potash salts	14	715
silver, not plated	28	178
in sheets	28	407
German silver, for manufacturing	28	803
Giant powder	8	198
Gigs	10	82
Gilt ware	27	376
Ginger	22	419
wine	22	430
Ginghams	17	126
Gin, Geneva	22	421
"Old Tom"	22	424
Ginseng root	24	675
Girders	28	252, 253
Glass	26	179
balls	26	179
bent	26	865
coloured, not figured, etc	26	188
figured, stained, etc	26	182
obscured white	26	182
plate, not over 30 sq. ft	26	185
plate, over 30, not over 70 sq. ft	26	186
plate, over 70 sq. ft	26	187
silvered plate	26	183
windows, stained	26	182
window, stained	26	64
window, common, etc.	26	184
other, and manufactures of	26	189
Glass paper	9	394
Globes, glass, for lanterns, etc	13	181
Globules, or iron sand	26	275
Glove leathers	23	295
Gloves	18	190
Glue	23	191
Glucose	21	454
syrup	21	455
Goat hair	23	684
manufactures of	15	510
Gold leaf	27	192
coins	27	633
manufactures of	27	277
beaters' moulds	31	676
skins	31	676
Gooseberries	21	885
Gooseberry bushes	30	888
Government, books printed by any	1	588
Governor General, articles for	31	569
Grain, damaged	21	49
Graniteware	26	145

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
G		
Grapes	21	167
Grape sugar	21	454
Grape vines	30	888
Grass, Spanish	24	655
manilla	24	732
plaits	24	768
pulp of	24	655
other	24	655
seed	24	886
Grasses, fancy	24	657
Gravels	26	677
Grease, soap stock	23	678
axle	23	15
Grindstones	26	439
Guano	23	679
Gums	24	680
Gumwood	24	726
Gunpowder, blasting and mining	8	197
cannon and musket	8	195
canister	8	196
giant	8	198
rifle and sporting	8	194
Gut	23	681
Gutta percha, manufactures of	24	200
crude	24	682
Gypsum, crude	26	683
ground	26	373
H		
Hair, braids, chains or cords of	23	280
not curled	23	684
cloth	23	201
curled	23	202
mattresses	23	173
Hair oils	22	359
Hammers	9	463
blacksmiths'	9	469
Hammocks	17	49
Hams	20	315
Hand carts	10	84
Hand frame needles	9	263
Hangings, paper	24	350
Handkerchiefs	17	203
Hardware, carriage	9	231
house furnishing	9	232
Harness and parts of	10	205
dressing	10	204
Harvesters	9	468
H		
Hats, fur	18	172
Hats, Leghorn, unfinished	18	80
N.E.S.	18	206
Hatters' bands, bindings	31	872
linings	31	872
sides, tips	31	872
furs	23	685
plush	31	686
Hay forks	9	467
Head lights	13	181
Hemlock bark	24	687
leaf	24	636
seed	24	636
Hemp, canvas	19	79
India	14	697
undressed	24	688
carpeting, matting and mats	19	81
rags	17	777
Henbane leaf	24	694
Herrings	20	527
Hickory	24	726
billets	24	873
lumber, sawn for spokes	24	726
Hides, raw	23	689
Hinges	28	272
Hoes	9	466
Hog hair	23	684
Honey	20	207
Hoop iron	28	233, 234, 258
Hoop iron for manufacture of rivets	28	690
Hops	22	208
Hoofs	23	693
Horns	23	693
strips	23	691
manufactures, fancy	31	44
tips	23	693
Hosiery, cotton	17	416
woollen	15	509
Horses, improvement of stock	29	692
Horse clothing, shaped, N.E.S.	15	514
Horse collar cloth	15	509
hair	23	684
powers	9	248
shoes	28	246
nails	28	246
Hose, rubber	24	388
House of Commons, articles for	31	571
House furniture	13	173

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
H		
Household furniture of settlers	13	809
Hubs	10	505
Human hair	23	684
Hymn books	1	36
Hyoscyamus	14	694
I		
Ice	31	695
Iceland moss	24	738
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools	1	762
Imitation precious stones	31	209
Implements, agricultural	9	468
Incrusted stones	27	544
Indigo	14	698
auxiliary	14	699
extracts	14	700
paste	14	700
Indian hemp	14	697
madder	14	730
corn	21	52
India rubber manufactures	24	210
belting, hose, &c	24	388
clothing	24	211
unmanufactured	24	696
vulcanized handles	24	212
Ingots, steel	28	258
Ink, writing	14	213
shoemakers'	10	30
Inlaid stones, not polished	27	544
Iodine, crude	14	701
Insulators, lightning rod	26	179
telegraph	26	179
Intaglios	27	544
Ipecacuanha	24	786
Iris	24	702
Iron and steel :—		
Adzes	9	463
Anchors	28	560
Angles	28	251, 252, 253
for ships	28	704
Arms, fire	8	245
Axes	9	463
chopping	9	464
Axles	10	214, 236
parts of	10	236
Axle bars	10	214, 236
blanks	10	214, 236
Attachments, binding	9	468
Balances	9	254
Bands	28	233, 234 258
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Bar	28	215, 258 260
Bars, railway	28	237
Beams	28	252, 253 254
for ships	28	704
Bedsteads	13	174
Billets	28	258
Binding attachments	9	468
Blanks	28	238, 253
Blooms	28	240, 258
Boiler plate	28	217
tubes	28	265
Boilers	9	243
ships	9	401
Bolt blanks	28	238, 272
Bolts	28	238, 272
Bowls, steel	28	814
Brads, cut	28	225
Bridge plate	28	253
Bridges	28	235
Canada plates	28	256
Caps for umbrellas	28	486
Car springs	28	236
Cast iron	28	220, 221
scrap	28	239
Castings	28	221, 244
Chains	28	222
Channels	28	251, 252, 253
Clock springs	6	100
Combs, curry	9	231
Crowbars	9	469
Cutlery	9	227
Cuttings or clippings	28	212
Engines, fire	9	229
locomotive	9	243
Engines, portable	9	248
ships	9	401
steam, other	9	243
Ends	28	228
Fencing, barbed wire	28	216
buckthorn	28	218
strip	28	218
Ferro-manganese	28	228
silicon	28	228
Ferrules	28	486
Files	9	465
steel for	28	815
Firearms	8	245
Fish hooks	9	664
plates	28	250
Flats	28	215

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Forgings	28	214, 230, 236
Forks, cast iron	28	219
2 and 3-pronged.	9	466
4, 5 & 6-pronged.	9	467
For ships or vessels	*28*	*327*
Furniture	13	174
Girders	28	252, 253
Hammers	9	463
blacksmiths'.	9	469
Hardware	9	231, 232
Harvesters	9	468
Hatchets	9	463
Hay knives	9	467
Hinges	28	272
Hinge blanks	28	272
Hoes	9	466
Horse powers	9	248
shoes	28	246
Hoop	28	233, 234, 258, 690
Implements, agricultural	9	468
Ingots, steel	28	258
Instruments, surgical	7	245
Irons, cast	28	221
hatters and tailors.	28	221
Iron, other	28	233, 234
rolled	28	251, 252 253
sand	26	275
scroll	28	233, 234
liquor	14	705
masts	11	708
sulphate of	14	819
same duty as steel.	28	262
Joists	28	252, 253
Kentledge	28	239
Knife blades	28	242
blanks	28	242
Knives, hay	9	467
Knees, ships'	28	704
Locks	9	231
Locomotive	9	243
tires	28	728
Loops	28	240
Machinery, N.E.S	9	243
ships	9	401
Machines, agricultural	9	468
folding	9	381
mowing	9	468
portable	9	248
sewing	9	398
settlers	9	809

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Manufactures, not enumerated	28	274
Masts, ships	11	708
Mattocks	9	469
Metal from iron	28	261
Mills, saw and planing	9	248
Muskets	8	245
Nail plate	28	217
rod	28	264
Nails, composition	28	223
cut	28	224
hob	28	246
horse shoe	28	246
sheathing	28	223
wire	28	246
wrought	28	246
Needles, steel	9	263
Notches, umbrella	28	486
Nut blanks	28	238
Nuts, wrought	28	272
Paper cutters	9	381
Picks	9	469
Pig	28	239
Pipe, cast iron	28	220
Plate	28	217, 221, 247, 256
Plates, engraved	3	377
ships	28	704
Ploughs	9	468
Plough plates, mouldboards and landsides	28	210
Presses, printing	9	381
Pumps	28	249
Rails	28	237, 812
Rasps	9	465
Reapers	9	468
Ribs, umbrella	28	486
Rifles	8	245
Rings, umbrella	28	486
Rivets	28	238, 272
Rods	28	260, 264
rolled	28	785
wire	28	703
Rope, wire	28	270
Runners, umbrella	28	486
Safes	28	254
Saws, steel for	28	816
Scales	9	254
Scrap	28	239, 273
from vessels wrecked.	28	796
Screws	28	255, 396
Scroll	28	233, 234
Scythes	9	471

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Sections, special	28	251, 252
Separators	9	248
Shapes, structural	28	251, 252, 253
Sheets	28	217, 256
		258, 260
for ships	28	704
shovels, &c	28	810
skates	28	813
Shoes, horse	28	246
mule	28	246
ox	28	246
Shovels	9	470
blanks	28	470
Skates	9	257
Skelp	28	217
Slabs	28	240, 258
Sledges	9	469
Spades	9	470
blanks	28	470
Spiegel	28	228
Spikes	28	223, 224, 246
Sprigs	28	225
Springs	28	214, 236
clock	6	100
steel for	28	811
Squares	28	215
Steel bowls	28	814
for files	28	815
Steel ignots, &c	28	258
needles	9	263
parasol	28	486
rails	28	237, 812
Steel for saws	28	816
ships	28	704
shovels and spades	28	810
skates	28	813
not enumerated	28	247
Steel, No. 12 gauge and thinner	28	329
No. 20 gauge	28	811
what shall be classed as	28	261
wire 15 gauge	28	241
16 do	28	850
spring	28	271
Steel wire, crucible cast	28	322
Stove plates	28	221
Strips	28	258, 260
Structural work	28	235
Surgical instruments	7	245

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Swedish nail rods	28	264
Tack, cut	28	225
Threshers	9	248
Tools and implements	9	463to471
tinsmiths'	9	231
Track tools	9	469
Tires, locomotive	28	728
Tubing, boiler	28	265
lap-welded	28	266
not welded	28	267
wrought iron	28	268
other	28	269
Vessels, cast	28	221
Washers	28	272
Wedges	9	469
Wire, brass or copper	28	196
covered	28	503
No. 13 & 14 gauge	28	328
15 gauge	28	241
16 do	28	850
rigging	11	851
rods under ½ inch	28	703
rope	28	270
spring steel	28	271
Istle	24	706
Ivory, unmanufactured	23	707
black	14	281
manufactures, fancy	31	44
nuts, unmanufac'red	24	707
vaccine points	31	839
veneers	23	842
J		
Jalap root	24	709
Jams	21	276
Japans	24	488
Japanned leather	23	297
ware	28	460
Jars, glass	26	179
Jeans, cotton, for corset makers	17	136
Jeans, Kentucky	17	126
Jellies	21	276
Jet black, dye	14	648
Jewellery	27	277
Jewel cases	31	487
Joists	28	252, 253
Jugs, earthenware	26	144
Junk, old	24	710
Jute	24	712
butts	24	711
carpeting	19	278

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
J		
Jute cloth, for bags only	19	713
cloth, unfinished	19	713
matting	19	278
manufactures, N.E.S.	19	279
rags	19	777
yarn, plain	19	714
seed	24	886
K		
Kainite	14	715
Kelp	24	716
Kentledge	28	239
Kentucky jeans	17	126
Kerosene oil	25	327
fixtures	28	176
Kid, leather	23	293
Kloman process, iron made by	28	253
Knees for ships	28	704
Knife blades, rough	28	242
blanks	28	242
Knitted goods, woollen	15	509
Knitting yarn	15	509
Knives, plated	9	375
hay	9	467
Kryolite	26	717
L		
Labels	1	41
Lac, dye	14	718
Laces	18	280
boot, shoe and stay	18	43
Lacquers	24	488
Lakes, in pulp	14	118
Lampblack	14	281
Lamps, glass	13	181
Lamp-wicks	17	135
Lanterns, magic	5	307
Lard oil	25	330
tried	20	282
untried	20	283
Lastings	31	867
Latch needles	9	263
Lawn trees	30	368
Lava	26	719
Lead, acetate of	14	286
nitrate of	14	286
bars, blocks and sheets	28	285
old scrap and pig	28	284
pencils	31	358
L		
Lead, pipe	28	287
manufactures, N.E.S	28	288
shot	8	287
red and white	14	347
white in pulp	14	348
Leaf, gold and silver	27	192
Leather belting	23	300
Leather belting, N.E.S.	23	96
belting, dressed	23	293
board	24	289
Cordova	23	298
dressed and waxed	23	296
glove	23	295
japanned, patent, &c.	23	297
lamb skins	23	293
sole	23	291-294
sweat	23	880
upper	23	293
manufactures of, N.E.S.	23	300
all other, N.E.S.	23	299
Leghorn hats, unfinished	18	80
Leeches	29	720
Lemons	21	168
for candying	21	724
Lemon wine	22	430
Lichens	24	723
Lightning rod insulators	26	179
Lignite, products of	26	327
Lignum vitæ	24	853
Lime, chloride of	14	621
juice	22	220
sweetened	22	221
and other fruit juices not sweetened	22	222
sulphate of	14	683
Linen rags	17	777
Lines for fishing	9	664
Liniments	14	382
Linseed oil	25	331
Liquor, iron	14	705
red	14	780
Liquorice root	24	721
paste, extract of	14	301
stick, extract	14	302
Literary societies, articles for	31	762
Litharge	26	722
Lithographic stones	26	303
Literary papers	1	744
Locks	9	251
Litmus	24	723

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
L		
Locomotive engines	9	243
of railway Cos. in U.S.	9	727
tires	28	728
Locust beans	21	729
Logs	24	725
cedar, export duty	24	860
pine do	24	862
spruce do	24	861
Logwood extract	14	656
Loops, iron	28	240
Lozenges, medicinal	14	382
Lubricating oil	25	332, 333 334
Lumber, N.E.S	24	506
sawn, not shaped	24	726
M		
Macaroni	21	62
Mace	22	420
Machine card clothing	32	306
Machines, folding	9	381
mowing	9	468
portable	9	248
sewing	9	398
settlers'	9	809
Machinery, mining	9	291
other	9	243
ships	9	401
Mackerel	20	526
Madder	24	730
Magazines	1	744
Magic lanterns	5	307
Mahogany	24	726
Malleable iron castings	28	244
Malt	21	304
extract	14	305
Manganese, oxide of	14	731
Mangoes, green	21	884
Manilla, grass	24	732
hoods	18	308
Manures, animal	23	679
Manure, vegetable	24	679
Manuscripts	1	733
Maps	1	37
Marble blocks, less than 15 cub. ft.	26	310
over 15 cub. ft.	26	309
rough	26	310
sawn	26	311
slabs	26	312
manufactures, NES	26	313
M		
Maroon, in pulp	14	118
Masts, iron	11	708
Mastic, gum	24	680
Mats, hemp	19	81
jute	19	278
India rubber	24	388
Matting, hemp	19	81
jute	19	278
India rubber	24	388
Mattocks	9	469
Mattresses, hair and spring	13	173
homo spring, steel for	28	883
Meal, buckwheat	21	60
corn	21	61
oat	21	63
oil cake, cotton seed cake and palm nut cake	24	748
damaged	21	49
Meats, dried smoked or preserved	20	315
fresh or salted	20	314
labels for	1	41
N.E.S.	20	317
Medicines, proprietary	14	382, 427
Medicinal preparations	14	382
Meerschaum	26	734
Melado, imported direct	21	442
not direct	21	445
Melons	21	890
Menageries	29	740
Metal, babbit	28	16
britannia	28	68
pigs and bars	28	596
composition	28	144
pins	28	367
plates, engraved	3	377
type	28	484
taggings	28	822
yellow	28	855
Meters, gas	9	177
Microscopes	6	307
Mill board	24	356
Mills, planing	9	248
saw	9	248
Milk food	14	318
Militia, Canadian, articles for	31	572
Mineral waters	22	735
Mineralogy, specimens of	26	736
Mitts, all kinds	18	190
Models	31	737
Mohair cloth	31	867

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
M		
Molasses, concentrated	21	442
other, imported direct	21	448
not direct	21	449
for refining	21	451
sugar-house	21	447
Morocco skins, tanned	23	291
Moss, crude	24	738
for beds and mattresses	24	739
Moulds for gold-beaters	31	676
Mouldings, gilded, &c	4	508
wood, plain	4	507
Mowing machines	9	468
Mucilage	14	319
Muffs, fur	18	172
Munjeet	24	730
Muriate of potash	14	770
Music, printed	1	39
Musical instruments, N.E.S.	2	320
Musical instruments, for bands, &c	2	571,572
Musical instruments, for settlers	2	809
Musk	24	741
Muskets	8	245
Mustard cake	22	321
ground	22	323
seed	24	886
N		
Nail plate, iron or steel	28	217
rods	28	264
Nails, composition	28	223
cut	28	224
horseshoe	28	246
hob	28	246
iron wire	28	246
sheathing	28	223
wrought or pressed	28	246
Naphtha	25	327
Navy, articles for	31	572
Neatsfoot oil	25	335
Needles, steel	9	263
Netting, cotton	17	383
silk plush	16	406
woollen	15	383
Nets for fisheries	9	664
Nets, lawn tennis	17	49
Newfoundland, animals from	29	557
Newspapers	1	744
partly printed	1	38

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
N		
Nickel	26	745
anodes	28	324
silver, not plated	28	178
in sheets	28	407
Nitrate of soda	14	742
Nitro-glycerine	8	199
Noils	23	882
Notes, bank drafts, &c	1	16
Non-enumerated articles	32	525
Notches for umbrellas	28	486
Nutgalls	14	743
Nutmegs	22	420
Nuts, dried fruit	21	325
iron or steel	28	272
Nux vomica beans	24	578
O		
Oak	24	726
bark	24	746
extract of	14	773
Oakum	24	747
Oats	21	53
Oatmeal	21	63
Ochres	14	326
Odors, preserved	31	380
Office furniture	13	173
Oils, benzole	25	327
carbolic or heavy	25	328
coal	25	327
coal, products of	25	327
Oils, cocoanut	25	750
cod liver	25	329
essential, for manufacturing	14	148
fish	25	542
finish	25	488
flaxseed	25	331
hair	22	359
kerosene	25	327
lard	25	330
lignite, products of	25	327
linseed	25	331
lubricating	25	332
do	25	333, 334
medicinal	14	382
naphtha	25	327
neatsfoot	25	335
olive	25	336
palm	25	750
petroleum	25	327
products of	25	327
salad	25	336
sesame seed	25	337

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
O		
Oils, shale products	25	327
sperm	25	542
whale	25	542
Oil-cake	24	748
meal	24	749
Oil-cloth, in the piece, &c.	19	339
floor	19	338
Ointments	14	382
Oleographs	1	33
Olives	21	884
Onyx	27	544
Opals, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Opium, drug	14	340
for smoking	14	341
Optical instruments	6	307
Oranges	21	168
for candying	21	751
Orange, mineral	14	347
wine	22	430
Orchids	24	333
Organs, cabinet	2	342
pipe	2	343
Organzine	16	403
Ores	26	752
Ornaments, alabaster, &c.	31	44
Orris root	24	702
Osiers	24	754
Ostrich feathers	18	151
Otter of rose	14	753
Overcoatings	15	509
Oysters, canned	20	537, 538, 539
in the shell	20	540
seed and breeding	20	869
shelled in bulk	20	536
Oxalic acid	14	755
P		
Packages, fish	31	78, 541
produce of Canada, exported and returned	31	866
Packing, rubber	24	388
Paddy, rice	21	55
Pails	24	504
Paintings	3	344
of Canadian artists	3	757
what shall be prohibited	—	857
by artists of merit	3	756
Paint, fire-proof	14	154
Paints, ground	14	345
N.E.S.	14	346
Palm	24	333
Palm leaf	24	758
Palm nut cake	24	748
meal	24	748
Pamphlets, advertising	1	32
N.E.S.	1	34
Pantaloon stuffs, cotton	17	126
Paper albumunized	24	126
Paper sacks or bags	24	119
Paper cutters	9	381
N.E.S.	24	351
hangings	2	350
in rolls of 8 yds., &c.	24	350
ruled	1	352
sand, glass, &c.	9	394
manufactures, N.E.S	1	352
tarred	24	353
union collar cloth, glossed	24	355
union collar cloth, not glossed	24	354
waste	24	777
Papetries	1	352
Paraffine wax	23	357
Parasols	18	485
materials for	28	486
Paris green	14	349
Pastes, medicinal	14	382
toilet	22	359
Patent leather	23	297
medicines	14	382
Peach trees	30	888
Peaches	21	884
Pear, essence of	14	147
trees	30	888
Pearl, ash	24	562
mother of	27	759
not polished	27	544
Pease	21	58
Pelts	23	764
Pencils, lead	31	358
slate	26	145
Perfumed preparations	22	359
spirits	22	428, 429
Perfumery	22	359
Periodicals, illustrated advertising	1	33
N.E.S	1	34
Persis	14	760
Petroleum	25	327
preparations of	14	489

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
P		
Pheasants	29	670
Phials, glass	26	180, 179
Philosophical instruments	6	761
Phosphorus	14	763
Phosphor bronze	28	360
Photographs, what shall be prohibited	—	857
Pianofortes	2	362
parts of	2	363
Picks	9	469
Pickles	22	365, 364
Pictorial illustrations for schools	3	762
Pictures	3	33
Picture frames	4	366
Pig iron	28	239
Pills	14	382
Pillows	13	173
Pine-apple, essence of	14	147
Pine-apples, green	21	884
Pine logs, export duty	24	862
duty may be increased	—	863
Pins	28	367
Pipe clay	26	765
Pipes, cast iron	28	220
drain and sewer	12	143
Pitch pine, sawn, not shaped	24	726
Burgundy	24	604
coal	24	105
pine	24	766
Pitcher spout, pumps	28	249
Plaids, cotton	17	126
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan	24	768
Planks, sawn, not shaped	24	726
Plantains, green	21	884
Plants	30	368
Plaster of Paris, calcined	26	374
not calcined	26	373
Plasters, medicinal	14	382
Plated ware	27	376
for churches	27	634
Plates, boiler and Canada	28	217, 221, 247, 256
engraved	3	377
for ships	28	704
photographic, dry	26	361
Platinum wire	28	767
Playing cards	1	40
Ploughs	9	468
Plumbago	28	378
manufactures of	28	379
Plums	21	884

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
P		
Plum trees	30	888
Plush, hatters'	31	686
Pocket books	23	480
Pomades	31	390
Pomatums	22	359
Pomegranates, green	21	884
Porcelain ware	26	95
shades, imitation	26	188
Porter, in bottles	22	7
in casks	22	8
Portland cement	12	91
Posters	1	41
Pot-ashes	24	562
Potash, crude	14	770
chlorate of	14	332
bichromate of	14	770
German mineral	14	769
salts	14	715
muriate of	14	770
red prussiate of	14	386
Potatoes	21	490
sweet	21	493
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting	8	194
Powder, cannon & musket	8	195
cannister	8	196
blasting and mining	8	197
giant	8	198
tooth and other	22	359
medicinal	14	382
soap	23	415
baking	14	19
Poultry	20	316
Prayer books	1	36
Precious stones	27	6
imitation of	31	209
not polished	27	544
Precipitate of copper	14	771
Presses, printing	9	381
lithographic	9	133
Price lists	1	33
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited	—	857
Prints	3	344
what shall be prohibited	—	857
Prohibited articles	—	857 to 859
Proprietary medicines	14	382
Proprietary medicines containing spirits	22	427
Prunella	17	383
Prussian blue	14	118
Prunes, dried	21	161

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
P		
Psalm books	1	36
Pulp of grasses	24	655
Pumice	26	772
stone	26	772
Pumps, iron	28	249
Purses	23	480
Putty	14	384
dry, for polishing	26	275
Q		
Quails	29	670
Quartz, crystalized	26	801
Quercitron	14	773
Quicksilver	14	774
Quills	32	385
unplumed	32	775
Quilts, cotton	17	124
Quinces	21	884
Quince trees	30	888
Quinine	14	776
R		
Rags	31	777
woollen	15	864
Rakes	9	466
Rails, iron	28	237
steel	28	237, 812
Railway bars, iron	28	237
steel	28	237, 812
cars	10	84
Raisins	21	160
Rasps	9	465
Raspberries	21	885
essence of	14	147
wine of	22	430
bushes	30	888
Rattan, split	24	77
unmanufactured	24	778
Reapers	9	468
Red cedar	24	853
lead	14	347
liquor	14	780
prussiate of potash	14	386
Reeds, for whips	31	881
wood	24	781
unmanufactured	24	778
for organs	2	343
Rennet	23	782
Resin	24	783
Rhubarb root	24	784
Ribbons, all kinds	18	387
Ribs, brass or iron, for umbrellas	28	486
Rice	21	54
flour	21	66
uncleaned	21	55
Rifles	8	245
Rings, for umbrellas	28	486
Rivets, iron or steel	28	238, 272
copper	28	121
Rockingham ware	26	145
Rods, iron or steel	28	260, 264
rolled round wire	28	703
steel	28	785
Roman cement	12	91
Rose lakes	14	118
wood	24	726
Roots, medicinal	24	786
Rounds, iron	28	215
Rubber belting, &c.	24	588
fillets	17	663
hard, crude	24	787
Rubber, recovered	24	779
substitute	24	779
Rubies, not polished	27	544
Rugs, all kinds	15	515
Ruling machines	9	42
Rum	22	421
shrub	22	425
Runners for umbrellas	28	486
Rye	21	56
flour	21	64
S		
Saddlery and parts of	10	205
Safflower	24	790
extract of	14	790
Saffron	24	790
extract of	14	790
cake	14	791
Safes, iron	28	254
doors for	28	254
Sago flour	21	66
Sails	19	389
Sail twine	19	79
Salad oil	25	336
Sal ammoniac	14	792
soda	14	793
Salmon, pickled	20	528
Salt cake	14	788
from U. K., or for fisheries	22	789
fine	22	391
N.E.S., in bulk	22	390

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
S		
Salt in bags, barrels, &c	22	392
Salts, German potash	14	715
Saltpetre	14	393
Salves, medicinal	14	382
Sand	26	794
Sandal-wood	24	726
Sandaric	24	680
Sand paper	9	394
Sandstone	26	437
Sapphires, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Sardines, in oil	20	532
other	20	533
Sardonyx	27	544
Sarsaparilla	24	786
Satchels	23	487
Satin white, colors	14	118
wood	24	853
Sauces	22	395
Sausage casings	23	795
skins	23	795
Sawdust	24	726
Saw mills, portable	9	248
Scales	9	254
Scarlet colours	14	118
Scientific societies, articles for	31	761
books printed by	1	588
Schiedam schnapps	22	425
Schools, articles for	31	761
Scrap, iron	28	239, 273
from vessels wrecked	28	796
Screws, N.E.S.	28	396
"wood screws"	28	255
Scroll, iron	28	233, 234
Scythes	9	471
Sea grass	24	798
weed	24	797
Sections, special	28	251, 252
Seeds for agricultural purposes	24	397, 886
medicinal	24	799
Seines for fisheries	9	664
Senate, articles for	31	571
Senna	24	800
Separators	9	248
Sesame seed	24	886
oil	25	337
Settlers' effects	31	809
Sewer pipes	12	143
Sewing machines	9	398
settlers	9	809
Shaddocks, green	21	884
Shades, gas lights	13	181
S		
Shades imitation porcelain	26	188
lamp	13	181
Shade trees	30	889
Shale, products of	25	327
Shapes, structural	28	251, 252, 253
Shawls	18	399
Sheep, improvement of stock	29	692
skins, tanned	23	293
Sheetings, cotton	17	125
Sheets, iron or steel for ships	28	704
do	28	217, 256, 258, 260, 810, 813
Shellac	24	680
white	24	845
Shells, manufactured, fancy	31	44
unmanufactured	23	831
Shingle bolts, export duty	24	860
Shingles	24	400
Ships	11	401
beams, sheets, plates, &c., for	28	704
Shirtings, cotton	17	126
Shirts, cotton or linen	17	402
woollen	15	509
Shoe blacking	10	30
Shoes, India rubber	24	210
leather	18	300
horse, mule and ox	28	246
Show cases	24	175
cards, pictorial	1	33
Shoulders, meat	10	315
Shovels	9	470
Shrubs	30	368
Side lights	13	181
Sides, meat	20	315
Silex	26	801
Silk cocoons	23	802
in the gum	16	403
manufactures, N.E.S.	16	405
plush netting	16	406
raw	23	802
sewing	16	404
twist	16	404
velvets	16	405
waste	23	802
Silver coin	27	633
for manufacturing	28	803
German, manufactures of	28	178
leaf	27	192
manufactures	27	277

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
S		
Silver nickel	28	178
rolled	28	407
Sizing cream	14	69
enamel	14	69
Skates	9	257
Skelp iron	28	217
Skins, dried	23	804
pickled	23	804
salted	23	804
tanned, N.E.S.	23	299
undressed	23	804
Slabs, iron or steel	28	240, 258
Slate, mantels	12	411
other manufactures	12	410
roofing	12	409
school and writing	26	408
Sledges	9	469
Sleighs	10	84
Snuff	22	461
Soap, brown and yellow, common	23	412
Castile and white	23	413
perfumed	23	414
powders	23	415
Socks and stockings	15	416
Soda ash	14	805
ashes	14	562
bichromate of	14	583
caustic	14	806
nitrate of	14	742
sal	14	793
silicate of	14	807
Sodium, sulphide of	14	808
Spades	9	470
Spanish cedar	24	726
grass	24	655
Spar, ornaments of	31	44
Sparkling wines	22	431
Specifics for any disease	14	382
Spectacles	6	417
parts of	6	418
Spelter	28	817
Sperm candles	23	76
oil	25	542
Spiegel	28	228
Spices	22	419
Spikes, composition	28	223
cut	28	224
wrought and pres'd	28	246
Spirits, not sweetened	22	421
perfumed, 4 oz. bott	22	428
over 4 oz. bott	22	429
sweetened	22	425
N.E.S.	22	426
S		
Spirits, unenumerated, &c.	22	421, 432
of wine	22	421
Spokes	10	505
Spools, cotton	17	132
Sprigs	28	225
Spring mattresses	13	173
Springs	28	214, 236
Springs, clock	6	100
Spruce logs, export duty	24	861
Spurs for earthenware	26	818
Squares, iron	28	215
Squills	24	786
Starch	24	433
Statuettes	31	44
Steam engines, fire	9	229
locomotive	9	243
portable	9	248
ships	9	401
other	9	243
Stearine	23	357
Steel bars	28	258, 260
railway	28	237
for fencing	28	874
saws	28	816
skates	28	813
ships	28	704
umbrellas, &c.	28	486
manufactures	28	262
shovels & spades	28	810
ingots	28	258
manufactures, N.E.S.	28	274
needles	9	263
rails	28	812
railway bars	28	237
scraps	28	239, 273
sheets	28	217, 256
		258, 260
crucible	28	868
for straw-cutters	28	816
wire, 15 gauge	28	241
wire	28	271, 503
		850, 811
spring steel, homo	28	883
wire rods, rolled round	28	703, 785
Stereotypes of books	28	434
N.E.S.	28	436
for blanks	28	435
Stick, extract of liquorice	14	302
Stilts for earthenware	26	818
Stockings	15	416
Stones, burr	26	605
cement	26	438

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
S		
Stones, *curling*	31	155
diamond	27	644
dressed	26	440
flagstones	26	158
grindstones	26	439
lithographic	26	303
precious, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Stones, rough	26	437
ware	26	145
inlaid or incrusted	27	544
Stove plates	28	221
Strawberries	21	885
essence of	14	147
wine of	22	430
vines	30	888
Straw board	24	441
plaits	24	768
Strip fencing	28	218
Strips	28	258, 260
for fencing	28	874
Structural shapes	28	251, 252 253
work	28	235
Sugar, candy	21	453
imported direct for refining	21	442
not direct	21	445
above No. 14	21	444
not above No. 14	21	443
syrups	21	447
beet seed	24	886
cane seed	24	886
saccharine	21	159
Sulphate of ammonia	14	550
iron	14	819
lime	14	683
quinine	14	776
soda	14	788
zinc	14	522
Sulphide of sodium	14	808
Sulphur	14	820
Sunshades	18	485
Surgical instruments	7	245
Suspenders	18	48
Swedish nail rods	28	264
Swine, improvement of stock	29	692
Syrups, medicinal	14	382
sugar	21	447
T		
Table ware, glass	26	179
glass, crystal and decorated	26	59
Tables, bagatelle	31	17
billiard	31	24
Tacks	28	225
Tafia	22	425
Tagging metal	28	822
Tails, undressed	23	821
Tallow	23	456
Tampico fibre	24	706
white and black	24	823
Tanners' bark	24	824
Tanning articles	14	649
Tapestry carpets	15	515
Tar, coal	24	105
pine	24	825
Tarpaulin	17	134
Tartar emetic	14	326
grey	14	326
Tassels	31	280
Tea, from U. S.	22	457
all other	22	826
Taraxacum	24	786
Tartar, cream of	14	642
Teasels	31	828
Teak, African	24	853
Telegraph instruments	6	458
insulators	26	179
Telephones	6	458
Telescopes	6	307
Tents	19	389
Terra cotta, ornaments of	31	44
Terra Japonica	14	827
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks	17	133
on spools	17	132
Threshers	9	248
Tickets	1	41
Tiles, drain	12	142
Timber, round, unmanufactured	24	725
sawn, not shaped	24	726
N.E.S.	24	506
Tin, manufactures, N.E.S.	28	460
blocks, pigs, bars, &c.	28	829
cans	28	78
caps for umbrellas	28	486
colours	14	641
crystals	28	459
foil	28	829
packages	28	78
ware	28	460
Tinctures	14	382
containing spirits	22	427
Tippets, fur	18	172
Tires, locomotive	28	728
Tobacco	22	461

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
T		
Tobacco, pipes, clay	26	98
unmanufactured	22	830
Toilet preparations	22	359
Tomatoes, fresh	21	491
Tomatoes, in cans	21	492
Tonics	14	382
Tonquin beans	24	887
Tools and implements	9	463 to 471
settlers'	9	809
tinsmiths'	9	231
track	9	469
Tooth powders	22	359
Topaz	27	544
Tortoise shell	23	831
Tow of flax	19	156
Towels	17	472
Toys, all kinds	5	44
Tragacanth	24	680
Travellers' baggage	31	832
Tree-nails	31	834
Trees, forest	30	833
fruit, shade, lawn, &c	30	888, 889
Troches	14	382
Trunks	23	481
Trusses	7	22
Tubing, brass	28	45
copper	28	120
iron, boiler	28	265
lapwelded	28	266
not welded	28	267
wrought iron	28	268
other	28	269
zinc	28	523
Tubs	24	504
Turmeric	24	835
Turpentine, raw	24	836
spirits of	14	480
Turtles	20	837
Turquoises	27	544
Tuscan plaits	24	768
Tweeds	15	509
Twine for harvest binders	19	184
Twine for fisheries	9	664
N.E.S.	19	482
Twine, sail	19	79
Twist, silk	16	404
Type	28	483
metal	28	484
U		
Ultramarine blue	14	838
do	14	877
Umber, raw	14	118
Umbrellas	18	485
materials for	28	486
Unenumerated articles	32	525
Union collar cloth paper, glossed, &c.	24	355
Union collar cloth paper, not glossed	24	354
V		
Vaccine	31	839
Valerian	24	786
Valises	23	487
Value of sugars, what shall be	—	450
Vanilla, essence of	14	147
beans	24	578
Varnish	24	488
for ships' use	24	840
Vasseline	14	489
Vegetables, in cans	21	492
fibre	24	844
natural, for beds, &c.	24	739
labels for	1	41
manures	24	679
other, N.E.S.	21	493
Vegetable substances for beds	24	739
Vehicles	10	82
settlers' effects	10	809
Velveteens	17	494
Velvets, cotton	17	494
silk	16	405
Veneers, wood	24	495
ivory	23	842
Venetian carpets	15	515
Verdigris	14	843
Vermicelli	21	62
Vessels, cast iron	28	221
and ships	11	401
Vestments, church	31	405
Vines, grape	30	370
Vinegar	22	496
Vitriol, blue	14	841
Vulture feathers	18	151
W		
Wadding, coloured, &c	17	128
not coloured, &c.	17	127
Waggons, farm	10	82
Wall paper	24	350
Walnut	24	726

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
W		
Ware, china and porcelain,	26	95
earthen, stone, &c.	26	145
plated	27	376
table, glass	26	179
Waters, medicinal	14	382
Warps, coloured	17	128
cotton, on beams	17	130
cotton, No. 60	17	129
not coloured	17	127
Washers, iron	28	272
Washes, toilet	22	359
Waste, for paper	31	777
Watch actions	6	498
cases	6	497
do	31	487
movements	6	498
Watches	6	497
Water colours, by Canadian artists	3	757
other	3	756
lime	12	89
Wax, paraffine	23	357
candles	23	75
Webbing, non-elastic	31	37
elastic	31	38
Wedges	9	469
Weighing beams	9	254
Welding compound, cherry, heat	14	618
Well pumps	28	249
Whalebone	23	847
Whale oil	25	542
Wheat	21	57
flour	21	65
Wheelbarrows	10	84
Wheels, parts of	10	505
Whips	10	499
articles for manufacture of	31	881
Whip gut	23	614
White, fine washed	14	118
White glass, enamelled	26	182
obscured	26	182
Whiskey	22	421
White lead, dry	14	347
in pulp	14	348
zinc	14	347
Whiting	26	846
White shellac	24	845
wood	24	726
Willow	24	848
Winceys, N.E.S.	15	501
Winceys, cotton	17	500
Window glass, common	26	184
Windows, stained glass	26	182
Wines, except sparkling	22	430
Wine, spirits of	22	421
Wines, sparkling	22	431
Wire, brass	28	849
for boots and shoes	28	875
buckthorn and strip	28	218
cloth	28	502
copper	28	849
covered	28	503
fencing, barbed	28	216
16 gauge or smaller	28	850
iron or steel, 15 gauge and coarser	28	241
platinum	28	767
rigging	11	851
rods for wire manufacture	28	703
rods, steel	28	785
spring steel, 9 gauge	28	271
Wooden ware	24	504
Wood for fuel	24	852
manufacturers	24	504
mouldings, gilded	4	508
plain	4	507
red	24	781
sawn or split	24	853
dogwood	24	876
persimmon	24	876
veneers	24	495
Wool, class one	23	519
other, N.E.S.	23	854
carpets	15	515, 516, 517
Woollen clothing	15	514
fabrics	15	510, 511, 512
felt	15	518
manufactures	15	509
fabrics, N.E.S.	15	510
Worm gut	23	681
Worsted, manufactures of	15	509
N.E.S.	15	510
Wringers, clothes	31	101
Writing slates	26	408
X		
Xyolite	14	615
Y		
Yams	21	890
Yarn, braid	17	879

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
Y		
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APPENDIX B.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS, REVISED TO JUNE 1890.

1. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

Conditions of homestead entry.

2. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, and on payment of an office fee of $10.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

(1.) The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

(2.) The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out

of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

(3.) The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year, shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date

of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least 30 acres thereof under cultivation.

3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of *bonâ fide* settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to the settler and verified by the local agent, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. One half of the advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, and to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and the remainder to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, etc. Power of settler to create a charge on the land.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.

4. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants. Payments.

5. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet Permits to cut timber for domestic use.

of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use.

Or purchase a wood lot.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $5 per acre cash.

Timber licenses.

6. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unserveyed lands are granted after competition to the highest tenderer.

Coal lands

7. The price per acre for coal lands is, for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, $10, and for anthracite coal, $20, or the land may be sold by public competition.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land tenders will be invited.

Leases of grazing lands.

8. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and within Railway Belt in British Columbia may be granted only after public competition, except in the case of an actual settler, to whom may be leased, without public competition, a tract of land not to exceed four sections, and to be in the vicinity of the settler's residence. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his lease-hold not less than one-third of the whole amount of the stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his lease-hold, the lessee may purchase land, within the tract leased, for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, are open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining locations.

9. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit, any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of $5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended in actual mining operations on the claim the amount prescribed in the mining regulations in that behalf, by paying to the local agent therefor the price per acre fixed by the regulations, and a further sum of $50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

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